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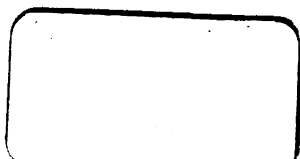
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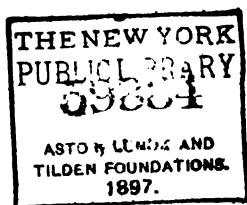
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THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

Page.

Mary Annerley,	363
Fragment, by R. Calder Campbell,	373
Some Passages in the Life of Wm. Green, Mariner,	374
Stanzas,	392
The Suicide's Grave,	394
Moore's Life of Byron,	395
Modern Delhi,	427
A Sketch,	442
Poland,	443
Sonnet, by R. C. C.,	452
The Wake,	453
Sonnet, by R. C. C.,	465
To Zoe, by R. C. C.,	466
The Bheel,	467
To the Memory of a Lady who died of Consumption,	472
Observations on the formation of Language,	475
The Sinner's Definition of Thought,	498
Sadler's Disproof of Human Superfecundity,	491
A Peter Pindaric,	516
Thornton—a Sketch,	517
Stanzas for Music,	524
Kate Power,	525
Stanzas,	546
Canzonetta,	546
Sonnets from Petrarch,	547
Lays from the East, by R. Calder Campbell,	548
Honesty the best Policy,	549
Sonnet, by R. Calder Campbell,	592
Frederick and Flora, a Romance of To-day,	593
To ———,	598
Edinburgh Review,	600
The Spectre Boat, by R. Calder Campbell,	607
The Adventures of a Palanquin,	608
Lootuff Khan, a Tale founded on fact,	621
Evening,—after a Picture from the German,	634

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
Frederick and Flora, a Romance of To-day,—Cantos 2d and 3d,	635
Naval Reminiscences,	641
Stanzas to a Lady, by D. L. R.,....	687
Sadler's Law of Population,	688
A Tragedy by the celebrated Shakspear, .	693
Sonnet, by R. Calder Campbell,...	698
The victim of lost reputation,	699
Sonnet, by R. Calder Campbell,...	715
The Poisoned Lip,...	716
To Mary, with Ackermann's "Forget-me-Not," by R. C.	723
The Tomb,...	724
Naval Biography, ..	725
A Lay from the East,	733
The Red Man of Radicofani—a Tale of the Squeeze Room,....	735
An attempt to express in numbers some of the beauties of the 137th Psalm, .	748

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,

No. XVII.—MAY, 1831.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
The Blacksmith of Leige, by Miss Emma Roberts,.....	235
Stanzas, by D. L. Richardson,.....	244
The XIII. Ode of the 1st Book of Horace, translated,.....	245
The Merchant's Daughter—Chaps. IV. V. and VI.....	246
Song, by R. C. C.....	261
The Dawk Bungalow,.....	262
The first Visit to the Grave of a Friend,.....	271
Translation from the Persian,.....	272
To Julia,.....	288
Sonnets, by R. Calder Campbell,.....	289
An Evening Drive—Calcutta Society,.....	290
Melrose Abbey,.....	294
Italy, a Poem, by Samuel Rogers,.....	295
Sun-set in India,.....	297
Sonnets : Beejapore, by R. C. Campbell,.....	298
Adversity,.....	<i>ib.</i>
Pictorial Memoranda, or Notes on various Paintings and Drawings, seen at British Picture Galleries and Exhibitions,.....	299

BENGAL GENERAL REGISTER.

East Indian Meeting,.....	77
The Police,.....	96
Calcutta Police—Quarter Sessions,	98
Insolvent Debtors' Court—In the matter of Palmer and Co.....	102
Medical and Physical Society,.....	104
Observation upon the effects of Lightning on Baboo Prankissen Holdar's House at Chinsurah,.....	106

MISCELLANEA.

Civil and Military Appointments,	53
Commercial Intelligence,.....	65
Shipping Arrivals and Departures,.....	66
Arrival and Departure of Passengers,.....	67
Domestic Occurrences,	68

THE BLACKSMITH OF LEIGE.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

"Those that feare a matter commonly provide well for it, and have oftener good successe than they that proceede with a careless contempt, unless God be fully resolved to strike the stroke against whom mans wisdom cannot prevaile. Which point is sufficiently proved by the example of these Liegeois, who had been excommunicated the space of five yeares for their variance with their Bishop, whereof notwithstanding they made no account, but continued still in their folly and naughtiness, moved thereunto only through wealth and pride. Wherefore King Lewis was wont to say, that when pride rideth before, shame and dammage follow after."

PHILIP DE COMINES.

"Never trust me Madam" cried Jacquetta to her young mistress "but here is the worshipful burgo-master Wilkin de Metz in his dress of state with two varlets in flaming liveries before him, knocking at the great gate as though he would beat it down." "Well" returned Linda, "and what is that to me? doubtless he is come to make cheer with my kinsman-brother, I suppose I must call him, since my poor mother thought fit to invest him with authority over me. And seeing her attendant inclined to prolong the conversation the fraulein motioned her away, continuing to ply her needle with unconscious industry while she pondered over her present situation and future prospects. Linda Wilmsfeldt was the daughter of a poor knight of Brabant, and her mother being reduced to poverty at his decease had accepted the hand of a rich burgess of Leige; both were now in the grave, and the high spirited girl proud of her noble descent and chafing over her scanty means, was left dependant upon the son of her mother's second husband, who though not destitute of good qualities was like the generality of his fellow citizens tyrannical, conceited and unpolished. Linda entertained a secret dread that her guardian would attempt to usurp an undue controul over her, and she justly imagined that the gay attire of Wilkin de Metz had not been assumed without a purpose; she was therefore more displeased than surprized when she received a summons to attend her brother in the hall. Mustering all her courage, she descended to the apartment where the two worthies were sitting in council together, and the sun's rays streaming in through an open pane in the upper part of the window, catching the rich gold chains with which her visitor had bedecked himself; her eyes were dazzled by the refulgence of these costly ornaments. It soon appeared that the modest burgess trusted entirely to these gauds and to his velvet gown furred with martens to advance his suit: for he preserved a solemn silence, and Franz Klingebor the host, was obliged after a few preliminary hemps

to open the negotiation, which had for its object a point of no less importance than the disposal of the fair hand of Linda Wilmsfeldt. The lady according to the approved fashion of gentle dames declined the offer modestly but firmly, the lover uttered a deep sigh which might indeed have been mistaken for a groan, but seemed no whit discomfited, but Franz of a less imperturbable temperament burst forth into a torrent of invective, and after divers reproaches on the score of his ward's obligations to his bounty, vaunted the extent of his own authority and threatened to compel her to accept the offer of his friend. All the chivalric spirit of Linda's martial ancestors flashed out upon this insolent menace. Colouring crimson with indignation, she exclaimed, "Sunk and low as are my fortunes, know thou baselave of mammon that I despise thy idol, gold, and when next you take upon yourself to propose a match for the daughter of a noble line, choose some fitting suitor; for I tell you Sir, that if you cannot find a man of gentle birth within your city, I will send to the Knight Count Lothaire de Lichtervelden who now invests your gates; my jeopardy will excuse the indelicacy of the prayer, and should he reject my suit, which he doubtless will, since I am abased by my connection with a trader, rather than wed one of the upstart burghers of this vile city, I will ally myself to the lowest and the meanest, nay to the Blacksmith who works beneath yon wall." Franz was dumb during this speech merely from inability to find words strong enough to express his rage; recovering himself just as Linda was sweeping out of the room in triumph, he seized her by the hand and making a strong effort to repress his wrath desired her to seek her chamber and remain a prisoner there until she was prepared to obey commands which he possessed the power to enforce. Gladly flying from the spot the fair orphan rushed up to her dormitory but felt a little abashed when reflecting upon the loss of all her self command and the somewhat needless display of indignation which had provoked her guardian to draw a heavy bolt across her door, and to detain her in strict confinement. Her rash speech had made a deep impression upon Franz, he was most bitterly incensed by her allusion to the Count de Lichtervelden, who was the scourge and terror of the inhabitants of Leige, although at this time puffed up with self-confidence they despised his threat of reducing the city, and treated his approaches with contempt. It was indeed scarcely possible for a place so strong and well fortified to entertain any apprehension from the slender force which the Burgundian Knight could bring against it, but while the Liegeois felt perfectly secure of the impracticability of his efforts, they would have given half their city could they by that means have got him into their power and have been enabled to wreak

their long cherished hope of vengeance upon his head. Lothaire entrenched in an impregnable fortress situated upon the summit of a hill which commanded the whole of the adjacent country, and overlooked the city of Leige, had during more peaceable times in consequence of a contract not unfrequent in those days kept the roads from sun-rise to sun-set, free from all robbers and spoilers; exacting only such a toll from way faring passengers in return for this service as they were well able to pay, and even when the stipulated hour was passed, and all stray travellers were generally considered fair booty by the Knight who patrolled the high ways, living as the phrase went "by the Saddle" he neither despoiled them of life or property, but took a moderate ransom and dismissed them in peace. Notwithstanding these courtesies the ungrateful Leigeois hated the bold Knight, who it must be confessed took great delight in shewing his power over, and his scorn of the greasy burghers, as he was wont to call the lords and rulers of the city; and many a time did they attempt with all their puissance to dislodge him from his tower of strength, but he repelled all their assaults, compelled them to retreat sorely beaten and miserably disgraced, and now that the Duke of Burgundy being embroiled with the King of France, they had seized the opportunity to revolt from their allegiance, he mustered a small body of men at arms, threw up works and laid regular siege to the city, keeping it in check while his master's troops were otherwise employed. It was in vain that the garrison sallied out, resolved to put this contemptible force to flight; they were unable to carry the very weakest of the entrenchments, so admirably were they constructed, and so desperately did the Burgundians defend their outposts: nor were stratagems more availing, they were discovered and turned upon the contrivers, nay at length Lothaire to shew his utter contempt for their inventions, and the accurate knowledge he possessed of every thing that passed within the city, had the audacity to dispatch a trumpet regularly every morning to the walls, with orders to proclaim aloud to the garrison the exact nature of the plans which the council of war meditated for the day, and the enraged Leigeois having fired upon the flag of truce which accompanied the embassy and killed the bearer, he swore that he would hang twenty of the delinquents before sun-set, and kept his oath, for stung by his taunts a picked troop made a sortie and falling into an ambuscade which he had prepared for them, he erected a gallows in sight of the city and executed the devoted number to a man. This last merciless exploit raised the ire of all Leige, every mouth was filled with threats and imprecations, and confident expectations were entertained that the Knight's head would grace a column in the market place before twenty four hours

should elapse ; but a few only of the warriors who sallied forth to perform this notable feat returned bootless home, leaving the remainder, dead, wounded and prisoners in the enemy's hands. It was not surprising that the name of the Count de Lichstervelden should be poison in the ear of a Leigeois, and Linda, as gracious recollections of the kindness which she had received from the family who had fostered her from infancy came across her mind, regretted her cutting sarcasm : obeying the gentle impulse which prompted her to seek a reconciliation with her offended kinsman ; she dispatched a humble and penitent message by Jacquetta praying to be forgiven. Franz mistaking the motive for this concession, in the true spirit of his townsmen resolved to impose hard terms upon one who seemed willing to submit, and refused to grant pardon without promise from the fair culprit to receive his friend Wilkin as her acknowledged lover, a requisition which Linda treated with disdain, and was in consequence even deprived of Jacquette's conversation and kept more strictly confined than ever. Indignation at the treatment which she experienced enabled Linda to pass the first day of her captivity without suffering from ennui, but the second appeared insupportably tedious ; and tired of her embroidery she stationed herself at the window of her apartment in the hope of finding amusement from the passing scene without. The lattice overlooked the city wall, and was exactly opposite to the Forge of the Blacksmith whose hand she had declared herself ready to accept in preference to that of Wilkin de Metz. She had often seen the honest artisan before, without however remarking his personal appearance, and she was surprized, and not a little shocked to perceive that he was a fine tall well proportioned man with a set of remarkably white teeth, and a pair of dark flashing eyes ; an enormous bush of hair on his face obscured his other features, and his skin was so grimed by his occupation that he might have been mistaken for a Nubian, but altogether he possessed sufficient attractions to render the surmise possible that admiration claimed some share in the choice ; and deeply mortified by the supposition that so gross a construction might be placed upon her flippant declaration, Linda was sufficiently punished for her heedless speech. But her vexation did not end here, the blacksmith, probably made acquainted with the flattering mention of his name by the loquacity of servants, was continually turning from his work to gaze at the window of the lady who had honoured him with her regards, and though his demeanour was not disrespectful a smile played round his lips, and his eyes spoke eloquent things if by any chance they encountered hers, Linda driven away from the lattice by the too pointed admiration of her vulgar neighbour, passed the dreary hours in listless soli-

tude, at night however when she could look into the street without being visible herself, she resumed her station. The Forge had now become a picturesque object, as it contrasted with the surrounding darkness. Its red fires spread a strong illumination around, displaying the swart figures which moved about in the flame, and throwing out showers of sparks as the heavy hammers descended on the anvil; even the clink of these instruments sounded not displeasing to the ear, and the bustle, hilarity and activity which prevailed both within and without, afforded abundant entertainment to the spectator. Citizens were seen hurrying to and fro bringing their weapons to be repaired; others led their clumsy but highly conditioned horses to be shod, the pavement was strewn with armour, and the bright cuirass and the polished lance gleamed in the light of the furnace; while surveying the different personages thus busily engaged Linda could not avoid being struck by the superiority of the Blacksmith over all the rest. Prompt, agile, ready upon every occasion; he superintended the work of his satellites: had a kind word and a joke for all, and remedying all that seemed amiss sent away his customers well satisfied. There was an exquisite grace and ease in his movements which surprised the *fraulein*, more particularly as she perceived that aware how ill it was suited to his station, he sometimes affected a rustic and clownish manner, an appearance he could ill support, for if his attention happened to be called off he forgot to school his limbs and mien, and the agile spring, the dexterous elegant movement, the manner in which he handled the sword and poised the lance, all betrayed familiar acquaintance with camps and courts. Convinced that some mystery lurked beneath—the proceedings of the Blacksmith became exceedingly interesting to the fair prisoner, and she was farther assured that he was not exactly what he professed to be, by remarking that when the forge was deserted and free from all visitors and lookers-on, he never troubled himself with manual labour, but lounged idly over his tools or tilted with the wall while his fellow mechanics paid him the most profound respect. It was in vain that she puzzled herself to fathom the secret, and tired at length with fruitless conjectures, and weary of her solitude she dismissed the subject from her mind, and began to consider the means of obtaining her freedom.

Franz was inexorable to all her entreaties for pardon, and would accept nothing less than the surrender of every thought and wish to his behests. The Burgess had lately obtained an Office of some importance in the government of the city, through the interest of his friend Wilkin, and having had the casting vote in two instances, in which in the one, he displayed his rigorous devotion to justice by deeming the criminal to the block, and in

the other his love of mercy by favouring the more lenient party ; he began to fancy that he possessed the power of dispensing life and death, and his aspect became so terrible in consequence that the household scullions who had been wont to exchange familiar words with their old master's son, fled from him in dismay, and even the turnspits hung their tails and slunk away as fast as their bandy legs would carry them, rushing into the very jaws of the cook at roasting time rather than face so fierce a personage.

There was no hope for Linda while her guardian entertained these inflated notions of his own dignity, so she made up her mind to a prolonged captivity, and from the mere necessity of taking exercise busied herself with making alterations in the disposition of the furniture of her apartment. In removing a large press which for some time bade defiance to her exertions, a piece of the arras hangings fell from the wall, and in endeavouring to replace it she touched a secret spring and a pannel in the wainscot flying open, disclosed an aperture which upon inspection proved to be the entrance to a flight of dark narrow winding stairs. The necessity of procuring a light to guide her through the mazes of this passage, obliged the impatient girl to wait until night-fall before she could commence her peregrinations. It was only by a strong effort that she could rein in her anxious desire to explore a path which she hoped would procure her freedom, and to remain quiescent for so many hours. Immediately as she was supplied with a lamp she set forward on the adventure, the stairs conducted her to a considerable depth below the surface of the earth, and ended in a passage which she imagined from the direction it took must lead across the street. Advancing along this path she was excessively alarmed by a noise which seemed to proceed from the very bowels of the earth, she stopped—her heart palpitated, and the lamp nearly dropped from her hand, but reflecting that the din of the city, the tramp of horses and the roll of carts would come with a strange and deadened sound upon her ear, she soothed her apprehensions by attributing the extraordinary clamour which assailed her to natural and common causes. Somewhat reassured she moved forward, and arriving at the end of the passage another flight of stairs presented itself, these she ascended, and arrested a second time by the hum of voices now close beside her, she paused, and perceiving a chink in the wall, discovered that she was close to the forge, looking into a subterraneous apartment immediately behind it, and a witness of a secret assembly in which the Blacksmith divested of his beard and other disguises appeared to be the principal personage. A large excavation yawned in one corner of the room, through which the party ascended and descended apparently

giving orders to workmen below, Linda listened breathlessly to the debate, and stood aghast with horror at the words which struck her ear. "Dolts, cravens, drones" cried the Blacksmith "had ye possessed the spirit of your brave comrades who work from the Burgundian camp, we should have had the mine completed and the two avenues joined long ere this, tell *me* not of obstacles. I never found one yet. 'Sdeath the Duke our master will escape from the toils of Louis and be at the gates to wrest the glory of the enterprize from our too tardy hands. By the eleven thousand virgins and the King of Cologne I swear, that if the city be won without the assistance of Philip's troops, I will make you all Dukes and Princes in the land, ye shall drink the health of Lothaire Lichstervelden out of golden goblets, aye and that of the Blacksmith's bride, so bestir yourselves ye loitering Knaves, and give me the splendid prize I pant to grasp here: to Leige and Linda!" The terrified girl heard no more but fled in haste from the spot, resting not a moment until she regained her own chamber, and now at no loss to account for the noise made by the pick-axes and hatchets which were cutting a passage through the solid earth. Filled with tumultuous emotions she was distracted by the multiplicity of feelings contending for mastery, until this moment she had never suspected that the slightest danger threatened Leige, she in common with the other inhabitants considered Lothaire's attempt to be an idle bravado, merely undertaken to annoy his enemies, for even in the event of the approach of the Duke of Burgundy, no serious evil was apprehended, since all previous quarrels between that Prince and his fickle subjects, after a little bloodshed which no one cared about had been made up by the payment of a heavy subsidy: the Duke taking care to exact no more than the city was very well able to give. But now if Lothaire should be permitted to execute his project unmolested, Leige would be sacked and taken, placed at the mercy of a triumphant and relentless foe. Could she look tamely on and see the destruction of a town which had given her shelter in her adversity, the plunder of its sanctuaries and the massacre of its inhabitants—no, no, she would fly to the council and apprize them of their danger, her hand was already raised to give the alarm, but the image of Lothaire, pale, bleeding, expiring by cruel and lingering torture, swam before her, and she paused: was there no means of saving him from an infamous and painful death, must he be cut off in the career of his glory, he whose gay sallies had made her smile when smiles were strangers to her lips, he who was so beautiful and so valiant, whose kindness and courtesy she had so much admired, and who had even while anticipating the consummation of all his hopes of conquest, pronounced her name with tenderness? She could

not, would not betray him. Yet again how could she answer it to her conscience to allow him to proceed unchecked in his ambitious purpose, blood would be upon her soul, the cry of the widow and the orphan would rise up in accusation to heaven against her, she must be answerable for all the violence committed by exasperated and brutal victors, and she sickened at the bare imagination of all the horrors which would befall the hapless wretches sacrificed to her affection for a man perchance unworthy of her love; clasping one hand upon her forehead, and placing the other over her heart to still the throbbing pulses which beat as though they would burst their confines, she strove to collect her scattered thoughts, and endeavoured to strike out some middle course by which she might preserve the city and secure the life of the gallant Burgundian. Plan after plan presented itself only to be rejected, Linda knew that she dared not trust to the most solemn oaths taken by the rulers of Leige, they had been too often perjured and forsworn to regard the disgrace and infamy attached to their broken pledges, and she dared not hope that they would forego their long baffled revenge upon one whom they feared and hated more deeply and more bitterly even than the Prince of darkness himself. Morning came and found the agitated girl still undecided how to act, but an incident occurred which determined her to trust to the foes who threatened the gates rather than to the ungrateful people of Leige.

Franz whose greatest fault was his too ardent zeal in the service of the government, was arrested by break of day and dragged to prison upon some frivolous charge, his false friend Wilkin de Metz being the accuser: and aware that the disgrace of a person who had been entrusted with a share in the administration was invariably followed by death, Linda felt assured that the only chance of rescuing her kinsman from the block was to treat with Lothaire, she was fortunately not ignorant of the art of writing; an accomplishment uncommon at this period, and having inscribed upon a fair roll of parchment the extent of her knowledge relative to the intended assault, she declared her intention to reveal the whole matter to the council unless he and his followers would sign a solemnly attested treaty, guaranteeing the security of all private property, and the safety of the inhabitants from all injury and insult; which document she required should be deposited at the shrine of the virgin in the Church of Notre-Dame by a particular hour. Resolved not to make a confidant, Linda prepared to be the bearer of her own dispatch, and attiring herself in the garb of a page, she wrapped a cloak around her, stole out of the house of which she was now mistress by a private way, and carrying a lance head to the forge to be new pointed, whispered a word of caution in the Blacksmith's

ear, and placing the scroll in his hand, hastily retreated. It was now necessary to assume another disguise and to repair to the Church. Clad in the weeds of a penitent, she stationed herself at a convenient distance from the shrine where she ran no danger of being exposed to observation, praying fervently for the success of her plan, yet scarcely able to fix her thoughts upon the Saint whose aid she sought, she anxiously awaited the time in which she might venture to approach the spot where she hoped to find a paper from Lothaire, many persons had already performed their orisons before the altar, and as the clock rang the appointed hour, every stroke smote upon her heart, and she had scarcely strength to drag her trembling limbs towards the shrine, where deposited in the niche which she had named, she discovered and drew forth the answer of the Burgundian. It contained the pledge she had demanded, and though evidently wrung reluctantly from the Knight's hand by the exigence of the moment, it was full, complete and satisfactory, and Linda doubted not that it would be held sacred and inviolate, for the honour of Lothaire de Lichtervelden whose name engrossed the parchment had ever been unstained. Retiring to her solitary home, Linda, aware that the crisis was at hand, stationed herself at a window to watch the event, having, without exciting any attention taken proper precautions to provide for the security of the house. The usual evening crowd had assembled round the forge, and the same bustle and activity as heretofore prevailed, but the Blacksmith himself was absent; however there was no lack of gaiety, the loud laugh and the oft repeated burthen of some old song resounded to the clank of the anvil and the fall of the sledge hammer. Gradually, as upon other occasions the assembly dropped off, the fires decayed, and at length all was silent and deserted, the cyclops apparently tired of their work withdrew to their lairs to snatch a few hours of repose. Midnight approached; was passed, and all was yet still and solitary as the grave. But shortly after the clock had struck the half hour, Linda's eyes piercing the deep shade, detected groupes of two and three together, stealing out under the gloom of the overhanging wall and dispersing themselves noiselessly throughout the city. As the night advanced, the numbers thus emerging from the forge increased, and one figure taller and more commanding than the rest, betrayed the Knight Blacksmith to the anxious girl; soon afterwards a signal struck the watchful Linda's ear, the Cathedral chimes were altered and the notes prolonged, all still remained profoundly tranquil, but in another hour there arose a stir and tumult in the city, bells tolled and were suddenly stopped, windows and doors rattled, a cry of treason ran through the streets, mingled with the clashing of swords and the groans of the

wounded. Then the drums beat to arms, the trumpet sounded: but it was all too late, day dawned and the bewildered Leigeois found the arsenal and all the principal places in the hands of Count Lothaire's men at arms, the garrison disarmed, and the Magistrates in prison. The Duke of Burgundy's ensign waved from every tower, steeple and pinnacle, and before ten o'clock in the morning; two of the most factious of the Burgesses, men who had burnt the Duke Philip and his son in effigy, reversing their arms as those of traitors, had been tried by their fellow citizens, condemned and executed, and their heads mounted upon poles at the principal gates, no other person suffered, and Franz released from prison by the hand of Count Lothaire, led his deliverer to his sister's feet, and gladly gave his consent to her union with the Blacksmith of Leige.

STANZAS.

BY DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON.

I.

Oh! deem not that my heart is cold
 Though mid the social throng
 I silent sit, as if controuled
 By some deep sense of wrong;
 It is not that the voice of mirth
 Sounds harshly in mine ear,
 Nor that my soul denies the worth
 Of Friendship's smile sincere.

II.

But oft upon my sunniest hour
 A fitful sadness falls,
 While shades prophetic round me lour
 And every scene appals;
 I could not tell thee whence or why
 This wild o'erwhelming change,
 That makes what else might charm mine eye
 Seem desolate and strange.

III.

As sometimes o'er the brightest day
 The sudden shadows sail,
 So dreams of darkness and dismay
 O'er Life's best hopes prevail.
 I see such mystic visions now
 And tremble at my fears,—
 Then Oh! forgive my clouded brow,
 My silence and my tears!

THE XIII. ODE OF THE 1ST BOOK

OF HORACE, TRANSLATED.

(Horace being jealous of Telephus, thus writes to his Mistress, Lydia.)

Oh, Lydia when of Telephus
Thou dost commend the charms,
The rosy neck of Telephus,
And Telephus's arms ;
With churlish bile my liver flows,
Which struggles, still confined,
And as my colour comes and goes
So fluctuates my mind :
Spontaneous tears steal down my cheek,
And tell my wretched doom
The latent fires that fiercely wake,
And all my heart consume.

Oh, whether contests unrestrained,
When wine-cups sparkled round,
Have thy transparent shoulders stained,
Or whether many a wound
On thy sweet lips the raging boy
Hath with his teeth expressed ;
I burn to think how great thy joy—
How fiercely he caressed.

Yet trust not, (if thou 'lt deign to hear)
That he will constant prove
Who had the barbarous heart to tear
Thy pretty mouth, which love
Imbued with the divinest dew,
That he from transport ever drew.

Thrice happy, oh supremely blessed
Are they, whose hearts respond,
By no vile bickerings distressed,
With gentle thoughts, and fond ;
Whose easy bond of sacred love
Doth only with their life remove.

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER IV.

Unheard of impudence!

MASS.

It is to a period, gentle reader, somewhat subsequent to the event which left the body of Louis Le Desiré (or as some people facetiously wrote during the hundred days Le Dés-sire) to the worms, and his character to the newspapers that our story bears us to Paris, to the Boulevard des Italiens.

The sun-shine glittered on the leaves of infrequent trees, skirting a pathway, where flower-girls, whip-sellers, dog-fanciers (the name has a meaning at least in England) and ten thousand itinerant trades solicited the attention of customers: every thing was there,

"Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle bracelet, necklace-amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber;"

besides here and there a stray professor of the occult sciences, and more numerous practitioners in the fine arts: quacks and mountebanks, fiddlers and ballad singers, which together with dancing, dogs, puppets, bears and monkeys conspired to form a scene sufficiently amusing for the capital of a thinking people. And a thinking people the French had already become: It was no longer a matter of indifference with them who filled the chair of Clovis—whether the sapless branches of a withered tree, the scions of St. Louis, or their Corsican despot. Neither were they any longer content with "the fiddle and the frisk." These by no means engrossed their attention or filled the scope of their existence; and perhaps there was not one among their ranks to whom it was not a matter of thought that the genius of the Bourbons seemed so opposed to freedom—that he did not hear the King say* "slave be free!" But whether this uneasiness originated in a good principle, or whether it was only their old disease, national vanity, showing itself in another shape, time alone can prove. If it were the latter, however, it had in one respect at least taken a strange direction. It had led to an extraordinary predilection for every thing English. Boxing no less than politics was in high repute: professed mas-

* * See Cowper.

ters of that noble art kept rooms for its exercise ; and in that of C. Vernet it was not neglected. English horses, carriages and fashions were eagerly sought ; while the fair Parisians delighted in British lustres, and figured muslins ; and the *stuff* of *Manchester*, was as much over valued as the *stuff* of *St. Stephen's*. No longer did strings of gaunt girls, move along the Boulevard in cottage bonnets and spencers, shawls and thick shoes, in very truth " *Les Anglaises pour s'ire*." The English had already learnt something from their neighbours, and the French had also discovered in their Island visitors something to admire.

Yet how much so ever indications of national prejudice might be withdrawn, there were still Frenchmen, who could not forgive the obstinate valour of those who had denied their eagle a footing on the heights of Roleia, and thenceforth with very few exceptions, wheresoever they met it until they broke its wing on the field of Waterloo. Perhaps these enthusiastic haters had never been opposed to that valour. Most probably not : for if there be one man, either French, or English, less likely than another to detest, with the bitter jealousy of national antipathy, the individuals of the other country it is surely he who has met them as soldiers in the field, where

" Very envy and the tongue of loss
Cried fame and honour on them."

Some Frenchmen, indeed, carried their resentment so far, that they could not hear the English named with patience or maintain good breeding in their presence. It is true that such were not often to be met with, and in them, most probably, besides the general cause, which we have suggested, there were particular reasons seated in their individual tempers, which mainly contributed to that unhappy disposition ; and most likely they would have been an ill-conditioned race in any time or country, and under whatever circumstances. They certainly were neither the most hearty nor wisest of men ; but they were troublesome enough to be notorious.

One of these slash-bucklers on the morning, of which we speak, while the sunshine glittered on the trees, and houses, and made all the Boulevard look beautiful and happy, moved with the consequential strut of the genus, along that scene of gaiety. His air was *fier, militaire*, and he wore on his breast some order ; while his upper lip displayed a much cultivated pair of mustaches. Each modish daughter of Eve, as she passed by, if not "*simplex munditiis*," at least adorned in a manner, no less difficult to copy, (judging from the unhappy attempts of some of England's leveliest) than the language of Horace is

to translate, seemed far beneath his notice; or, if he did condescend to regard her, it was with such a mien, as the sons of Othman may assume in their softer moments. All the gentler emotions appeared excluded from his bosom. A fiery soul was his and like the antient pistol, he could say,

“Fear we broadsides? No: let the fiend give fire!”

Thus he proceeded to a certain Restaurateur, whose wine is as good as its cookery, and whose cookery is the best in Paris. It was too early to meet much company there; and when he entered it, only two guests were present. One, the most removed, was regarding with no ordinary attention, the other, young, healthy, and hungry, who was devouring, with true school-boy grace, a dish of oysters, while his laughing eye, and sunny cheek, bespoke the buoyancy of his spirit, now perhaps, more than usually excited by the novelty of his situation; for beyond a question he was English. The Frenchman, passing to a table between both, but somewhat more advanced into the centre of the room than either, seated himself there, and turned toward the younger guest; and surely, if there could have been one object less likely than another, to excite spleen, it was the good humoured and frank countenance before him. But how goodsoever the humour depicted on that face, that face was English, and the English were the mordecai to our gallick friend. As he looked on the youth, he felt his gorge rising; and every mouthful, which the other swallowed, seemed to choke him. The boy too eat with such zest, and all regardless of the tremendous presence. He never once observed the superb addition to the guests—there was “metal more attractive;”—and such inattention was not to be endured; or rather, for that was the fact, the presence of an English stripling was not to be suffered. Wherefore our Parisian beau, for lack of any better mode of showing his disgust, commenced a cannonading upon the boy, with morsels of bread, pressed into consistency. The latter however, all unconscious, since far too much engaged to notice the insult, carried forward the work of destruction among the oysters, with amazing success. Fearfully did these disappear, while the loss of appetite observed, alas, a very undue proportion with their diminution, until, at length, the boys’ attention was withdrawn, by a gallick oath, uttered in a voice of thunder. He looked up, and beheld a man, in the last agony of passion, approach a gentleman, whose person would have struck any body, but a school boy, by its singular comeliness. His face too, displayed a happy cast of masculine beauty:

“Forward and frolick glee was there,
The will to do, the soul to dare:”

and even our youth felt sensibly an admiration, for the calm self-possession, with which the individual met the stormy anger of his assailant, who now stood close to him, and perhaps only checked from personal violence, by the muscular appearance of the form, which rose as he drew near, and the steady eye that rested upon his ; while the waiters stood by trembling, and astonished.

At length the boy heard our French acquaintance say ; (for it was he that was thus irascibly excited.)

"To what, Sir, am I to attribute this uncalled for outrage?"

"Outrage," (replied the other, in excellent French, but spoken with a strong English accent) outrage ! Do you allude to the loaf of bread, which just now displaced your hat ?"

"Undoubtedly ! What else ?"

"Then, Sir, I must needs say, that you discover very unreasonable anger. For I had observed you, for the last ten minutes, busily engaged in throwing pieces of bread at that young gentleman, and perceiving, that he was a foreigner, I imagined that you were observing some politeness peculiar to your nation, but with the drift of which he was no less unacquainted than myself. Feeling upon that reflection, regret, that a countryman of mine, should so long neglect to shew a proper sense of the courtesy, I thought myself bound to make him sensible of his apathy, (particularly seeing that he was, as you had possibly observed, very young) by giving you myself an opportunity of enjoying the full benefit of the custom. Do you consider a loaf too small a compliment ?"

The Frenchman's anger, during this speech, was nearly overcome by his astonishment. He, however, replied, that "a French officer could not put up with such an insult ;" and appealed to a friend, who happened to have entered just at that moment. The necessity of a prompt satisfaction was at once acknowledged ; and a meeting in the course of two hours appointed, in the Bois de Boulogne.

To all this the boy had listened with a breathless attention ; and, as it terminated with a fluttering heart, and a blushing cheek, went up to his champion to thank him, with no ill-grace, and to beg to know his name. "For (added he) if you will not give me leave to go with you to-day, I hope you will allow me to call on you to-morrow.

"Nothing more willingly, my fine fellow, you will find my lodgings at No. 8 Rue Richelieu ; and my name is — But before I tell you that you must gratify my curiosity. Is not your name Fulton ?

The youth started. But presently said,

"Oh Sir, then you know me. Pray tell me whom you are."

"Not to-day." And the speaker gazed on the boy's intelligent face, while something like a tear glittered on his own eyes. "Not to-day. You can find No. 8 Rue Richelieu without knowing my name, and by to-morrow there will be no necessity to hide it. Not that there is much now. But to-morrow will do equally well. So remember an old friend to your worthy father and to — and — do not forget to call to-morrow, so saying he pressed the boy's hand, and moved rapidly away. For they had already left the Restaurateur ; and were in the street before the conversation terminated.

Master Fulton stood a while, with his hands in his pockets, looking after the stranger, whom he watched pass out of sight ; when turning on his heel he muttered to himself "well that's what I call a rum chap ; but I'm sure I've seen his face before" and then darting away he proceeded at a rate better adapted to the play-ground than the Boulevard des Italiens, down which however he ran without stop or hindrance until he entered a house not very distant from Rue de la paix, and ultimately introduced himself into a commodious apartment without the slightest ceremony or warning. There sat an old gentleman, with a calm benevolent countenance, and spectacles on nose digesting the contents of a London paper ; and there too was one, whom by courtesy was called his Lady, our old friend Mrs. Fulton ; while her daughter now too mature to be thought of as a girl, and yet so exquisitely delicate in face and in symmetry of person as to retain all that is most beautiful in youth, stood by her harp at the farther end of the room. She might be now—"utiles setas"—almost one and twenty, and as, in the mellowed light, which the shade of the apartment afforded, she turned, and smiled at her brother as he burst into the room, a more lovely being could hardly have been imagined.

Very different was the glance of welcome from the hysterical mama who, startled by her son's sudden entrance, exclaimed,

"Merciful Heaven, my dear Charles how rude you are ! I'm sure your father never entered a room in such a manner. There sit down, and don't tease your sister. Whatever else they may inculcate at School, it is but too plain that they neglect my Lord Chesterfield."

"O, hang my Lord Chesterfield."

Mrs. Fulton opened her eyes ; and even the indulgent father, having raised his spectacles left them resting upon his forehead, while he looked towards his son, who immediately added,

"Come mama don't look so. I don't mean any harm. But my Lord Chesterfield is all *betty*, as Whistling Joe says." Now Whistling Joe was an ostler, in the neighbourhood of the young gentleman's school, whose society master Charles very greatly af-

lected, and whose conversation, as our readers have, I dare say, already detected, had served to lend many graces to his young friend's phraseology, which, in moments of excitement, like the present, slipped out to the great horror of Mrs. Fulton, who could not bear any thing vulgar.

"And" (continued the youth) if you knew what a scrape I've just got out of, you would not be down upon me for a lapsus linguæ."

"I don't know what you mean by being *"down upon you,"* But I detest vulgarity; and you father my dear has a great opinion of my Lord Chesterfield."

"Yes, yes, I know all that. But only let me tell you, my winky it was very rum." And Master Charles seated himself astride a chair, and exactly reversing the order of things, grasped the back of it with his hands; and thus proceeded:—

"Well: you know I went to eat some oysters at the Café de Paris.

"Good heavens. It is not two hours, since you breakfasted."

"O! that's nothing. But do listen dear mama." This was spoken in an insinuating whine.—"Well: while I was eating away, a Frenchman came in. Such a rum shaver, my wig! wasn't he? Well he began to sky lumps of bread at me, out of bully. But I didn't twig him. However, a gentleman did. My winky! Well that gentleman skied a whole loaf bang at his head; and hit him such a plug in the eye. Well: the other got up. Wasn't he in a rage? that's all. My winky I thought they'd have fought. I wish they had." And the youth rubbed his hands at the idea. "It would have been Lombard-street, to a China orange, as Whistling Joe says, I know. But they did not fight; but only called one another out to fight with pistols, in the Bois de Boulogne."

"Are you sure Charles," asked his father, seriously, "that you are not mistaken, as regards their fighting?"

"O! quite, papa; for although they did speak in French, I understood nearly all."

"And what was the gentleman's name, who threw the loaf?"

"I don't know. But he knew me; and desired me to remember an old friend to you, papa; and was going to add to mama or Julia, or somebody else, when he checked himself and looked much more flabby-ghusly, than he had done all the time that old two-penny blew him up. My winky how that fellow did jaw."

"Who?"

"The Frenchman with his game eye."

"And the other."

"Didn't care a bit, nor look at all sad or sorry, until he talked about you, and thought of somebody else, as I have said, when he stopped short, like a run away donkey, as Joe says."

"Was he also a Frenchman?"

"No, papa, thorough-bred English, I am sure, ay; and I've seen his face before, *blow me tight*."

This piece of slang was quite beyond bearing, and too much for Mrs. Fulton, who forgot in her horrors of her son's propensity, to pick up all he could from the "profane vulgar," every anxiety about the stranger champion; while thus she reproved her son.

"My dear Charles, this habit of yours, is worse than shocking. There you sit——"

"I'm sure I've seen his face before," muttered Charles.

"Talking detestable low life slang," continued his mother.

"I'm sure I've seen his face before," reiterated he, as he sat puzzling his brain to discover where, and sadly inattentive to his mother's admonition, who however continued——

"The very picture of——"

"My winky you've hit it. Well I knew I'd seen that face before. O Mama if you'd not have said that word "picture" I should never have guessed where." And so saying Charles sprang from his seat, and darted into an adjoining apartment.

Julia, who, by the way, had listened to the dialogue, and had entertained certain suspicions as to whom the stranger might be saw her brother enter her chamber, with dreadful forebodings as to the consequence. Yet could she have averted that, the idea of attempting to do so never struck her, and she stood in an agony of mingling hope and fear, until he returned with a portfolio in his hand. Even then she only moved one pace towards him; and there with her parched and quivering lips a little apart, and her eyes dilating into a wild stare she watched him loosen tie after tie. His busy fingers were now employed upon the last, when she sank upon a chair exclaiming "Dear, Dear Charles do not open that;" and bending down her beautiful head sought to hide her tears and burning blushes, with her hands.

But some of the pictures were already on the ground, and her brother, snatching one from among the remainder, raised it high in air as he cried "Ha! ha! I knew I'd seen that face before."

"Merciful providence!" Said the pious Mrs. Fulton. "It is Captain Crichton's likeness. How came it there? Who took it?"

These were questions that none but Julia Fulton could answer, from whom nothing but sobs now found utterance, while tears trickled between her slender fingers.

"It is even as I feared," echoed Mr. Fulton: who after interrogating Charles as to Crichton's address, called for his hat and cane.

CHAPTER V.

She once, perhaps, in village plenty blest,
Has wept at tales of innocence distress,
Her modest looks the cottage might adorn
Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn;
Now lost to all; her friends, her virtue fled
* * * * *

And, pinched with cold, and shrinking from the shower
With heavy heart deplores that luckless hour
When idly first, ambitious of the town,
She left her wheel and robes of country brown.

GOLDSMITH.

When the merchant reached Rue Richelieu the object of his visit was not at home. He had gone out with his companion Delmon, and Mr. Fulton could not doubt whither. At a loss how to proceed, and exceedingly anxious for Crichton's safety, he remained before the gateway which led to the latter's lodgings, turning over and rejecting every plan which presented itself to his mind, as to the means of averting a meeting, now too assuredly being brought about, or, perhaps, already fatally terminated. It was while he thus stood undetermined that a woman in the worst state of misery came tottering down the street. The pallid cheek, glazed eye, lank unbraided hair, and relaxed bosom indicated too evidently a ruin and its cause.

"She was that wreck which passions storm doth leave
Without a bow of promise."

It was impossible to look on her, and mistake the cause, the immediate cause, at least, of her misery. In a search for the ultimate, and the origin of evil, which the question would involve we will not peril our wits. Enough for us that only to behold that wretched woman, as she dragged her dirty, and diseased person forward with pain and difficulty, was to detect something more than natural evil—something worse than natural decay.

In the blight of nature, how complete soever, there is nothing loathsome. The withered flower is the rosebud still; and consumption which loves to fix upon the most beautiful beings, robs them not of their loveliness. The brighter tints indeed may waste away but the same sweet lineaments remain to be loved, and we do love them more passionately,

more fondly, more dearly, the faster they fade ; while we wonder how the germ of decay could have been fostered in aught so like an angel.

But the institutions, the vanities, the selfishness, and all the shame faced vices of men produce evils, as filth propagates pestilence, different in their workings, and abhorrent in their results.

They not only blast, but change—change the very nature, until it loses all that was in it beautiful and good. The wretch who has sucked in their miasmata resigns every trace of his Maker's image, nay the mere earthiness of his essence becomes more corrupt. We pity ; but, while we pity ; we shun him. He is struck with a leprosy of man's creation ; and we dare not admit him within the tabernacle of our sympathies.

Thus when the miserable woman approached the Merchant, there was more than the untuned symmetry and ghastly aspect—more than caught the eye—to distress and disgust the heart ; and Mr. Fulton, although free from every morbid sensibility, felt that it was so. He proffered his charity ; but as he did so, he shrank from her touch. The woman, however, regarding him with a stare of recognition, did not move ; while long and earnestly he perused her emaciated form and face, ere he could determine whose they were ; and perhaps it was rather, the suspicion of vice having brought its victim to such a state, than the relic of any resemblance that enabled him to do so at last, when he said—

“ Alas, alas ! Nancy Watson are you brought to this ? How, unhappy creature, have you lived ? ”

The blood seemed to swell in the poor things veins, as she said, or rather screamed, “ can you look upon me, and ask me—HOW ! But you loathe me, I see, you loathe me. Ah ! it is right that you should ; and yet I am sure that you will help me to bury it—only do that, and then leave me to die—Oh ! let it, let it, be buried.”

“ What Nancy ? Bury what ? ”

“ Come and see ! I have not strength to tell my story.” And she turned away, as if unable to say more, while Mr. Fulton followed her through a labyrinth of streets, until his tortuous ride terminated in a hovel, where, lying among some rags, he saw a dead child.

The wretched mother raised it in her arms, and holding it towards the Merchant sobbed out, while tears rolled down her ashy cheek, “ Bury it, bury it ;—and, if you believe that a good man's prayers can avail, pray for its soul, I dare not ! ”

We surely need not say that this appeal was sufficient. Neither is there any necessity to repeat whatever else was said by the now miserable Nancy. She was not however left destitute.

Mr. Fulton promised to take care that her health, and if it might be her peace of mind should be re-established ; and, after giving her that assurance, left her. On his way home he again called in Rue Richelieu, when Crichton and Delmon were returned. The Duel had taken place, Crichton had been shot through the hat, and his antagonist through the right arm.

Agitated by the events of the morning the Merchant expressed himself with unusual warmth, and entreated that Crichton would pardon, and be so generous as not to make Mrs. Fulton ashamed, of her injustice and unkindness, after a lapse of three years, by not refusing to call, and to renew her acquaintance.

CHAPTER VI.

Ben. This can be no trick. * * * * *. By the day, she's a fair lady : I do spy marks of love in her.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

On the following morning Crichton and Delmon had more than their wonted topics of conversation to discuss over their breakfast. They had already sent to enquire concerning the wounded duellist, and had received a favourable answer. Indeed the little inconvenience, which he might derive from a broken arm, and the loss of blood, was likely to be more than compensated by the improvement, which it already promised to make, in his moral sense. For Crichton's entire conduct had commanded his respect, no less than his firmness had, at first thwarted, and ultimately punished the insolence of the young Frenchman, who appeared, thenceforward, inclined to think better of his Island neighbours, and less of his own importance.

" So Harry," said Delmon, as he cracked an egg, " you mean to leave Paris in order to avoid the Fultons."

" Can I remain, and not call after the old gentleman's speech."

" But why not call my dear fellow ?"

" Because I cannot feel as I have felt."

" And why not ?"

" Because, if you will have reasons, things are changed. When however I said that I *cannot* 'feel as I have felt,' I ought perhaps to have said, I *will* not."

" That is truly heroic ! But your reason : If I may be so bold."

" Alas my dear Delmon have you known me so long : and yet ask me the reason for that ? Am I a tame bird to be whistled off and on a Lady's finger at her pleasure ? or do you think that I could see Julia Fulton, and not love her ? Why man, mine

"Was the boy's mite and like the widow's may
Perhaps be weighed hereafter :"

"Well" (replied Delmon) since you are in that vein go on
with your quotation for it is worth remembering.

— "What! you want, then I will : " and he added—

"But whether
Such things weigh or do not weigh
All who have loved or love will still allow
Life has nought like it."

"And that is true enough. But why is it so. Because we quarrel with a rose for a thorn or two. Because forsooth a woman's constancy, consistency, and good sense do not come up to our early dreams of passion, we scatter our means of happiness upon the wind. Because some lovely, some elegant and accomplished but uneducated (taking the word in its proper sense) being, cannot glow like a woman, and act like an angel; because (how the Gods must laugh) she is in vanity as well as love a woman, "we turn up our nose and pass by." When, you said that you were not a tame bird, "Good Cousin" you should have excepted one—that which saved Rome from the Gauls."

"Alas, dear Delmon, though I am happy to bear your wit, I cannot in the present instance discover its justice. It is not sufficient, in order to entertain a rational hope of happiness, to love a woman: one must be likewise certain of the sincerity of *her* love, at least I think so. And that I could not be of Julia Fulton's, although as I have said, were I to see her, I do not doubt that I should love her as well as ever."

"Nor I neither" (interrupted Delmon) "*Facilis decensus Averno.*" It is an easy thing for young gentlemen to fall in love, and—to go to the Devil. But in this instance it is no less safe than easy. Julia Fulton certainly loves you."

"I thought so once, but —."

"But me no buts, (cried Delmon) you were right, and never wrong, till you fancied otherwise. Nay, I am as sure, as a man can be without absolute proof, that she had nothing to do with that rare sample of *starch*, her mother's letter, with its "Dear Sir," and "yours &c.," which intimated that, because you had thrashed a blackguard, you were no longer fit society, for the honourable and dignified, and ancient family of the Fultons. Nay, never knit thy brow. That little witch Julia has indeed lent them a grace, which might become the blood of the Howards, and the integrity of the old man has no less ennobled them. But let me say as I was about to say, when the majesty of soul rose to your brow, that I will stake my existence, that the villain Morton had, moreover, more to do in misleading the old lady, than we shall be ever able to discover."

"Poor devil"

"Who?"

"Morton."

"So he is. But most deservedly so, and quite unworthy of pity."

"For that very reason I do pity him. It is the villain, who falls in his own toils, and whose principles and motives have always been essentially bad: it is just such a wretch as Morton, who pleads most successfully for my pity. He cannot enjoy the retrospect of his brighter days, for he sees in them the seeds of his present misery; neither dare he contemplate the prospect of the future; and thus driven back on both sides, and stripped of the pleasures of memory and hope, he is left to "eat his heart" in bitterness of spirit. Most vividly is the wisdom of that advice, which Polonius gave his son, proved by the end of such a man as Morton.

"This more than all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

But far otherwise is it with the good man in misfortune. Hope never forsakes him; while the past, although in that even for the best and wisest there must be something to regret, and which therefore teaches humility (no bad lesson by the way) affords the satisfaction of a mingling, however faint, of good intention. Yes you may smile as you please, I do pity Morton. Nay when I heard, as I passed through Naples, that he was in prison there for swindling, I could not help doing more.

"The Gods requite thee for it Harry. But in spite of your long speech, I cannot help thinking that he is scarcely fit for our pity, and still less for our assistance. His conduct to that sweet girl Nancy Watson was infamous. Nay I may say without any fear of being accused of hyperbole that to leave her in debt, and with child, while he followed an heiress to Geneva was devilish."

"So it was; but his sufferings have been devilish no less than his vices. To make the most of a metaphor; he prepared his own hell. He, as he almost always had done wheresoever he tried, gained the heart of her whom he followed, but circumstances again rendered his attempt abortive. His resources which he had lavished in the hope of deluding the friends of his intended victim now failed, and as he never kept a friend longer than he found him of immediate use, he was driven to swindling, and the result you know. This I heard from a person who knew him, and who had suffered from his acquaintance, and from what he told me, I have learnt to pity Morton.

"The Devil you have! And I have learnt to consider you a marvellous specimen of the *species*, Man, and a much more so,

of the *genus*, lover. There you sit defending—no—palliating—scarcely that :—but certainly pitying as thorough a miscreant as ever lived, one too who did you the worst turn which a man could do another, in estranging you from Julia Fulton, if all be true which I have heard concerning him since you left England.—You pity, I say, this beast : (for beast he was in every thing but the capacity of mischief, and in that he was perfectly human) you pity him, while you neglect to frustrate his handy works, by a reconciliation, which is now open to you with Julia, who I am sure, although I cannot prove it, (having my information from people interested in her welfare, and consequently according to our present philosophy, which rejects the belief of honest intention, not fair evidence) loves you. Yes loves you as sure “as eggs is eggs.” Take one ; and own yourself a strange being.”

“Perhaps so” (said Crichton gravely ; and not attending to the concluding sentence of his merry friend.) Perhaps so : But I feel that were I to renew my acquaintance, a scepticism would linger in my love, and blast its happiness. No : as I was going to England, on leave, I cannot do better than proceed, and that to-day.”

Just at that moment Master Charles Fulton was announced ; and so soon as he had seated himself with his hands tucked under his thighs, thereby displaying the truth of Bacon's assertion, that “no youth can be comely except by pardon ;” and began to feel at home, he said—

“Wasn't it rum that you should know me ? How do you think I found out who you were ?”

“That I cannot guess.”

“Well I'll tell you.” And Master Charles began to swing backwards and forwards ; his legs advancing to the retrograde of his head, and vice versa ; as he said. “Well you know I was sure that I'd seen your face before. But, do whatever I might, I could not tell where, until mama said something about my being quite a picture, when that word picture made me recollect, that, as Julia was packing up her drawings to come to France, out of a book, which I had never seen before, a portrait of a gentleman fell. I twigged it, and took it up, when she did blush so : my winky didn't she ? However I thought no more of it then ; and might never again had I not seen you. My winky it certainly is very like you, although it looks younger.” Delmon looked at Crichton, who did not speak while the boy proceeded.

“Well as soon as I thought of this picture, I cried that's prime mama, and ran, and got it before Julia knew what I was after ; and sure enough it was you. By Jingo ! Didn't mama stare ? But poor Julia began to cry. So I gave her the picture ; and tried to come round her. But she would not speak, and has not

said ten words since. Nay, when I, thinking it was a case of sulks, locked the kitten in her work table just to tease her into a good humour, she never said a word, (unless you call a sort of *mumble, speaking,*) while the tears rolled down her cheek, a sort of muttering about being the scorn of every body. By jingo she is certainly a rum touch. I wish I could make her angry."

After which brotherly wish there was a pause for some moments, a silence, which made Master Charles begin to think that it was time to be off. However looking up at Crichton he exclaimed—

"By Jingo, if you don't look about the eyes just as Julia does, I'll be flogged—just like a new fellow, when his mother leaves him at school for the first time, while she says "good bye d-e-a-r." "Doesn't he Sir?"

Delmon suppressed a laugh, while he answered, "I do not doubt it. But who painted this picture."

"Julia herself."

"Pray Crichton," asked his friend, "when did you sit?" Crichton however could make no answer, but rose, and left the room.

"Well that's what I call rum," said little Charles. But Delmon led him to talk about his school pranks, and so to forget every thing that had passed, even the tears of his poor sister, before Crichton returned. When the latter did so, he was apparently composed; and observed,

"It was as you said very odd that you should find my name out in such a manner. Did no one else know that your sister had such a picture."

"O, certainly nobody."

"Shall we start for England?" asked Delmon.

Crichton did not answer. But after a long silence, which seemed of all things to agree least with Master Charles, that young gentleman remarked. "By jingo I wish I was back again to tell Whistling Joe what a rum country this is, and what rum people I have met."

"If that be the case" (said Delmon) "you will perhaps accompany me to see the wild beasts, and whatever else we can find worthy of having a description conveyed to your friend Whistling Joe."

"O! that I'm sure I will" was the ready answer when Delmon prepared for the walk; while his friend did so to visit the Fultons.

We dare not attempt to describe the meeting between Crichton, and Julia, for we fear that our readers have had already too much of the MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER; and we consequently hasten to lose her in the wife. It is sufficient for us to say, that the French Champion had not quite recovered of his wound before Captain Crichton, "*sparserat nuces,*"—had sold his com-

mission,—and the lovely Julia “*Veneri donaverat pupas*,”—had burnt her Album. All were gay and happy on the bridal morning. Mrs. Fulton told every body that Mr. Fulton had a great opinion of Capt. Crichton, and that he was a vast favorite of hers; which little Charles thought very *rum*; while Delmon, who could, after a certain fashion, “awake to ecstasy the living lyre” presented to the bride the following hymeneal:—

TO THE BEAUTIFUL MRS. CRICHTON.

Thine eyes are bright, and beautiful;
 Thy cheek is sunny now;
 Life's fairest flowers strew thy path;
 Love's sunshine wreathes thy brow.
 Oh ever thus may pleasure be
 Before thee, and above:
 May Angels guard thy happiness,
 And heaven bless thy love.
 May children, like their sire, learn
 About thy knees to pray:
 May all be good, and dutiful,
 And none be snatched away.
 That none may for their country fight,
 I do not heaven implore:
 But that *not one* be left to pine
 Upon a distant shore;
 That HE, whose arm is ever strong,
 Where others find a grave,
 Shield from all harmful destiny
 Thy “beautiful, and brave.”
 May never tear-drop dim thine eye,
 Unless for other's grief;
 And then it will be heavenly
 To give thine eyes relief.
 For, if celestial drop may be
 From human source distilled
 It is the tear from woman's eye,
 Which sympathy hath filled.
 But lifetime's hopes, and lifetime's joys
 Were never made for rest;
 And *thou* ev'n in *thy* happiness
 Can'st never feel quite blest,
 Save from assurance that thou may'st,
 In other worlds, renew
 That love, which thou hast learnt in this,
 Immortal, pure, and true:
 That thou may'st know, where hearts are read
 And doubt may never come,
 That love, whose earnest thou hast here,
 Made perfect at its home.
 For, though from home it learn to bloom,
 Like some exotic flower
 All, who would owe it thoroughly,
 Must seek it in its bower.

And that sweet friend, is surely heaven.
 In heaven then, may'st *thou*
 Proving through all eternity
 The covenant made *now* !

In conclusion, gentle reader, we may add, that there is now living in —shire, *one* happy couple, who take in the *Calcutta Magazine*, and about whom slander never whispered one word of dispraise, unless the rumour may be considered such, which reports that a woman, who plays with their children, and inhabits a cottage upon their estate, was once no better than she should have been ; and that some people for their part, are surprised, that the Captain can suffer their lady, or his lady, to condescend to take so very reprehensible a concern, in the welfare of such a person, as she certainly does. For such conduct, *some* people are charitable enough to say, displays a congeniality of taste, and moral feeling in the lady. However, it is to be hoped, that these mightily correct people will be pardoned

“ Their bad hearts for their worse brains ;”

especially as all they have hitherto said, has had no influence upon the conduct of the still beautiful Julia, who continues to display better principle than when she figured as **THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.** **X.**

 SONG.

1.

There is a bower, there is a tree,
 There is a greenwood, dear to me ;
 There is a blossom in that bower
 Hath cheered my bosom's loneliest hour,

2.

Beneath that tree there is a seat
 Where Mary makes her fond retreat ;
 And in that greenwood, lone but dear,
 She sheds full oft the tender tear.

3.

There is a rosebush in a grove,
 I planted for my winsome love,
 I dreamt I saw its green leaves fade,
 Unnoticed by the careless maid.

4.

It was a dream of falsehood,—she
 Hath ne'er forgot my rose, or me ;
 For in that bower she sits all day,
 And sighs for him that's far away.

R. C. C.

THE DAWK BUNGALOW.

"When night dogs run, all sorts of deer are chased."

Merry Wives of Windsor.

The Reader who has all his or her life "lived at home in ease," can have but a vapid idea of British India and perhaps one point in which it chiefly differs from England is the mode of travelling. Instead of swift Post Chaises and more rapid Mails, we find lumbering and dangerous Boats, which a couple of dozen Dandies* pull forward by a long rope, and whose probable rate of progress no philosophical Theorist has yet succeeded in calculating, or at best, a Palanquin in which if [and the conjunction is of no small importance] relays of Bearers are placed to be in readiness every dozen miles, we may hope to advance some three or four miles an hour. But another difficulty besets us ! There are neither Inns, nor Public Houses on the road, albeit, to put the rougher sex out of the question,

"Lips though blooming must still be fed !"

To obviate this inconvenience the Bengal Government has built small houses called Dawk Bungalows in different parts of the country, in each of which are to be found a few servants who clean the habitation, wash the Traveller's feet, and sell him tough fowls, and wellgarlicked curry, with smoked milk and tepid Ale ; and here the half choked Traveller may rest his weary limbs from the shaking of his Palanquin and exercise his organs of mastication and dilution !

I lived for several years in the immediate vicinity of one of these Bungalows, and as I had a small portion of time [about twenty hours per diem et noctum] to give away, and no neighbour to bestow it on, I frequently shortened an otherwise "pretty, considerably lengthy" day by calling at the Dawk Bungalow, and hoping like Paul Pry, I didn't intrude, I introduced myself and my services to the different Travellers and drew from them in the most polite and easy manner the news and information each was happy to give in return for my society, until really by dint of practice and experience I became an incomparable Cork-screw in extracting from my various "Bottles" as I made bold to call the Travellers, the froth, and the liquor frequently ullaged and sour, often bitter, and sometimes sparkling and inspiring, which each contained.

* Rowers.

I had besides a constant communication with Peer Bux the head native servant of the Bungalow and I drained from this cracked phial whatever news right or wrong he managed to imbibe.

One morning Peer Bux came to me in great haste to say "a Ma'am and a Miss" had just arrived at the Bungalow and that he had nothing to give them to eat! "Peer Bux" cried I, where are all the kids and fowls I saw yesterday leaping and pecking about the Bungalow?"

"A tiger" was his direful answer, "came by dawk last night, and has eaten them all."

"A tiger, indeed!" I replied; "and what may have been the name of the voracious Sahib who perpetrated this massacre? where did he come from? and where was he going? and what news did he tell you? for the history of such a man must be worth hearing; and above all Peer Bux, why didn't you awake me, and tell me what was going forward?"

Peer Bux grinned as he informed me that a Tiger had arrived as well as a Sahib, and in due time I ascertained that a young Officer had found his way during the storm of Bhurtpore into a cage where the rebel Raja kept his hunting Leopards, and the young man had seized one of these animals, which he actually conveyed on the roof of his Palanquin several hundred miles to Calcutta, and from thence on board ship to England. It was this hungry devastator who had emptied the farm-yard of poor Peer Bux!

As soon as I learned these particulars I hurried to the Bungalow, followed by my servants laden with bread and divers needful etceteras, and I introduced myself to a Lady and her Daughter. The mother was about forty years old and had lately arrived from England with her Daughter whom she had gone home to fetch. They were proceeding to join the Father who was somewhere up the country. As we became intimate I soon learned that the young Lady's thoughts reverted to a Masquerade at which she had lately shone as "sweet Ann Page," and truly as I gazed on the fair face and slight form of the lovely girl before me I could not help repeating Mrs. Page's boast.

"Our Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies
"Finely attired in a robe of white."

As they both smiled, I ventured, to ask if any one had been enviable enough to enact Master Fenton with so happy a representative of sweet Anne Page? The Mamma looked grave, and the young maiden blushed and half smiled; so like a prudent man I said no more of the matter, but as I handed them to their Palanquins and wished them good bye and a pleasant

journey I resolved to exercise my wits and discover the Hero of this incipient tale of true love.

“ Saint Cupid ; then ! and soldiers to the field ! ”

It may be believed I kept a good look out the next day for Palanquins, since I felt sure Master Fenton could not be far behind ;—or, if he lingered, I gave him up as an unworthy being ! So armed with a telescope I mounted at the hazard of my limbs and life to the top of the spiral tourret which led to the roof of my House, and peered in the direction of the Calcutta Road till my eyes ached, and my trouble seemed likely to be as ill repaid as Sister Anne’s in Blue Beard’s bloody Castle !— Sometimes indeed a dust arose ; but it was raised by a herd of hideous Buffaloes tossing their enormous horns and spurning the road with their sable hoofs as they laboured along, bellowing and thirsting for the moment of reaching a sloppy Jheel wherein they plunge and hiding every part of their frames save the tip of the nose, luxuriate sweetly in the wet filth of an Indian Morass !—but it is their native element, and

“ There is no place like home

“ Sweet sweet home.”

At another time a party of Hindoo Pilgrims approached on their route from “ the City of great Jagernauth ” [as Southey calls it] to Hurdwar, to fill brazen pots with Ganges’ water, at the sacred spot where the Holy River first dashes into the sunny plains of Hindoostan,— soon my disappointed ears could hear the loud and joyous shouts of “ *Bum ! Bum ! ” as the Pilgrims hastened onwards, mingled with the tinkling of small bells, hanging from the wicker baskets, which supported by a stick laid across their shoulders, and adorned with peacock’s plumage, and scarlet pennons, tied with seacowries, contain the brass vessels, prepared to hold the holy liquid ! ” “ Let them go,” I thought to myself, “ they are as wise and as happy as our own ancestors, who, in the olden times, “ clad in Pilgrim’s weeds,” wended their weary way to the sands of Palestine ; and verily their reward is as great ! ”—Then again, a bullock carriage appeared slowly emerging from its dusty tabernacle, dragged by a vast pair of snow-white bullocks, its roof of scarlet cloth, tipped with a silver knob, while from a slit in the thick scarlet curtains, that hang all around, peeped forth the black eyes of the fat Baboo, its owner, who, redolent of clarified butter and tobacco smoke, awaited in his mansion of a million Liliputian bricks the “ dark Ladie,” who

“ With rings on her ankles, and rings on her nose

“ Ringles and jingles where ever she goes.”

* An interjection addressed to Siva.

Thus a dozen of times I was disappointed till, at last after sunset a Palanquin did actually heave in sight !

I had so often been disappointed that I now misdoubted the prodigy, and stared like Macbeth at the approach of Birnam wood, till I could no longer mistake, then I closed my telescope with a snap, and hurried as fast as I could run to the Dawk Bungalow which I reached a couple of minutes before the long-expected Palanquin arrived. At length, the Bearers stopped, and the doors of the Palanquin were slowly opened—too slowly, thought I, for Master Fenton who “with eyes of youth, capered and danced and spoke holyday and smelt of April and May,” and out stepped an elderly man pale and dusty, upon whom after the first moment of peevish surprise I bestowed my stare to a degree which induced him to say “you are mistaken, Sir ? you expected a friend ?” for there was something in the sharp light blue eyes, bald head, and fidgetty demeanour of this little old man that attracted my attention and absorbed my thoughts.

“Did you expect a friend Sir ?” repeated the fidgetty stranger in rather a louder tone, as though he had been somewhat displeased at the fixedness of my gaze.

“Yes,—no ;”—was, my confused answer ; “but I imagined I should find a young gentleman ; who —”

—“is a day behind,” the stranger continued, taking the words out of my mouth, and seeming to know at once to whom I referred, “yes,” he continued with a grim smile, “I have got twenty hours start of the youth. And now, Sir, in exchange for your interrogations, may I ask if a Lady and her daughter passed through this place yesterday !” “Yes,” I replied, “and I had the pleasure of remedying the hiatus valde deflendus a starved Tiger had left in the larder of my friend Peer Bux ; and pray,” I added with my most engaging smile, “who are these two Ladies, and what is the young gentleman who is following you ?”

My smile was wasted, for the fidgetty stranger just then was trying to chew a tough Spatch-cock of Peer Bux’s cooking and was naturally in no smiling mood. He called sharply for his Palanquin and rose to depart. In a second he had left the Bungalow ; and again I heard his angry voice railing at the dilatoriness of the Bearers. In another minute their grunts and groans informed me the stranger was proceeding on his journey.

“Very extraordinary and inexplicable all this !” said I to myself, as I walked slowly back to my own house, and desired Peer Bux, (for I was tired of my telescopical researches) to send me word immediately the young Traveller, I expected, made his appearance.

In the middle of the night I was routed-up. It was Peer Bux ! Like William of Deloraine, good at need,

“ He struck full loud and struck full long.”

The young Traveller had arrived ! what was to be done ? I huddled on my clothes, and ran to the Bungalow. I was too late ; he had not stopped ! I could see the distant torches, now disappearing, and now again dancing for a moment as the Palanquin passed betwixt the Mango-trees which fringe the entrance of the defile between the two Hills. The youngster had nullified my expectations as well as the senior's calculations, and must have rendered his rupees as serviceable as the golden spurs of the Knights of yore, to hasten his progress ! I had nothing left but to return back !

As I walked home, the brightness of the starry heaven attracted my attention, I gazed intently on the club-armed Orion as he sparkled in the East magnificently belted with the golden suns of distant creations. The silver flame of Sirius, the fainter orb of Procyon, flashed beneath the spangle-imaged form of the classic Hunter ! Around, and above shone hundreds of twinkling stars—the centres of systems of worlds wherein, perhaps, the spirits of the dead are dwelling in joy and effulgence ;—unchanging homes, whither, perchance, our own mortal career is tending !

What then is a single solitary man amidst this boundless immensity of suns and worlds ? Less than an emmet to the immensity of Dawalagizi, of that white Mountain, which tosses the foaming Gunduk from its bosom of snow, and whose altitude over-looks the far-distant ripples of the Ganges. But all this is nonsense ! The stars are pretty sparks which twinkle as gaily on the clown as on the dim-eyed Astrologer.

“ These earthly godfathers of heaven's lights
That give a name to every fixed star,
Have no more profit of their shining nights
Than those that walk and know not what they are.”

and so let us to bed—to bed—to bed !

Next day, a young man arrived, who had been officiating in the Upper Provinces as a Magistrate. His head was fuller of Dacoits and Thugs than the most dangerous and neglected district in the Country ! Dacoits are Gang Robbers who murder men, women and children with as little hesitation and remorse as a sportsman shoots Ducks, Deer and Snipes ! and Thugs are wretches who, unheard of save in India, armed with a rope with a slip knot wander about the country, seeking like Satan, whom they may destroy. I must mention a few of my young friend's tales of real life. Sepoys returning to their homes are often the prey of Thugs, for they generally carry money about their persons and travel early and late. The Thug

steps from behind a tree adroitly casts his noose round his unwary victim's neck, *tugs* him backwards on the earth, chokes him, plunders him, and flings his body into the nearest well, from whence it is dragged some subsequent day by the terrified Land holders, while the Officers of Police can no more trace the Thug's path than a Philosopher the tract of an aerolite. Once on a time, [so the story goes] several Sepoys were travelling in company. They were on leave of absence to visit their families and had just crossed a small Nullah or Rivulet when they missed one of their party. They instantly returned and searched on all sides; they peeped even into the shallow stream to discover their comrade, but he was no where to be seen! Not a soul, besides themselves, was in sight, except an old woman who sat immovable by the River-side. They approached her and called to her, but still she stirred not, which excited their suspicion. She might be a Thug! They seized and dragged her from the ground, and beheld the dead corps of their late comrade hidden under her petticoat. The fatal noose was round his neck, and life had fled.

Then there was a woman clad in white of the Ogre caste, which eat dead human bodies; a wretch who had murdered and devoured her own children. She went mad and sat high on a tree singing songs and furnished with a long noose to strangle all who passed unwarily beneath! Then there were Dacoits who fired Villages and tied tow which they set in a blaze between the fingers of their victims and twisted ropes round their brows till the flesh was cut through, to compel them to discover where their money was hidden! Then the Chief Dacoit was seized, tried, condemned and hanged, begging with his last breath the sinews of his heels might be cut while he was still alive, lest when dead he might walk the earth! and the savage Hangman who dashed his knife into the victim's stomach the instant he was knocked from the ladder and swung slowly round suspended the fatal rope! But vain were all precautions! and still the poor women hurrying late homewards with their earthen pots of Buffalo-milk are terrified, still the benighted peasant is frightened as passing nigh the spot where the Robber Chief hangs in chains, the owls reveal and shout forth their names, which the long skeleton of the Dacoit re-echoes and calls loudly on them to "stop!" Then, came the narrative of the unlucky Bullock-Cart-driver who was summoned late at night to a Serai, and two females were put inside his curtained cart, while their Conductor sat beside the driver. Slowly did they proceed; and after several hours journey the Conductor alighted with some excuse and appeared not again. In time, the weary driver called to the females within, and got no answer. He descended and

still they spoke not ; he touched them and they moved not ; at last he peeped at them, and beheld two strangled women !

“ True ’tis, ’tis pity ; pity ’tis, ’tis true.”

The young Magistrate departed and was succeeded by a Lady and her dog—a pair apparently as inseparable as Britannia and her Lion ! It would be incorrect to say she “ hadn’t a word to throw to a dog,” for all her words were bestowed on her four-footed associate ! It was poor me, for whom she had no talk to spare ! I tried to assail her on her scandalous side and had the art to extract all she knew about Anne Page, and the fidgetty Traveller.

It appears the elderly gentleman had first seen the fair maiden at a Church in Calcutta, to which he resorted, not from any religious motive for he was a Sceptic, but to kill the time. He was a lazy man therefore of my own caste, though expending his spare time much less harmlessly than myself ! But to the Lady’s tale ; the fidgetty gentleman used to fall in love with every fair face he saw, though it appeared it was his fate to be regularly rejected by all to whom he addressed himself, and the Heroines of his undesired addresses formed a list nearly as long, and compendious as Cowley’s Chronicle of the Beauties who in turn “ possessed his breast.”

I observed to the Lady it was not unlikely his present pursuit, might terminate equally unsuccessfully. The Lady agreed as far as Anne Page was concerned, but hinted that her Father and Mother might be of another opinion and compel her to listen to her aged admirer who had “ jewels and gold in store.” I said I hoped not ; and to amuse the scandalous Lady I began a long story about Hydrophobia and a dog which had lately gone mad in its mistress’s presence and had bitten a dozen other dogs besides Cows, Cats, Sheep, and Horses ; but the lady cut my story short and whistled to her Pug, which leaped into her arms, and carrying it to her Palanquin she set off without more adieu than a severe frown on her brow, and a mutter about some people’s insolence to other people’s dogs, and it’s a pity they didn’t bite them !

Another day a young Officer came who appeared to be more melancholy than his youth authorised. He was at first in an undress, but when he put on his military Jacket, I remarked the black crape round his arm, and asked him if he had lost a friend. He answered he had lost his brother, and that too by a most dreadful accident. The two young men were going in a Budgerow up the River Gogra, and had been attracted by the sight of some Snipes on a dry sand-bank near them. They both fired and killed several birds, and the elder brother taking a rope in his hand to sway his jump, leaped on the bank. His

brother remained on deck. The supposed sand-bank proved to be a quick-sand and no sooner had the young man's feet touched the sand than it opened beneath him, and he gradually disappeared but still retaining hold of the rope which being passed through a block fastened to the mast above, gave way as his weight affected it. Human help was vain, except the young man retained firm hold of the rope. As the Traveller said, and his eyes filled with tears as he spoke, he watched with the most intense eagerness and hope the rope emerging from the sand as the Natives on board carefully pulled it through the Quick-sand, feelings which were changed into despair almost frantic when he beheld the extreme end of the rope drawn into the air, and no human hand to grasp hold of it! His brother had gone for ever!

In about a week afterwards an Artist arrived who had been making a Tour of Central and upper India in search like Dr. Syn-tax of the picturesque. He was a hungry man and a punster withal; but both hunger and wit sank beneath his professional enthusiasm! From the Niagara-like Water-falls of Bewa to the dirt on the wheel of a hackery; from the peaks of Imaus to the rankest pool from which the Natives drink like the beasts of the field: all attracted his admiration, occupied his conversation, and adorned his Sketch Book! His pencil had indeed an alchymical touch that turned every worthless metal into gold! and compelled me to admire torn sails, delapidated huts, ragged Natives and hump-backed Bullocks almost as much as the jeweled Mausoleum of the Taj-mahal beneath whose dome the fairest Sultana of the Monarch of the world sleeps in marble-snow, or the Imperial *Dewan Khas of Delhi on whose fretted comios it is boastfully written in Persian characters of molten gold.

"If there be an elysium on earth,

"It is this, it is this, it is this!"

My new friend was also ready to pourtray "the human face divine" whenever required and duly paid; in plain words he painted portraits for a con-si-de-ra-tion, and among his other sketches he showed me several designs rapidly out-lined with pen and ink of pictures to be hereafter executed on a larger scale. One outline especially attracted my attention. It was a slight sketch of the final scene of the "Merry Wives" of Windsor. Here smiled the sweet Anne Page; and the delightful Master Fenton clasped the beauty's hand in his: here stood Page and his wife looking rather silly, if the truth must be told! Nor was the finally satisfied Ford wanting, who as he waved his arm seemed to repeat the observation Shakespeare gives his prototype:—

* Special Audience Hall.

"In love the heavens themselves do guide the state,
Money buys lands, and wives are sold by fate."

As I observed the picture a smile of pleasure stole over my face, and looking at the painter I said "I think I know to whom this sketch relates, nor is it very many days since I saw some of the parties." "Right, Sir" the punster answered as he eagerly swallowed a large spoonful of Peer Bux's most savoury Pilau "and no *saw* is likely to part two of them again. Parties and saw, you understand good Sir!"

"Pray tell me," I replied hastily, "all you know about the matter; I feel extremely interested in the fate of the young pair" — "with whom none can *come pair*, or compare. "You understand me, my good Sir," he responded with a self-satisfied grin and proceeded to relate to me all he knew, and which I record divested of puns and extraneous embellishments.

It seems the fidgetty Traveller was well received by the parents, and grievously by the young lady; and the sudden arrival soon after of Master Fenton, as I must still call him, doubly confirmed sweet Anne Page in her dislike. The old gentleman begged a private audience, and as, though rich and old, he had starts of generosity, he was so affected by the young lady's tears and blushes, as with all due delicacy she revealed her dislike to himself and with still greater caution intimated her affection for the young Traveller, that he promised his interposition with her parents to bring about the fulfilment of her hopes and wishes. How he effected his purpose all may guess who know the magic power of rupees. When this point was achieved the fidgetty Traveller had directed the sketch I saw to be taken for the preparation of a larger picture; and as the young pair had confessed it was at a Calcutta masquerade in the guise of Fenton, and Mistress Anne Page they had acknowledged their mutual love, he insisted on their being portrayed in those characters, and not only compelled the parents to enact Page and his wife, but he even volunteered to lend his own pallid face and squat figure for the image of Ford, the man who teased himself many a long day, but was happy in the end.

"Bravo!" I exclaimed when I had heard the painter's narrative to an end, "would to heaven I might be Sir Hugh Evans to marry the happy couple; but as that may not be, I will at least fulfil the Welch Parson's promise and dance and eat plumbs at their wedding."

"Thank you, Sir," I continued as the painter rose to depart, "thank you for your story, I will go home and drink the health of the whole party, including you and myself, and finish with a bumper toast, that every fair wooing may end as happily as sweet Anne Page's! Adieu, good Sir, adieu!" * * * *

THE FIRST VISIT TO THE GRAVE OF A FRIEND.

The clear September moon was out,
And from their cloudy ambush pale,
The twinkling stars flung all about
Their glances, over hill and dale.

I leapt the hedge—the rustic fence
That girdled round the buried dead;
And reverence deep and thought intense,
Their influence o'er my spirit shed.

A chill (half fear, half longing love.)
Came curdling round my heart! “were there
“No shadows o'er the scene to move?
“No image of the lost and fair?

“Might not my yearning spirit meet
“A spirit purer than its own?
“Might not I hear the music sweet
“Of that remembered voice's tone?

“Have not the chambers of the tomb
“Given out responses, sweet though sad?
“And have not wailers, 'midst the gloom
“Seen shapes, in heavenly raiment clad?”

Glanced the bright moon on many a stone,
And many a monumental urn
Gained lustre from the radiance thrown
From lights in higher spheres that burn.

But silence was on earth and air,
Nor shade nor shadow met the eye;
I knelt me by his cold, cold lair,
And wished that instant I could die!

I kissed it once,—I kissed it twice—
A long and silent prayer I prayed,
That, purified from sullyng vice,
My soul might be to his conveyed!

And then I bent my lips again
To kiss the damp earth o'er him prest;
While tears, fast flowing, soothed my brain,
As there I left him to his rest.

And oft when night her holy veil
Shall o'er the shrouded world extend,
I'll visit by the moon-beam pale
The grave of my “untroubled friend.”

R. C. C.

TRANSLATION FROM THE PERSIAN.

A Narrative of events which led to the decline and subversion of the Sovereignty of the former Rulers of Sind,—and to the usurpation of that state by its present possessors, who are of the tribe of Bulooch—originally from Talpoor. Translated from the Persian by Captain Pogson of the Bengal Army.

PREFACE.

The translation of this narrative was undertaken with a view of affording information, which however brief and imperfect, may possibly prove useful, by developing a fragment of the history of a country which at some period may become the Theatre of War.

The anticipation of such an event, induces an impression of the importance of the principality of Sind.

The advantageous line of defence afforded by the Indus, the capability which that river admits for ships proceeding to a considerable distance from the Sea, the facility and celerity with which troops and Military Stores might be conveyed on its stream to the immediate seat of War. The herds of Camels supplied by Sind, and the Horses annually brought thither, from Mooltan and other northern provinces, cannot fail to impress the mind with a sense of the importance which would attach to that state; while the navigation of a river so noble as the Indus, would give new scope and stimulus to the enterprises of commerce; factories would rise on its banks, and new sources of wealth be opened to British industry, energy, and talent.

It was my intention to have dilated on the history, commerce and topography of Sind (Sindh) but the ample and apparently accurate illustration of those subjects contained from page 355 to page 571. both inclusive, in the 1st Volume of Hamilton's History of Hindoostan, has rendered it unnecessary to increase these pages by a citation.

I have also omitted a statement of the Assessment of the different Purgunnahs of Sind; it being obviously overrated and a subject from which the casual reader would derive no amusement.

Meeaz Noor Moohummud Khan, Umeer of Sind, was descended from the house of Shah Ubbas, Sovereign of Persia. He ascended the throne at the age of thirty, reigned forty-five years and died at the age of seventy-five. He had eight sons, namely, Moohummud Moorad Khan, Khoda Dad Khan, Uhmud Yar Khan, Itr Khan, Gholam Shah Khan, Gholam Nubee Khan, Ubd-oon Nubee Khan and Oomr Khan. During the life of Meeaz Noor Moohummud Khan, there were five warlike Chiefs, famed for deeds of arms and heroic achievements.

The first in power and political importance was Shah Muqsood of the Jhinjun tribe, who held in jageer, the district of Ladganuh, and could bring into the field an army of twenty thousand men. The second was Taja Lik,hee of the Bulooch tribe, Jageerdar of Nusrpoor, who had at his disposal a force of fifteen thousand men. The third was Jam Nunda also of the Bulooch tribe, who held the jageer of Shahzadpoor and commanded a force of fifteen thousand men.

The fourth was Gurlee Khan, who in conjunction with Bhukur Khan of the G,houssa tribe held in Jageer the districts of Khodabad and Tugur and could levy an army of twenty thousand men.

The fifth was Golee Khan of the G,heer tribe who held the jageer of Tultee and possessed a force of ten thousand men.

There were also other chiefs feudatory to those above-mentioned ; so that, in time of war, by uniting their forces, they could bring into the field an army of about a hundred and fifty thousand horse and foot, and had usually, at their respective disposal, a force of nine or ten thousand men.

Meean Noor Moohummud Khan resided in the fort of Khodabad, which is situated one kos from river Sind, or Indus. He was a Prince of great intellectual endowments and in the latter years of his life, wrote a Testament, containing exhortatory admonitions to his Sons, to each of whom he gave a copy of it, and enjoined them to conform, after his death, to the precepts it contained.

His second son, Khoda Dad Khan, obtained leave to visit Hindoostan, and proceeded to Bunarus, where he died.

Uhmud Yar Khan being likewise desirous of visiting foreign states, went to Khorasan but did not long survive his brother.

Meean Noor Moohummud Khan died in the year of the Hijree A. D. 1742. 1155 and was succeeded by Meean Moohummud

Moorad Khan, who being entirely devoted to pleasure, neglected the affairs of the state, until his extreme remissness involved him in inextricable difficulties, which afforded a plea to Shah Buhara, Raja Lik,hee, Buhram of the Bulooch tribe and other chiefs of the army to conspire against him. Destitute of influence, supine and inert, he fell an unresisting victim to their conspiracy and was accordingly deposed, and imprisoned.

A. D. 1749. ed, in the year of the Hijree 1163 and Meean Gholam Shah was, by the Bulooch chieftains next raised to the throne.

Itr Khan however, being older than Meean Gholam Shah, claimed the Sovereignty in right of primogeniture, and collecting troops from all quarters, advanced with a considerable army to seize the throne.

The Bulooch Chiefs concentrated their forces and marched against him, and in a battle which ensued, Itr Khan was defeated and taken prisoner. Being an object of dread to the Bulooch Chiefs, he was closely confined, and died soon afterwards. Meean Gholam Shah reigned sixteen years. He had two sons ; Sur Ufraz Khan and Moohummud Khan.

During this reign, an incendiary named Bijjar, who held a Court in the name of his Father, Buhram of Talpoor, desirous of

creating dissension and suspicion in the family of Meeaz Gholam Shah, in order to turn the anarchy it was likely to produce, to his own advantage, obtained an interview with Sur Ufraz Khan, in which he suggested a plan for deposing Meeaz Gholam Shah and seating him on the Throne, on the plea of it being a measure justified by the circumstance of Meeaz Gholam Shah having evinced a partiality to his younger son, Moohummud Khan, from which Sur Ufraz Khan had, in his judgment, a right to infer an intention prejudicial to his eventual succession to the throne. The plot however, happening to transpire, Meeaz Gholam Shah banished Bijjar from his dominions. Wandering and fugitive, he traversed the territory west of the Indus, and proceeded to Arabia, and thence retired, in reduced circumstances, to Abyssinia.

Meeaz Gholam Shah died in the year of the Hijree A.D. 1765.

1179, and was succeeded by Sur Ufraz Khan, whose first act of power was to imprison his uncles Gholam Nubee Khan and Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, in the fort of Shah Bundur, which is on the sea coast, sixty kos south of Hydurabad. His next step was to put Soobdar, the second son of Buhram of Talpoor, to death; because, Bijjar, his eldest son, being illegitimate, was precluded from succeeding to his father's dominion, of which, Sur Ufraz Khan, by this measure, intended to secure possession.

The chiefs of his army however, incensed and disgusted at his mercenary views and arbitrary measures, and apprehensive for their personal safety, held consultations in order to depose him, and with that view, surrounded his palace at Khodabad. Finding them inexorable and there appearing no other way to escape, he got out of a window on the bank of the Sind, and entering a boat, proceeded down the river to Hydurabad.

When the Chiefs who had surrounded the palace discovered that he had eluded their vigilance, they raised his younger brother, Moohummud Khan to the throne and marched to besiege the fort of Hydurabad. On their way there, they happened to intercept the wives and families of the Qiluadar and officers of the Garrison: an event which involved them in great perplexity and dismay; for the Bulooch Chiefs had sent intimation, that if the officers did not immediately evacuate the fort and deliver to them the person of Sur Ufraz Khan, they would dishonor and put their families to death. Considering allegiance of inferior consequence to the sacrifice of all that soothed the cares and afflictions of life, they preserved the safety of their families by consenting to the terms which were offered.

Thus, in the seventh year of the reign, terminated the political career of Sur Ufraz Khan, who, unable to endure the restraint

of captivity, determined to put an end to an existence which furnished only the bitter retrospection of past errors.

With this view, he sent for a Surgeon to bleed him and while the lancet was being applied, struck it with his fist, and so lacerated the vein, that it was impossible to stop the bleeding and he accordingly expired.

At the close of the reign of Sur Ufraz Khan, Bijjar returned from Abyssinia, and obtained an asylum in Joudhpoor, where he resided for a year and a half; but intimation having been conveyed to Raja Bijee Singh that he had on various occasions slaughtered Cows,—animals of religious veneration among the Hindoos, the Muha Raja feeling much exasperated, expelled him from the city, and ordered him to quit his dominions. Thus, driven a second time from the society and haunts of men, he took refuge in the desert and afterwards sojourned at Jusool Bil Wutruh.

Meeaz Moohummud Khan, who had been raised by the Bulooch Chiefs to the throne, was soon afterwards deposed by them, in consequence of his having so great an impediment in his speech, that he would neither articulate nor be understood.

Gholam Nubee Khan and Ubd-oon Nubee Khan were therefore summoned from their confinement in the fort of Shah Bundur,

A. D. 1774 and the former, who was the elder, was placed on the throne in the year of Hijree 1188.

Meeaz Gholam Nubee Khan, finding himself wholly destitute of power, wrote privately to Bijjar to assemble an army, sent him money to defray the expense, and urged him to hasten to deliver him from his subserviency to the Bulooch Chiefs.

Bijjar on receiving this overture, considered Meeaz Gholam Nubee Khan his guardian genius, and wrote immediately to the brethren of his tribe to aid him in the undertaking and meet him, with their forces, at Lyaree, thirty kos south of Umurkot, whither he accordingly proceeded, and, as had been preconcerted, soon collected an army of ten or twelve thousand men.

When the Bulooch Chieftains discovered that Bijjar had fomented rebellion, advanced to Lyaree and was levying an army, they began to suspect that it had been occasioned by the intrigues of Meeaz Gholam Nubee Khan and called upon him to state the cause of the irruption. He, in reply, expressed his inability to give them any information on the subject, declared that he had no previous knowledge of it, and enjoined them promptly to adopt such measures as the occasion required.

The Bulooch Chief, Taja Lik,hee, son of Raja Lik,hee, and grandson of Taja Lik,hee,—Shah Ullah Buksh, son of Shah Buhara and grandson of Shah Muqsood, and two or three others, such as Feeroz Tupafee and Feeroz Kuleree, who had

lately been raised to the dignity of counsellors, accordingly assembled to deliberate on the most expedient method of repelling the invasion, and resolved to proceed to Lyaree, to take with them Meean Gholam Nubee Khan, divide their forces into two divisions, to place him in one, and advance themselves, to give battle, with the other. Having determined on this plan of operations, they immediately advanced to carry it into execution, and on approaching Lyaree, found the army of Bijjar drawn up in order of battle.

Meean Gholam Nubee Khan, in furtherance of his plan of intrigue, had conveyed private instructions to his adherents, to fire blank cartridges on the approach of Bijjar, to whom he had also sent intimation of his intention, urging him to avail himself of the advantage it secured. Bijjar accordingly attacked, and ostensibly defeated, the Troops of Meean Gholam Nubee Khan, who, however, in the tumult of the operation, received from an unknown hand, a sabre wound, which proved mortal.

The Chiefs of the other division, observing the defeat of the force of Meean Gholam Nubee Khan, abandoned the field.

Bijjar, elated with his success, fancied a hundred men unequal in prowess to himself.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, who had been left at Hydrabad, hearing of the death of his brother, and the defeat of his army, became much alarmed and shut himself up in the fort.

Bijjar, in order to appease the alarm and ingratiate himself with Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, placed the Holy Qooran in the hands of the Sy-yids and learned men who attended him, and sent them to assure him, that he had no hostile intention, that the death of Meean Gholam Nubee Khan was without his having had any previous knowledge of it, and appeared solely to proceed from the decree of Providence.

He likewise instructed them to tender his allegiance, to congratulate Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan on his accession to the throne, to solicit pardon in case he should feel displeased at the measures he had been impelled to adopt, and to declare him a faithful servant, who had been nurtured by the bounty of Meean Gholam Nubee Khan.

The apparent sincerity of these protestations, induced Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan to open the gates of the fort and invite Bijjar to his presence. On his arrival, he was distinguished with an honorary dress, the appellation of Meer and unlimited command in the state. Thus, in the year of the Hijree A. D. 1775. 1189 Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan succeeded to the nominal sovereignty, and Meer Bijjar, to the uncontrolled executive power of the state of Sind.

After a short period, Meer Bijjar caused a fort to be erected at a place named Peerao, eighty kos east of Khodabad and sixty from Joud, hpoor, collected in it troops and warlike stores, and held in readiness fifteen thousand Camels, with a view of placing two soldiers and a skin of water on each Camel, and proceeding in one day, to Joud, hpoor, in order to effect the conquest of that city, and avenge the insult of Raja Bijee Sing, h, having expelled him from his dominions.

The erection of the fort, warlike preparations and collecting of Camels did not escape the observation of Raja Bijee Sing, h, who, resolving to lose no time in foiling the design and subverting the power of Meer Bijjar, sent a secret embassy to Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan to express his concern at a Chief of his illustrious descent, being divested of power, the prospect of attaining it, and wholly subservient to the usurped authority, insatiate ambition, and will of a subject, whose influence however, he pledged himself to subvert, and establish the supremacy of Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, on the condition of his ceding to him the fort of Umurkot, h.

Pleased with the prospect of sovereign authority, the Meeaz entered into the views of the Raja of Joud, hpoor, who, soon afterwards, in order to accomplish his design, sent three persons of the Bhat tribe of Rajpoots on a Mission to Meer Bijjar, who, on returning one day from the court, had proceeded to change his apparel, and make preparations for his meal, when the embassy of Rajah Bijee Sing, h, arrived at his hall of audience, whence, through the medium of Eshor Dass, the Deewan, they sent intimation, that Maha Rajah Bijee Sing, h, desirous of entering the bonds of amity and fraternity with Meer Bijjar, had sent him his turban, and as that was an auspicious period, they were desirous, previous to the ceremony of exchanging Turbans, of delivering the Rajah's letter.

Meer Bijjar, actuated by motives of courtesy, admitted them to his presence. One of them presented a tray of fruit and a turban, placed them, and seating himself, before him, proceeded to deliver the Rajah's letter ; while the other two also, seated themselves, one on his right and the other on his left.

While Meer Bijjar was perusing the letter, the person on the left, made a sign to the other on the right, and addressing Meer Bijjar said, Sir, we are detaining you from your meal, and will therefore, proceed to deliver the verbal message with which the Rajah has intrusted us, and immediately drawing his dagger, plunged it in his side. The person on the right repeated the blow, and their victim fell and expired.

The assassins, with ten other persons who accompanied them, and who were waiting outside, were immediately massacred by

A.D. 1781. the attendants of Meer Bijjar. This atrocious act of perfidy happened in the year of the Hijree 1196.

Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, although pleased at what had happened, deemed it prudent to assume external demonstrations of sorrow. With that view, he sent his eldest son, Moohummud Arif Khan, to direct and attend the obsequies in a manner, suitable to the station of the deceased, and dispatched Futh Khan, cousin to Meer Bijjar, and a chief named Ullah Dad Khan, to present the customary dress and offering of condolence, and to invite Ubd-oollah, the son of the deceased, who was at his Jageer of Shahzadpoor, to court, for the purpose of being installed in the rank and dignity of his father.

Ubd-oollah however, judging from the nature of passing events which rendered it apparent that Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan had either instigated, or connived at the murder, and apprehending that the invitation to court was merely a cloak to a treacherous design, refused to go:—and, assembling the companions of his father and the brethren of his tribe, represented to them the suspicion which existed of Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan having been accessory to the assassination of his father; since, uninvited the Troops of Rajah Bijee Singh, then advancing towards Khodabad, would not have dared to enter the dominions of Sind. It appeared therefore obvious, that their doing so, was in support of a plan preconcerted, in order to prevent the consequences likely to result from a discovery of the treachery of Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan.

Convinced by this reasoning that he was privy to, and a party concerned in, the murder of Meer Bijjar, the whole tribe, including Futh Khan and Ullah Dad Khan, influenced by one feeling of disaffection and disgust, united in raising the standard of revolt.

Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, alarmed at the difficulties in which he found himself involved, and utterly destitute of means to repress a rebellion so formidable, sent his sons Moohummud Arif Khan and Taj Moohummud Khan to hasten the assistance of the Rajah of Joudhpoor; and hoping himself to escape, resolved to fly from the approaching fury of the lowering storm.

With this view, he placed his family and all he possessed on board boats, and proceeded with them up the Sind to the towns of Moong and Kungoor, twenty kos north of Hydurabad.

Apprehensive however, of prolonging his stay at a place which afforded no security, he continued his flight to Gunjabu, where he sought the protection of Nusseer Khan of the Pirohee tribe, from whom he obtained an auxiliary force, under the command of an officer named Mirza Rizk. Trusting that the advance of the Army of Rajah Bijee Singh would create a diversion in his

favor and enable him to resume his dominions, he advanced towards Khodabad, but was met by the opposed troops under the command of Ubd-oollah, at the village of Chuluk, eighteen kos north of that city.

A battle was accordingly fought, in which Mirza Rizk was killed, an event which, dispiriting his troops, occasioned their defeat. Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan fled from the field and proceeded towards Kabool to solicit the assistance of Timour Shah, the King of that country.

Ubd-oollah, aware of the approach of the Army of Rajah Bijee Sing,h, immediately marched to attack it, and, in a battle which was fought at Choupaee, forty kos south of Umurkot,h, entirely defeated it.

After this victory, the three Talpoor Chiefs; namely, Ubd-oollah, Ullah Dad Khan and Fut,h Khan became celebrated for the unanimity with which they conducted the affairs of the state.

Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, on his way to Kabool, had written to Timour Shah supplicating his assistance. The King feeling for his misfortunes, ordered an Army under the command of a chief named Muddud Khan, to assemble at the fort of Zee, for the purpose of placing Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan on the throne of his ancestors.

He accordingly joined the Army of Mudud Khan at Dera-i Gazez Khan, whence he immediately advanced on Khodabad.

When the three Talpoor Chiefs received intelligence that Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, supported by the Army of the king of Kabool, was advancing to take possession of the country, they were much dismayed, and despairing of success in the field, retired to the fort of Umurkot,h, which was immediately invested by Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, who erected batteries and opened a fire but without making much impression on the fort. After the siege had been continued three months Ubd-oollah and Mirza Ullah Dad quitted the fort and fled for safety to the desert. Fut,h Khan however, remained in the fort, and for a period of six months repelled all the efforts of the besiegers, when, being unable any longer to resist, he came out of the fort with his hands joined, threw himself at the feet of Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan and supplicated pardon. The Meeaz trusting that his lenity would be appreciated, was induced to forgive his rebellion, and, placing a garrison in the fort, returned to Hyderabad, and obtained full possession of his dominion.

After a year and a half had elapsed, considering himself firmly seated on the throne, he gave Mudud Khan leave to depart with the Army of Timour Shah.

Fut,h Khan had also obtained permission to quit the court for the purpose of inducing Ubd-oollah and Mirza Ullah Dad, who

were seeking a precarious subsistence in the desert, to submit to the authority of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan. But when the three Chiefs were once more together, they resolved to create another rebellion and proceeding to B, hawulpoor, collected a considerable Army, with which they advanced on Hydrabad.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, on receiving intelligence of their design, marched to meet them at the head of his forces and came in sight of the rebel Army at Hulafee, sixty kos North of Hydrabad. But before the battle commenced, the wise and pious men who were with the Talpoor Chiefs, suggested the expediency of making peace. They were accordingly induced to send a person to Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, to tender on their part, an oath of fidelity and to supplicate his forgiveness.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, from motives of policy, deemed it expedient to grant their request and, inviting them to his presence, invested each with an honorary dress.

The rebellion being thus happily suppressed, the Meean marched with them to Nuwabah where they embarked on the Nudoo Naroo and proceeded to Khodabad.

On their arrival at that city, he ordered the cantonment and neglected houses to be repaired for their reception, and determined, until they were finished, to remain on board their boats; for the vessels on the river Sind are numerous and commodious; some having two, and others, three decks, and bear a comparison with those on the sea.

About two months after their arrival at Khodabad, Ubd-oollah, Mirza Ullah Dad and Fut, h Khan went into a garden for the ostensible purpose of recreation; but in reality to form a plan for seizing and deposing Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan.

It however, providentially happened, that the gardener, whose name was Khyrabuh, was sleeping in the shade of a tree, near which they held their consultation, and awaking at the sound of voices, listened to their conversation, and thus becoming acquainted with their design, sought an interview with Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, and revealed to him the plot they had formed. The Meean, on receiving this information, was much disturbed in mind, and pondered on the most effectual way of foiling their perfidious design. With that view, he concealed fifty men in the hold of his vessel, and sent for Ubd-oollah, Mirza Ullah Dad and Fut, h Khan, for the alleged purpose of consulting them on business of state. Apprehending no harm, and little supposing that their plot had been discovered, they proceeded on board the Meean's Barge, and were immediately seized and put to death.

After this event, Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan proceeded to Hydrabad, where he received a communication from his son, Moohummud Arif Khan, then at Joud, hpoor, intimating that Taj

Kurn, son of Raja Bijee Sing,h, had, in reference to the stipulation which had formerly been made respecting the cession of Umurkot,h expressed a desire of obtaining a place for his own residence. Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, on becoming acquainted with the wish which had been expressed by Taj Kurn, immediately vacated that fort, which was accordingly occupied by the Troops of the state of Joudh,poor.

At this period, Fut,h Ulee, Gholam Ulee, Kurm Ulee and Morad Ulee, sons of Soobdar, the younger brother of Bijjar and therefore cousins of Ubd-oolah,—and T,hara, the son of Fut,h Khan, who had fled from Shahzadpoor on receiving intelligence of their relatives having been put to death, resolved to avenge their fate; and, with that view, proceeded to B,hawulpoor, where they collected many adherents, among whom was Meer Sohrab, of the Talpoor tribe, the Chief of Khyrpoor, who brought with him a force commensurate with his means, and induced B,hawul Khan and Daood Pootruh, two neighbouring Chieftains, to join in the war. Having thus, raised a considerable Army, they immediately advanced on Hyderabad.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, who had made corresponding preparations for war, marched with his forces to Kurbddeearuh, a town fifty kos North of Hyderabad, where a battle was fought, in which the allied Chiefs were victorious.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, compelled to seek safety by flight, proceeded to Nuseer Khan of the Pirohee tribe, who detached a considerable force, under the command of his son-in-law, Meean Chapar, to assist in carrying on the war.

That Chief, accordingly, entered, the territory of Sind; but on receiving a sum of money and other presents from the Talpoor Chiefs, was induced to return.

Soon afterwards, Nuseer Khan in person, took the field; but he also, on receiving a sum of money, abandoned the undertaking.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan thus failing in his efforts to retrieve his affairs, proceeded to Derai Ghazee Khan to solicit the assistance of Timour Shah, King of Kabool, from whom he obtained an auxiliary force of twenty-five thousand men, commanded by an officer named Uhmud Khan, who likewise, on receiving a tributary present from the Talpoor Chiefs, abandoned the cause of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, who, finding every hope and expectation frustrated, proceeded to Kabool to supplicate assistance from the King.

Fut,h Khan, Gholam Ulee, Kurm Ulee and Morad Ulee having thus, by policy and money, dispelled the dangers by which they had been threatened, marched to Hyderabad.

• Finding the fortress attached to that city in possession of the adherents of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan and commanded by a Qiluadar, named Futh Khan, of the Mutranee tribe, they deemed it expedient to allure him with specious promises of a share in the territory, and of living together like brothers,—to deliver up the fort. Gratified at the prospect of obtaining wealth and power so little expected, he readily consented to betray his trust. Apprehending however, that the Garrison who had long ate the bread and participated the bounty of the sovereigns of Sind, would not acquiesce in the perfidious design, he formed the iniquitous resolution of sacrificing them to his cupidity; and, with that view, prevailed on Ilyas, the Darogah of the powder Magazine, to place a slow match in connection with the powder, while they went out of the fort, on the pretence of beating the kettle drums to announce an issue of pay.

In the Magazine there were thirty-two places for powder; each place contained fifteen heaps and each heap eighteen muns of the weight of Hindoostan (or about six hundred and ninety one thousand two hundred pounds English) the whole of which exploded. A great concussion ensued. The fort was enveloped in darkness! The Ramparts adjacent to the north east angle, under which the Magazine was situated, and all the houses in that quarter, were levelled with the ground!

The Talpoor chiefs taking advantage of the panic and confusion, entered the fort over the ruins of the rampart, with fifteen thousand men, took possession of every thing they found, turned the family of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan out of the fort, and confined them in a neighbouring dwelling.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, on receiving intelligence of this afflicting event, became much dejected; but wrote an account of it to the king of Kabool, supplicating his mediation and assistance.

Timour Shah, feeling for his distress, detached Suadut Khan, of the Ungoozee tribe, to remonstrate with Futh Khan, Gholam Ulee, Kurm Ulee and Morad Ulee of Talpoor, and to represent that he considered it ill became them to occasion the ruin of their master's house and retain his family in captivity.

The Talpoor Chiefs adverting to the probable consequences of disregarding the interposition of the king of Kabool, placed the family of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan in boats and conveyed them to Shikarpoor, which was within the dominions of Timour Shah.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan having, at this period, arrived in Kabool, entreated the assistance of the king, who comforted him with soothing expressions, declaring that he would himself proceed to Sind, or send Mudud Khan there, as soon as he returned from the conquest of Kushmeer.

B,hawul Khan, the chief of B,hawulpoor, and Ikhtéear Khan, the ruler of Gurhee, on receiving intelligence of the favorable reception of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan at the Court of Kabool, became apprehensive for the safety of their possessions and wrote to invite him to join them ; pledging themselves to place him in possession of his dominions provided he would dissuade the king from marching in that direction.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, pleased at the prospect of recovering his territories, applied to Timour Shah, for permission to quit his dominions.

The king however, having promised him assistance, and averse to let him depart without realizing his expectations, always answered, you shall have leave to go when Mudud Khan returns from the conquest of Kushmeer. But as the followers of the Meean were suffering severely from the cold of the climate of Kabool, which occasioned the deaths of ten or twelve persons daily, until three hundred men had died, he became more importunate for permission to quit that country. The king therefore, was at length, induced to grant his request ; but commanded a force of fifteen thousand men, under the command of Hoosn Khan, Ikhlās Qoolee Khan and Bostan Khan to accompany him. The troops assembled at Derai Ghazee Khan, where, in obedience to the command of the king, they were supplied with three Lakhs of rupees, and the necessary supplies for the approaching campaign.

Thus equipped, Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan advanced to Buksur, sixty kos south west of B,hawulpoor, where he deemed it advisable to halt, in order to send Shekh Moolhummud Muhfooz to B,hawul Khan, and Qumur Ood Deen Khan, to Ikhtéear Khan, to represent, that in compliance with their request, he had not brought the king of Kabool, and therefore, called upon them, in conformity with their promise, to join him with their forces.

Those chiefs however, kept the ambassadors in a state of procrastination, while they sent secret intimation to the Talpoor Chiefs, that Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan had arrived with an inconsiderable force, and that, if they would unite in attacking him, it would not be difficult to put an end to his career.

Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, on receiving intelligence of their treachery, deemed it expedient to advance on B,hawulpoor, thinking that it might, by affording him an opportunity of personally remonstrating with B,hawul Khan, have the effect of inducing him to adhere to his engagement ; and accordingly proceeded two or three marches towards that capital :—a measure, which obliged B,hawal Khan to lay aside the mask of friendship and display his real design, by a declaration, that if Meean

Ubd-oon Nubee Khan advanced further, it would be considered the commencement of hostilities.

The Meean, finding himself thus deprived of the assistance on which he had calculated, and considering his force inadequate to accomplish the object he had undertaken, retired to Bhukkur to await the issue of a representation which he had made of the state of his affairs, to Timour Shah.

At this juncture however, it unfortunately happened that Mudad Khan died; and the king could not himself, with propriety, quit his dominions on any distant enterprize.

The aid therefore, which he had intended to have afforded to Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan was postponed for the space of two years,—during which period, the Talpoor Chiefs sent an embassy to Kabool, and ingratiating themselves, by gratifying the cupidity of the persons at the Court, obtained it a favourable reception; and the king, on their agreeing to pay him an annual tribute of thirteen Lakhs of rupees, consented to relinquish the design of placing Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan on the throne of Sind. Finding himself however, pledged to do something for that unfortunate Chief, he detached a force to enable him to effect the conquest of Bhukkur, Numkurah, Lya and some other places, which had formerly formed part of his dominions but were then occupied by the Bulooch tribe of Chukenee. Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan accordingly made war with Moohummud Khan, a celebrated Chief of that race, and in the space of a year, conquered Kalsur, Daoodkot, h, Muhmood Kot, h, Umwanee, Newa, Choparah, Munkurah, Bhukkur, &c, when, feeling his power and independence in some degree firmly established, he sent for his sons, Taj Moohummud Khan and Moohummud Arif Khan from Joud, hpoor, and assembled a considerable Army.

At this period, Timour Shah died; and was succeeded by Zumaun Shah, to whom the chief of Mooltan and the Zemindars about Bhukkur, wishing to undermine the power of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, represented that he was on terms of friendly intercourse with the Sikhs, a race with whom enmity existed on the part of the Zumaun Shah, who becoming thereby suspicious of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, encouraged the chiefs of his territory to revolt and seize their former possessions. Rebellion accordingly arose in all directions. Sur Ufraz Khan of Mooltan, Ummud Khan, Moohummud Khan, Buxsoo Khan, Qootub Khan and others, uniting their forces, spread rapine and devastation through the dominions of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, who collecting his Army at Bhukkur, where he held his court, made suitable preparations for war, and detached a considerable force, to repel the insurgents, under the command of his son Moohummud Arif

Khan, who attacked and defeated them with great slaughter. Sur Ufraz Khan, Uhmud Khan and Qootub Khan were slain, and Moohummud Khan fled from the field.

Moohummud Arif Khan, elated with success, exceeded the bounds of prudence, by closely pursuing Moohummud Khan, who, unable to avoid a second encounter, and aware that no alternative but death or victory remained, turned on his pursuers, and attacked them with a degree of vigour and impetuosity for which they were unprepared, threw them into confusion and occasioned a total defeat. Mahommed Arif Khan was killed and his followers fled in dismay from the field, on which Moohummud Khan pitched his camp.

Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan afflicted at the death of his son and the defeat of his Army, dejected in mind and depressed in spirit, despairing of being longer able to resist the tide of misfortune, yielded to its impulse, resolving to seek an asylum at A.D. 1794.

Joud, hpoor. In the year of the Hijree 1209, he accordingly evacuated the fort of Bhukkur, and, attended by four or five thousand horse, proceeded to Phuloudee and thence to Joud, hpoor.

Raja B, heem, the Chief of that state, on receiving him at Court, commiserating his misfortunes, granted him the rents of Phuloudee and Louhat for his personal expences. The former, yielding annually fifteen, and the latter, ten thousand rupees, after remaining six months at Joud, hpoor, he proceeded to Phuloudee where he resided nearly nine years.

When Muhmood Shah ascended the throne of Kabool, Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan sent his third son Fuzl Ulee Khan, on a mission to that monarch, who received him courteously and expressed a desire that Meeaz Ubd-oon Nubee Khan should appear at Court.

That Chief accordingly, on receiving this welcome intelligence, made preparation, for proceeding to Kabool, but previous to his departure, went to take leave of Raja B, heem at Joud, hpoor, at whose recommendation, he was induced to leave his grandsons, Meeaz Moohummud Ulee Khan and Gholam Ulee Khan, the sons of Moohummud Arif Khan, in that capital, under the care of Deewan Utma Ram, Moonshee Uhmud Yar and other suitable attendants, and proceeded towards Kabool, in the year of the Hijree 1217.

On his arrival at Derai Ghazee Khan, he received a Furmaam from Mahmood Shah, granting him the district of Rajinpoor, a town situated sixty kos south of Derai Ghazee Khan: an event, which induced him to alter his intention with respect to visiting Kabool and to proceed to his Jageer, where he resided till his death, which happened two years afterwards.

On one occasion, previous to his decease, Muhmood Shah advanced as far as Shikarpoor, in order to effect the conquest of Sind, but was compelled to abandon the design, in consequence of the rebellion of Shoojaa-ool Moolk.

Moohummud Khan and Fuzl Ulee Khan still retain possession of the Rajinpoor Jageer.

Moohummud Ulee Khan and Gholam Ulee Khan, the sons of the late Moohummud Arif Khan, who were left in Joud,hpoor, were chiefly indebted to the bounty of the Raja for their support. The former, still resides in that city ; but the latter, entered the service of the Soobahders of Khandeesh.

The Talpoor Chiefs, Fut,h Ulee and Gholam Ulee are dead, and Kurum Ulee and Moorad Ulee now rule in Sind, and reside at Hyderabad.

Moohummud Ulee Khan occasionally corresponds with Meer Sohrab, the Chief, of Khyrpoor, T,hara son of Fut,h Khan, the ruler of Roopab, and other Chieftains, in the distant hope of it affording him a prospect of recovering the possessions of his ancestors.

Meer Sohrab of Talpoor and Meean T,hara, son of Fut,h Khan, are famed for their power and prowess, and possess independent tracts of territory.

The particulars of the cession of the Fort of Umurkot,h, to the Raja of Joud,hpoor, having been detailed in the events of the reign of Meean Ubd-oon Nubee Khan, it now remains to relate the occurrences which occasioned it to revert to the state of Sind.

After the death of Raja Bheem Sing,h, which happened in the year 1860, of the Sumbut Æra, the Musnud of A.D. 1804.

Joud,hpoor was inherited by Muha Raja Maun-Singh, at the commencement of whose reign, the dependency of Umurkot,h, was confided to the superintendence of Deewan Indraj Sungee, who, becoming disaffected to the Government, united with Pushtoo Chund, Pindaree, in making secret terms with Meer Kurum Ulee and Morad Ulee, the rulers of Sind,—discontinued to furnish the necessary supplies to the Garrison and people of the fort, and awaited a favourable opportunity for carrying into effect the design he had formed.

When contracts of marriage were concluded between the late Muha Raja Jugut Raj, Raja of Jypoor, with the daughter of Muha Raja Maun Singh ; and between the latter, with the sister of the former, it was agreed, that the nuptials should be celebrated at the town of Roopnugur, which was situated on the confines of the two states. Raja Maun Singh, was accordingly engaged in making preparations suitable to the occasion, when Ind Raj Sungee, considering it a juncture favorable to his

views, invited Kurum Ulee and Morad Ulee to take possession of Umurkot, h. Those chieftains, eager to obtain a fortress of such strength and importance, readily acquiesced in the proposal, and advanced from Sind with a considerable army.

Intimation of this unexpected aggression on the part of the rulers of Sind, involved Muha Raja Maun Sing, h, then on the point of departure to Roopnugur, in much perplexity. He immediately however, detached ten or twelve thousand horse, to the relief of Umurkot, h. The command of this force was vested in Saad Jum, l of Mihta, Sumbho Lal Sungee, Salim Singh the chief of Pokuruh, Newul Singh the Bhat, Kesoor Singh, the chief of Asoob and Tej Singh of Chanwuduh.

Meeaz Gholam Ulee Khan was likewise sent with the army, in order, in the event of success, to establish his right to the sovereignty of Sind. The Raja also made arrangements for supporting this force with the troops and artillery of the Nuwab Meer Khan, and other reinforcements, drawn from his own dominions.

The first army marched to Pokuruh and thence to Oolooduh and Goreeasur, thirty kos beyond Pokuruh in the territory of Jeysulmeer, and sixty kos from Umurkot, h. It was then considered advisable to halt, in order to send, and await the issue of, an embassy to Meer Sohrab of Khyrpoor, with a view of inducing him to join in the war. Molchund of Kot, haree was accordingly dispatched, on the part of Saad Jum, l, and Moonshée Uhmud Yar, in behalf of Meeaz Gholam Ulee Khan, to intimate to Meer Sohrab the arrival of the army of Joud, hpoor in support of the rights of Meer Gholam Ulee Khan, and that it was therefore, incumbent on him to join their army with all the troops he could bring into the field.

When Molchund and Moonshée Uhmud Yar had thus explained the purport of their mission, and that the army of Meer Khan and reinforcements were advancing to their support, Meer Sohrab asked them whether Ind Raj Sungee were living or dead; because, if living, he was of opinion that the army of Muha Raja Maun Sing, h, would not accomplish the object they had undertaken; and added, that when the other army, to which they had alluded, arrived, and he should have ascertained the extent of the warlike preparations, he would advance with his troops, and co-operate in the war. With this answer, he gave them leave to depart.

During the period which was occupied by this ill judged negotiation, Seleem Singh visited the chiefs of the Joud, hpoor army, on the part of Mool Raj, the Rawul of Jeysulmeer,—soothed them with friendly expressions, urging them to keep their minds

at ease, and promising, in the space of nine days, to convey grain, warlike stores and every other necessary article into the fort of Umurkot, h,—which would then, be able to resist the utmost efforts of the enemy.

Having thus pleased them with friendly professions and the delusions of hope, he sent secret intelligence to the Talpoor chiefs, that in the space of nine days, a powerful army would arrive from Joud, hpoor, and that it was therefore expedient that they should make the best use they could of that interval, in order to obtain possession of the fort, before the arrival of that force rendered it impracticable.

The Talpoor chiefs were accordingly induced to effect by money what their arms could not accomplish. By tampering with the garrison, and paying thirty thousand rupees to the A. D. 1814, sepoy of the Qilaadar, they obtained possession of the fort, in the year 1870 of the Sumbut Æra.

Ind Raj Sungee received from the Talpoor chiefs, seventy thousand rupees, as the recompence for his perfidy.

Kishen Das, the vukeel of the Sind, h chiefs, resides in Joud, hpoor: he is usually intriguing with Sileem Sing, h of Pokuruh, Sheonat, h Sing, h of Koochee—Fut, h Raj Sing, h son of the late Ind Raj Sungee, and other neighbouring Chieftains, to each of whom he clandestinely sends presents for political purposes.

This narrative was written by Moozufur Ulee, in compliance with the request of Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Gough, to whom the translator is indebted for the Manuscript.

TO JULIA.

When in those eyes of love no longer blest,
Trembles my frame no more; my timid tongue
Restored to freedom,—in thy presence long
Spell-bound to silence,—speaks my burthen'd breast.
Ah! why, when by thy sunny smiles carest,
Should I still dread to breathe the language strong,
Deep labouring at my heart, and lost among
Strange fears, in dull and broken accents rest?

It is that while one lurking fear remains,
I may not dare the hazard of thy frown,
But still with thy dear smiles my fond hopes crown,
And soothe in thy blest tears my amorous pains.
To love thee, and be near thee, all my joy,—
And gazing with the fond heart's deep employ.

SONNETS.

BY R. CALDER CAMPBELL.

(Written to illustrate Drawings in a Lady's Album.)

SONNET I.

A skiff upon the waters !—lo ! it glides
O'er that calm surface, like some happy bird
That bathes its plumage in the lucid tides,
While nought save its own peaceful song is heard.
Mountains are far beyond.—and, near the lake,
A sunny slope, with soothing verdure crowned,
Shows sweetly in the slanting rays, that break
The dim repose you tiny cot around !
Near yonder ruined arch one hermit tree
Hath visitants, for there three anglers meet
To ply their guileful trade :—tranquillity
Rests on the landscape. Why, 'mid scenes so sweet,
Should human hearts, like weeds in gardens found,
Breathe aught save peacefulness and love around ?

SONNET II.

I do remember me long, long ago,
Of a grey ruin in a darksome wood ;
Where I had wont to watch the ringdoves' brood,
And, all alone, where sprung a goodly show
Of berries wild, within that solitude,
Have, in the summer-tide, reluctant, viewed
Night's usher, nun-like twilight, softly throw
Her shadowy veil o'er earth ; for then, 'twas said,
That, in that crumbling pile wan lamps were seen,
Whose lights were trimmed by fingers of the dead ;
And sounds were heard as of the hurried tread
Of men in sudden fray : for there had been
In days of yore, within those halls of pride,
A murdered Bridegroom and a stolen Bride !

SONNET III.

A whitewashed cottage, in a woodland vale,
A latticed casement, wreathed with roses red,
A fair maid's voice,—a lute, full softly played,
Moonshine, and summer floating in the gale ;
A listening Cavalier with helm casque in hand,
Face softly preste among the trailing leaves,
And in the distance, near those new shorn sheaves,
A steed, impatient for the loved command
Of its brave rider !—What do these bespeak ?
" A stranger lover and clandestine bliss"—
Blush for such thought !—for on that virgin's cheek
Nought hath fallen warmer than a brother's kiss ;
And he—that long, long looked for one, hath come,
After rude broils, to his dear sister's home.

AN EVENING DRIVE—CALCUTTA SOCIETY.

There is no enjoyment that could so ill be spared by the denizens of Calcutta as the Evening Drive upon the Course or Strand. A Ball and Burrah-khanna, though agreeable enough in their way, are of infinitely less importance. Their recurrence is irregular and uncertain, and therefore people pass from one day to another, without any positive feeling of deprivation. Not so with the evening drive. If rain or accident interfere with this accustomed pleasure, the disappointment is intolerable. The ennui and weariness of a long sultry day are rendered less oppressive by the anticipated gratification of the evening, and when people are baulked in this respect, they are the victims of spleen and ill-humour, and find it difficult to kill the time usually devoted to so congenial a recreation.

It is not only the temptation presented by the salubrity of the fresh air and the animal enjoyment, that sends forth such swarms of belles and beaux, to glitter in the sunset; the greater number rush from their home-confinements for little other purpose, than to see and be seen, to condemn others and to be themselves admired. The disposition to criticise, the love of scandal and the restless ambition for display, are almost universal in the Society of India.

He who loves to observe and theorize on humanity, must find it interesting to mingle with a Calcutta crowd, and note their peculiarities of manner and expression. To a stranger just arrived from England, the scene at the first view, is cheerful and attractive. In the parks and fashionable places of resort at home, groups after groups pass and repass each other, without a single glance of recognition, and with an air of freezing indifference. If, as the poet sings, solitude is sometimes best society, in a London crowd, society is sometimes the worst solitude. Here, on the contrary, there are so many "nods and becks, and wreathed smiles," that the novice is struck with admiration at our excessive sociality. He turns perhaps to the companion of his drive, (an old resident) and expresses his wonder at the extent of his acquaintance. He seems to know every body, and every body to know him. It is the same he perceives with others. Almost the whole multitude are apparently familiar friends. When, however, the novelty is passed, and he comes to know more of the machinery of Indian Society, and is a more close and competent observer, he sees many incongruities, and many unpleasant traits that had previously escaped him. He finds the company divided into sets and parties, and discovers that there are certain classes of indi-

viduals whose acquaintance it would be unfashionable to acknowledge, and that all recognitions, in the shape of nods and smiles, do not convey the same language, but are capable of an infinite variety of expression. There are some bows from *Big wigs*, that are positive insults and border on the *dead cut*, while others again are full of suavity or respect. The nod of one whose position in society is uncertain resembles in its indcision the double knock of people in England, who, fearful of offence, yet ashamed of humility, make the second stroke of the knocker seem almost accidental. The upper order of tradespeople, the small merchants of Calcutta, and *some* of the uncovenanted servants of the Company, however respectable, can hardly venture on a crowded Course, without the experience of many galling slights and mortifying embarrassments. The conventional forms and distinctions of society, are, in many respects, sufficiently absurd and illiberal, in our native land, but here they are absolutely detestable. A Civil Servant, who has chatted by the hour together with a first-rate tradesman, on his own premises, when he meets him on the Course, will stare him full in the face, as if he were a perfect stranger, though he may have been familiar with him for years. The greatest genius, the most polished manners, the most inflexible integrity, will not secure a man, who is out of the pale of a certain circle, the honour of a nod, while some insufferable blockhead that years and good fortune alone have elevated to the dignity of a Senior Merchant, shall attract the most eager and fulsome notice of the whole Course. But those who are considered to be *out of society*, may well console themselves in their solitude with a consideration of its utter heartlessness and frivolity. Let those who pride themselves on the extent of their acquaintance but analyze its nature, and they will soon discover its worse than worthlessness. It is rarely that a single vein of the golden ore of friendship is discoverable amongst the dross and dirt of Indian Society. A person of acuteness and good sense acknowledges a very palpable distinction between familiarity and friendship, but the mob are blind. It would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy, to expose to open daylight the hypocrisy, the hollowness, the envy and malice and all uncharitableness that are concealed under the surfaces of life in India. In our morning visits the conversation almost invariably turns on the defects and follies of absent *friends*. It is otherwise "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable." With what eager and ill-suppressed delight is a stray bone of scandal picked and played with by the hungry inhabitants of Calcutta. Drop a hint of the improprieties of some female acquaintance, the pecuniary difficulties of an eminent merchant or the white feather of an officer, and you give a zest and relish to the conversation that act with

the force of magic. If Rochefoucault had lived in India we should readily have excused his sarcastic remark (so humorously illustrated by Swift in his verses on his own death) that in the misfortunes of our best friends we always find something that does not displease us.

But let us return to our drive upon the Course. The lady in the elegant barouche that has just passed us, has a face as bright as the sun—but even as that impartial luminary it shines on all alike. Her radiant glances are not concentrated on a few objects. She has called up an equally gracious look for every carriage-full of acquaintances from the Fort to the Esplanade. Is there any individual amongst them for whom she cares a straw? Not one—the sudden death of any of them would not occasion an hour's void in her heart, nor damp her appetite for a single meal. The loss of a Delhi Shawl, or a rent in her blond lace dress would infinitely more affect her spirits. Her own calamities would make as slight an impression upon her acquaintances. There would be little love lost between them. A few cold exclamations of surprize or pity would be all the tribute that would be paid to her by the most indulgent or sentimental, while those who are wise in their own conceit would lament their rejected advice, or talk knowingly of their realized prognostications. The advice-bestowers who shake their heads so solemnly as if there were really something in them and busy themselves so anxiously about other people's affairs, have always an ill-dissembled satisfaction at any fresh proofs of their sagacity, and would rather that their friends

————— “should die
Than their predictions prove a lie.”

The Lady we have been alluding to, is guilty of no flagrant vice and has no flaw in her reputation. She is polite and accessible to all, and dwells ever in proprieties. Her only fault is—*a want of heart!* She will pressingly invite her friends to her agreeable and fashionable parties, and most condescendingly greet them in public places, but let any of them fall into distress and difficulty and solicit her protection or assistance and the spell departs, the charm is broken.

“Favors to none, to all she smiles extends.”

But though she is so generally gracious and polite in her reception of visitors or in her recognitions on the Course, her friends are scarcely out of hearing before she ridicules and scandalizes them in the presence of others, who in their turn become the objects of her satire. Let the candid and acute observer of Indian Life deny if he can, that nothing is more common in our society than characters of this description.

As the double range of Carriages moves slowly along the bank of the river it is curious to notice the different appearances and manners of those seated within them. Though some look gay and others grave, though some affect a careless air and others are as stiff as buckram, they are almost all under the influence of the same feelings, are conscious of their own vast importance, and look as if they thought themselves the observed of all observers. The spinsters cast sidelong glances at the young men who pass them to discover in their eyes a tribute to their charms, and their admirers on horseback or in carriages with an impudent under-look or a modest assurance return the compliment. The vanity of the women is far less ludicrously and prominently displayed than that of the men. There is something at once laughable and vexatious in the undisguised foppery of the latter.

We are wonder-struck at the blind folly of a person whose air, dress and manner are so palpably puppyish that a child of five year's old could scarcely meet him without remarking "*how fine he thinks himself!*" Now the chief aim of one who wishes to make an impression should be to conceal by every artifice in his power, his conceit and coxcombry, and to let it seem as much as possible that notwithstanding the fashion of his dress and the notice he supposes it to attract, that he is perfectly at home and is indifferent to the opinion of the world. His finery should not appear too much for him. A vulgar coxcomb or a Sunday beau betrays by his manner that he is by no means at his ease when "*he is drest all in his best.*" A true gentleman and a man of sense is too proud to be vain and always looks independent of his garments, however elegant or costly. Nothing is so truly contemptible and even loathsome to the better part of mankind than a person who publishes his own overweening self-importance. If fops could only know themselves and see the figure which they really cut in the eyes of others, how speedily they would change their game and direct their ambition to nobler objects. The egotism of a man who assumes an air of superiority and advances an ostentatious claim upon our admiration on account of a well-twisted mustachio or a fashionably cut coat excites our spleen and derision at the egregious absurdity of his pretensions. His folly is as vexatious as his presumption is offensive. He who demands a tribute to his intellectual triumphs, though egotism of any kind is always unpleasing and implies an imbecility of mind, is less repulsive as he is more reasonable. A fop's frivolous pretensions are an outrage on common sense and in direct opposition to all our notions of propriety and justice.

But if the vanity of the young, of both sexes, who play their fantastic tricks at the evening rendezvous be a fit subject of reprehension, the silly hauteur and supercilious manners of their elders are still more obnoxious; inasmuch as the follies of youth are more excusable than those of manhood or maturer years. Married ladies whose husbands hold "good appointments," sometimes look as if their dignity had turned them into stone; and a half-batta Subaltern, to whom nature has been more liberal than the Company, should be cautious how he presumes too much upon their acquaintance, for their public acknowledgment is often more offensive than agreeable to an independent spirit. As to the males of some standing, their grave bows and big looks, as they stretch their important limbs in an aristocratical manner over their vehicles, one feels more inclined to kick than to describe them.

This article may seem outrageously sweeping and severe, but the writer acknowledges that he has confined himself to the darker objects of the picture. There are many brilliant details that he has left untouched that would form striking and delightful contrasts to its sombre tone. These on a future occasion it is his intention to delineate with truth and good humour, when the reader who may now consider him a bitter cynic; will perhaps acknowledge that he has something of the milk of human kindness in his nature.

X. Y. Z.

MELROSE ABBEY.

What Spirit fills this holy place?
Is it Religion's mystic torch
That sheds a more than mortal grace
On fractured arch and ruin'd porch?

Beneath this sky-like dome have pray'd
The heroes of the stormy ages,
And here their noble dust is laid
Commingle with the saint's and sage's.

Untold thy strongest charm remains—
A poet found thy secret powers,
Rebuilt thee by his heavenly strains,
And wrapt in glory all thy towers.

Now see we but what he hath told:
His spirit fills this mighty shrine—
Restores the lost, renews the old—
His immortality is thine.

P:

ITALY, A POEM.

BY SAMUEL ROGERS.

This is truly the most splendid edition of a modern Poet that has issued from the English Press. It is embellished with upwards of fifty Vignettes, engraved in the line manner. The greater number of these illustrations may be characterized without exaggeration, as perfect gems, and are very greatly superior to most of the engravings in the London Annuals. Almost all the original paintings are by Turner and Stothard, whose very different styles diversify the character of the treat which every genuine lover of art may derive from an inspection of this elegant publication.

The first engraving in the work is also one of the most beautiful. It is a delightful view of the *Lake of Geneva*. Notwithstanding the countless pictures that have been published of this charming piece of water, we are never weary of the subject, "Custom cannot stale its infinite variety." Those who are acquainted with the power of Turner's pencil, and the force, delicacy and brightness of Goodall's burin, may form some conception of the effect of a combination of their skill and genius in this exquisite little scene. The water is as calm and clear as water can be; a boat crowded with a cheerful group of human beings, is floating in strong relief on its smooth and radiant surface, and clouds and mountains are mingling gloriously in the distance. But if we have been thus pleased with *The Lake of Geneva*, in what words could we express our admiration of the sun-lit *Lake of Como* by the same artist and engraver. There is a faery-like spirit of conception, and a magical delicacy of execution, in many of these miniature-landscapes, that compel us to acknowledge at once the poverty of language and the power of art.

In thus confessing our inability to convey an adequate impression of the nature of many of the embellishments before us, we should observe that our passionate admiration has been excited solely by Turner's productions, for though several of Stothard's works have very considerable elegance, they would by no means justify the enthusiastic praise to which the former artist is so indisputably entitled. With the exception of *The Canterbury Pilgrims* we have seen nothing of Stothard's of which a great artist might be proud, and we have often wondered at the popularity of his book-embellishments. His designs show little invention, and his figures, though apparently the result of most laborious study, and an intense desire to produce graceful and classical effects, are often very deficient in truth and nature. He is not without a fine sense of beauty, but he overworks his own

conceptions. He has a nervous horror of all ordinary departures from the rules of art, yet is betrayed into errors more flagrant if less vulgar than those he would avoid, by his effeminate fastidiousness and morbid sensibility. In his abhorrence of strait lines and sharp angles, and his love of swelling curves—in his anxiety to avoid the former, and preserve the latter, he exaggerates a perfection into a caricature, and makes his figures unnaturally round, and fantastically elegant. His ultra-refinements, however, are not out of keeping with the poetry which he has been called upon to illustrate. The author of the *Pleasures of Memory*, and the work before us, has fallen into similar errors, from similar causes; and we have little doubt, but that a congeniality of feeling suggested the connection of the drawings of Stothard with his own compositions in a sister art.

That the feeble, cautious, and prosaic blank verse of Rogers, should be illustrated by the vigorous, bold and poetical productions of Turner is not very consistent with our notions of fitness and propriety and though Stothard's drawings, as we have before admitted, relieve and diversify the embellishments, we could have wished Turner a more worthy companion and competitor. If the poetry of this volume had been Byron's, and Turner had been associated with an equal in his own line, with what deep and long lingering delight, we should have turned over its brilliant pages and revelled in the charms of the sister arts? Even as it is, we must not be ungrateful for the enjoyment it has afforded us. The poetry though not of a high order, is often pleasing, and is interspersed with prose fragments of great interest and beauty. We should remember that whatever may be the defects of the poetry before us, it is the production of an author, whose earlier effusions were distinguished for their amenity and grace, and who has a strong claim upon our kindest feelings. Stothard too, with all his faults, is not to be despised, and even when he is least successful, serves at all events as a foil to the happier works of his brother artist. Perhaps, also, our judgment is too severe, or our taste at fault, or some ill-founded prejudice or unfortunate association may have rendered us unconsciously unjust in our estimate of Stothard's labours, and many may regard them with greater indulgence or less qualified admiration. The typography of the volume (no trivial consideration) is quite exquisite and invites the eye to the perusal of the work. If the reader finds reason to regret this temptation, he has only to turn to the sparkling day-scenes or shadowy moonlights of our English Claude.

In passing from one to another of these delightful productions, our enthusiasm is puzzled how to wreak itself on expression. There are two moonlight Landscapes in the book which are not

only surpassingly beautiful but truly wonderful. They are drawn by Turner and transferred to the steel by Goodall, who has given a force depth and clearness of color to the engraving that we should have almost thought impossible. Yet what is impossible to genius? We are every day startled by fresh instances of its power.

We believe, but very few copies of this work have reached India, and we therefore strongly recommend such of our readers as are desirous of securing copies of so fine a specimen of modern art, to lose no time in forwarding their orders to their booksellers. We venture to say that any expectations of excellence, that our remarks upon it may have excited, will not be disappointed.—*Calcutta Literary Gazette*.

SUN-SET IN INDIA.

There's a charm and a glory in Indian twilight,

When the sun has gone down, and the rays which surround him,
Are ling'ring in splendour, and modestly bright
The moon in full majesty smiles on the night
As he gathers his mantle of shadows around him.

The breeze which has stray'd all the day over flowers,

Returns, like a rover, to lavish its sweetness,
And breathe its cool freshness on gardens and bowers;
But the hues in the west, and these mild dewy hours,
Are fading, to leave but a sense of their fleetness.

Oh, dead is the heart! if this scene cannot waken

Remembrances dear of the home of its birth;
Remembrances, too, of the friendships forsaken,
And hopes which the changes of fortune have shaken,
And lov'd ones, who linger, still linger on earth.

Could I from the past rescue one youthful day,

When light was my heart, and my eyes ever tearless,
Its heavenly moments! O, would they but stay!
Might brighten the rest of life's desolate way
Now flowerless and withered, deserted and cheerless.

And if I would fetter one hour such as this,

Old time might fly on with his months and his years,
My bosom its sorrows and cares would dismiss,
And hope spring again, and the sunlight of bliss
Shine on 'till eternity's splendour appears.

P. M.

SONNETS:—BEEJAPORE.

BY R. CALDER CAMPBELL.

I.

High from the top of this imperial dome,
I view with wond'ring gaze the City round,
Where robed in splendid ruin, strew the ground
The regal hall, the Temple, and the Tomb!
The setting sun contrasts with deeper gloom
Those tamarind groves that speck the eastern space,
And gilds those glittering spires with richer grace
That decorate the western prospect;—some
Tinged with a blush of purple!—Oh, there steals
Over the heart an awe!—a soothing tone
Of pensive feeling o'er the mind is thrown,
Which revels in the 'joy of grief' it feels,
To think that all this wilderness sublime
Should glean such beauty from the hand of Time!

II.

For oh! methinks that now, ev'n when they fall
In clustered groups, these edifices grand
Have more of beauty, than when here the hand
Of power and population ruled o'er all!
For now the hum of men, the shout, the cry,
The rush of horsemen, and each various sound,
Have ceased to vex the ear; and sweetly round
Falls, with a mellow cadence echoing by,
The voice of the Muezzin,—who below
Calls, vainly calls, 'the Faithful' to their rites;
For oh! the humble train he now invites
Are few and all regardless:—thus decay
Attends all human things, which gleam and glow
In worldly pride—but glow to fade away!

ADVERSITY.

When a great mind falls,
The noble nature of man's gen'rous heart
Doth bear him up against the shame of ruin;
With gentle censure, using but his faults
As modest means to introduce his praise;
For pity like a dewy twilight comes
To close th' oppressive splendour of his day.

Joanna Baillie's Basil, A. 5, s. 3.

PICTORIAL MEMORANDA ;

OR NOTES ON VARIOUS PAINTINGS, AND DRAWINGS SEEN AT BRITISH
PICTURE GALLERIES AND EXHIBITIONS.

PAINTINGS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

In this exhibition there are five allegorical pictures from the life of Constantine, by RUBENS. They are all extremely spirited, but "*The Battle between Constantine and Maxentius*," is pre-eminently striking. It is merely a rough sketch, and is in a tone of colouring by no means pleasing; but the bold and vigorous handling excites immediate admiration. The grouping is clear and appropriate. In a throng of warriors in deadly strife, there are no undistinguishable masses to puzzle the spectator, and no extraneous episodes to divide and weaken the main interest. The chief actors catch the eye at once and enchain attention. Constantine and Maxentius are conspicuously opposed to each other in the centre of the picture and the battle. In the muscular figure and tiger-like ferocity of Maxentius, there is a life and energy which nothing but consummate genius could breathe into its creations. Desperate eagerness and boiling rage are expressed with prodigious power. He is panting forward to the mortal combat as if every moment of his opponent's life were to him an age of pain. His whole appearance is finely contrasted with the Roman dignity and calmer heroism of Constantine, who is seated on his fiery charger with an easy yet commanding air. There is amazing spirit and variety in the whole scene; every living being is hotly engaged, and the slain that are trampled under the horses' feet are grouped and delineated with force and fidelity. It is very remarkable, however, that all the figures, whether on horseback or on foot, have their swords in their left hands; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the coarse and unfinished touches of the pencil, with the exception of the left arm of Constantine, there is not a nerveless limb, nor an appearance of constraint or awkwardness, in a single figure.

"*Landscape with Cattle*," HOBEMA and A. VANDERVELDE.—If we are still within the walls of the close and noisy city—if we are not actually in the open air, and approaching the small nest-like cottage on the road-side,—these wonderful old painters have so "held the mirror up to nature," and flashed back its image on the canvass that we have all the freshness of feeling, and all those delightful associations that would be awakened by the scene itself. How cool and moist are those verdant fields! The clouds are floating over the heavens and breaking the light into sudden gleams; a burst of brilliant sunshine has fallen on the trees, making their green heads glitter, and deepening their shadows on the ground. A group of figures and cattle are loitering on the road. The cows are imitatively drawn and coloured, and give a quiet and rural aspect to the landscape.

"*Head of an Old man*," REMBRANDT.—A wonderful portrait. It has a calm penetrating eye, that follows you from one end of the room to the other. We had been quenching our thirst of beauty at a delightful picture on the other side of the Gallery, and, in turning suddenly round upon the portrait, we were conscious the old gentleman had been watching our proceedings. There are also some extraordinary portraits by VELASQUEZ, in this Exhibition, which it is almost impossible to gaze upon without feeling ourselves in the presence of living beings.

"*The Shepherd's Offering*," N. ROUSSIN.—This picture is worthy of the artist—a commendation of the loftiest nature. The scene is a stable. The infant Saviour is exposed by the delighted Mary to the wondering shepherds, who are admirably grouped before him. They almost hesitate to approach the holy child, as if their presence were intrusive and irreverent. The foremost figure, with folded hands and bended knee, is gazing on him with eager admiration. The countenance of

the man immediately behind him is full of deep tenderness and piety. Near him is a kneeling woman, with her hands crossed upon her breast, and with the restrained air of one who is dumb with adoration. A shepherdess is just entering, with an offering of fruits and flowers. Joseph is leaning forward from his station behind the Virgin, and observing with delight the fervent worship of the shepherds. The composition and execution of the whole picture must gratify the most fastidious critic.

"*Flowers*," and "*Fruit*," VAN HUYSEN.—These are the most beautiful representations of still life that we have ever met with. It is almost impossible to have anything more perfect in their way than these exquisitely-finished works. Of the two pictures, though painted with equal skill, we prefer the "*Fruit*." The peaches, plump, rough, and juicy—the bunch of red grapes, and the fine ripe plums, with the bloom, occasionally rubbed off from the glossy skin, are miraculously true to nature. If the picture were exposed in a garden, the cheated birds would dart their beaks into the canvass.

"*The Spanish Courtesan*," by MURILLO.—A young girl is leaning over the edge of a window, and is looking out with a bold and expressive smile. Her appearance, however, though sufficiently characteristic, is not offensive. A woman is standing near her, and is also looking in the same direction. She is half-retreating behind the shutter, and stifling a hearty laugh in the piece of drapery which she holds to her mouth. There is wonderful truth and expression in both these figures. The spectator, on suddenly gazing upwards at the picture, is startled by two living beings, and has a momentary impression that he is the object of their broad mirth and pleasantry.

"*Landscape, with Cattle and Figures*," CLAUDE.—This is an exquisite little scene. It is full of that aerial softness—that tender pastoral tranquillity, which this artist seems to breathe so deliciously over all his works. On the left foreground is a quiet piece of water, with cattle picturesquely grouped about the margin; a few figures are introduced upon the right; between these and the cattle two graceful trees rear their green heads against the sky, and beautifully divide the landscape; on their left, in the far background, is an old romantic castle, and on their right is a broad stream falling occasionally over small declivities. In the extreme distance are a few grey hills that complete this delightful picture.

"*Landscape—Morning*," and "*Evening*," from the same magic pencil, are almost equally attractive. The cool fresh morning is finely expressed, and the landscape is beautiful. Over a rural bridge, skirted by trees at either end, we have a pleasant view of distant hills; and the foreground is enriched with green foliage, a waterfall, and various figures. The Evening scene is also fine. The warm hazy atmosphere is hanging over the sea like a delicate veil, and everything is fraught with serenity and repose.

"*Landscape, with Cattle and Figures*," CUYP.—A most delightful picture. The scene is bathed in the rich light of a summer sun-set. The figures and cattle are disposed with exquisite judgment, and drawn and coloured with the truth of nature. Even the least obtrusive details are elaborately, but not laboriously, finished. The wild weeds in the foreground, for example, are in themselves a picture. The aerial tints through which everything is seen, are as fine and transparent as were ever wrought by the hand of genius.

GALLERY OF THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, GLASGOW.

One of the first pictures that caught our attention was an exquisite little gem, by GUIDO, "*The Lady at her Toilet*." The face of the Lady is lovely and intelligent and her attitude and general appearance are peculiarly graceful, light and airy. Her female attendant is explaining something to her mistress (perhaps the novelty or appropriate beauty of a particular ribbon) with extraordinary earnestness. There is a smile on the countenance of the Lady, that is not only expressive of gaiety and good-humour, but a certain consciousness of her own charms; her vanity, however, is neither obtrusive nor disagreeable: she is, in fact, one of the pleasantest of com-

quietter. The maid is, very properly, far less lovely than the mistress: so that the gazer's admiration is concentrated on the latter. The colouring of this little picture is at once brilliant and harmonious. Just above it is "*A Landscape View in Holland*," by REMBRANDT. The prospect is not particularly pleasing. It is a plain of great extent, intersected by winding streams. As far as the eye can reach there is not a single piece of rising ground to vary the monotonous aspect of the scene. The only object of interest is a small town or village in the right mid-distance, on which a partial light is thrown from the cloudy heavens. On a close inspection the colouring appears coarse and unnatural but when the picture is viewed in a good light and at a proper distance, its truth, breadth, and vigour are recognized in a moment. The distances are wonderfully preserved, and there is a literal nature in the general effect that reminds us of a wonderful Landscape in the British Institution by Hobbins and Vandervelde.

The next picture that attracted our attention is one of a very different description, and is entitled "*The Anatomist*," by HOLBEIN. We cannot say that this artist is a favourite of ours. His figures have the air of dwarfs, and his small pictures look as if they were worked in mosaic. They are, nevertheless, the productions of a man of genius, and have always some marks of excellence. The head of the Anatomist, in the present picture, has that diminutive appearance we have alluded to. It is not too small in proportion to the body, but the whole figure seems somewhat Lilliputian. It is not the miniature of a man, but a man in miniature. There is an acuteness and an actual life in the eye, however, that rivet one's attention. It is impossible to doubt its purpose: he is explaining with serious zeal the anatomical wonders of the human frame. The naked dead body on the table before him is delineated with horrible fidelity. Every limb and muscle has the coldness and rigidity of death. We can hardly behold it without a shuddering consciousness of our own mortality; for "to this complexion we must come at last."

We turned from this clever but unpleasing picture to a delightful *View of Venice*, by CANALETTI. It is in this artist's very best manner; clear, bright, and cheerful. We felt, in contemplating it, as if we had just escaped from a charnel-vault, and stood beneath a sunny sky in the gay streets of Venice. This is the only Canaletti in the room, but it is worth a dozen we have met with in some other collections.

There is also a small picture by REMBRANDT here of great value. It is entitled "*The Entombment of Lazarus*,"—but evidently by mistake: it is the entombment of our Saviour. The body is supported by three figures, and the light proceeds from it in a miraculous manner. At a little distance from the body, at another corner of the picture, is distinguished a number of persons almost hid in gloom. The way in which these figures are slowly discoverable by the observant eye, is a proof of the extraordinary genius of the painter. His dispositions of light and shadow are truly magical.

We must not forget a *Boy's Head* by MURILLO. It is not one of his best productions, but it is well worthy of notice. The boy seems dull and stupid, and hangs his head awkwardly on one side; but as a proof of the cleverness of this painter in transferring an expression of real life to his canvas, this little picture (of less than a foot square) is valuable. We noticed also a *Head of Saint Peter*, by RUBENS, which, from a hurried glance, we thought coarse but powerful; and an excellent picture of "*The Hunting of the Stag*," by WOUVERMANS, that is full of his usual spirit. The stag has dashed into a stream, and is followed by a large party male and female, on horseback. There is a reckless gaiety in the figures, and an animation in the whole scene, that are quite exhilarating.

PAINTINGS BY LIVING ARTISTS.

THE SIXTIETH EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"*An attempt to illustrate the Opening of the Sixth Seal*," F. DANBY, A.—This is a composition of great power, and is by far the most striking picture in the present exhibition. If it be not a perfect illustration of the Scriptural account, of which there are passages too shadowy and sublime for the painter's art, we discover fewer

failures in the conception and management of such a stupendous scene than might have been fairly anticipated. We shall endeavour in a few words, to point out the principal features of the picture. On the left foreground is a huge pile of rocks, on which are various groups of figures: some, on their knees, with their faces hidden in their hands, are awaiting in agony and dread their final doom; others are gazing, with "mad disquietude," around them. On the edge of a terrific precipice a mother has slipped her infant from her grasp, and, by endeavouring to save its life, is falling headlong after it. In the mid-distance the earth is heaving like the ocean, and thousands and tens of thousands of people are rushing from the tottering cities. The surrounding rocks and mountains are splitting asunder, and burying the thick masses of human beings that are hurrying hither and thither in blind despair. Afar off a fierce volcano is bursting forth, and casts a horrid glare over the wild tempestuous sky and the fearful scene of misery and desolation beneath. To the left and near the horizon, appears the blood red moon. In the upper regions of the sky the clouds open and a cross is visible in the clear light of heaven. The stars are shooting downwards through the thick shadows on the right, but they are not sufficiently numerous, and are too small and indistinct to increase the effect of the scene. The picture however, on the whole, is very forcibly conceived and painted, and is worthy of Mr. Danby's genius.

"*The Vicar of Wakefield reconciling his Wife to Olivia*," G. A. NEWTON.—The good vicar is urging his wife to forgive her erring daughter Olivia, who is hanging on her father's shoulder. Her lovely sister is kneeling to her mother, and entreating her to receive back and forgive the "poor deluded wanderer." The mother, with mingled pride, grief, anger and affection, is endeavouring to conceal her tenderer feelings, and to suppress the involuntary tears that seem starting to her eyes. A boy at the door is looking anxiously on, as if doubtful how the matter will be decided. Two little half-naked children are in a corner of the room: one of them, with his finger in his mouth, is looking, as the phrase is, *under his eyes*, and the other holds his penny trumpet behind him; both appear conscious that something serious is passing, and that it is no time to play. The facial expression, the attitudes, and the grouping are extremely clever.

"*The Deluge*," W. BROCKEDON.—There is great force and spirit in this composition. A man, with an expression of forlorn despair, is seated on a rock in the middle of the ocean; the waves are gathering nearer and nearer, and threatening speedily to engulf him. His wife and child are on his lap, and seem to have been just snatched from the water; they are either dead or dying. A large bird is perched on the branch of a tree that has floated to the rock; a serpent also is twined around it. The dark dismal, stormy atmosphere, and the appearance of universal desolation, are well expressed.

"*A composition from the Paradise Lost*," W. ETTY, R. A. Elect.—Here is

"A bevy of fair women richly gay,"

who are dancing and singing on a plain. Various male figures are looking on with eyes of love. There is much grace in some of the female forms, but the grouping is rather close and confused. A few of the faces are lovely. The background and the trees are daubed and ill-defined, but the colouring is generally fine. The evening star is badly drawn, and is more like a golden cross.

"*Going to the Fair*," E. V. RIPPINGALE.—This is a very clever and amusing picture. On the right foreground is a handsome, spruce, and joyous young fellow, with a beautiful and happy girl on either arm. A jolly farmer on horseback, who loves a joke, is quizzing them about "eyes and hearts" in that merry good humoured manner which young people of both sexes consider very witty and agreeable. The girl near him is turning her head away and laughing heartily. The other looks him in the face with an arch and pleasant expression. The young man himself seems fully aware that he is accompanied by two beautiful and well-dressed women—that he is in his very best Sunday-suit—and that the day is expressly devoted to love and merriment. Not far from this delightful group is a benevolent elderly gentleman heartily shaking the hand of a country lad. He appears to be congratulating him on his rapid growth and manly appearance, while the proud and happy old mother

is lifting off the youth's hat to show his features to advantage. A little boy in front has clapped his hat to the ground with a conviction that he has captured a butterfly, but, on looking upwards, he perceives it has escaped; his surprise and vexation are well expressed. A little to the left is a lusty gentleman, who is suffering terribly from the excessive heat of the weather. His hair is smooth and moist with perspiration; he holds his hat in one hand and his coloured handkerchief in the other with the air of one who has just wiped his brow, and is about to apply it again to the same purpose. But the most amusing group in the picture is on the extreme left of the foreground:—a poor country girl—to whom a fair is heaven, and a shilling a small fortune—is anxiously searching her pockets, from an apprehension that her cash is lost. Her mother is watching her with concern, and appears to be reminding her of how much she had advised her to be careful of her money. The poor girl's countenance is full of ludicrous agitation. A little boy, however, has just picked up the shilling, and is about to give it to her. The tents and shows of the fair are at some distance in the background. On the whole the grouping and expression of the figures in this cheerful and pleasing composition would be worthy of the pencil of Wilkie.

"*Portrait of a Terrier, the property of Owen Williams, Esq. M. P.*" E. LANDSEER, A.—As an animal painter Mr. Landseer is perhaps without a rival. The spirit and fidelity of his pencil, in his own peculiar style, are quite magical. The dog before us is life itself.

"*Mazeppa*," T. WOODWARD.—An extremely spirited illustration of the following passage in *Mazeppa*:—

A thousand horse, the wild, the free,
Like waves that follow o'er the sea,
Came thickly thundering on.

The sight unnerved my courser's feet,
A moment staggering, feebly fleet,
A moment with a faint low neigh,
He answered, and then fell;
With gasps, and glazing eyes he lay,
And reeking limbs immoveable,
His first and last career is done!
On came the troop; they saw him stoop,
They saw me strangely bound along
His back with many a bloody thong:
They stop—they start—they snuff the air;
Gallop a moment here and there,
Approach, retire, wheel round and round,
Then plunging back with sudden bound,
Headed by one black mighty steed,
Who seemed the Patriarch of the breed,
Without a single speck, or hair
Of white upon his shaggy hide;
They snort—they foam—neigh—swerve aside,
And backward to the forest fly
By instinct from a human eye.

The exhausted horse, to which the victim of revenge and jealousy is bound, has fallen on his left side, and Mazeppa's leg is under him. The animal is, perhaps, rather too stout and heavy, to answer Byron's description—

A Tartar of the Ukraine breed,
Who looked as though the *speed of thought*
Were in his limbs.

He is no light-footed racer. But if he has not the swiftness of lightning, he has the wild strength of the hurricane. You imagine him to have trampled over the resounding desert with the force of a thunderbolt; and his broad breast seems labouring, like the ocean, with a dying tempest. The figure of Mazeppa is short and

clumsy ; and the raven, which can scarcely refrain from digging his cruel beak into the flesh of a living human prey, and is represented in the Poem as coming at times so near him, that if his hands had been free, he could have grasped it, is approaching from too great a distance. This incident gives an intense, though horrible, interest to the Poem, which is not communicated to the picture. Perhaps the artist considered the situation of his hero sufficiently terrible and touching, without any such additional effect, to remind us of the agonies of Prometheus. Nothing can be finer than the troop of wild horses that have been furiously chasing Mazeppa and his steed through the desert, and are now suddenly halting and starting back with amazement. Their glorious heads are grouped together with wonderful spirit and felicity. They are thrown back like a host of furious waves repulsed by some projecting rock, and foaming and flashing in the sun. The dark leader of the troop is indeed a magnificent creature, and is beautifully contrasted with the white steed, whose head, like a flake of foam, is hanging over him. The few horses scattered about in various directions, are also introduced with admirable judgment. Some are galloping round Mazeppa, snorting, and starting, and gazing on him with fiery wonder. There is only one among the whole troop of these noble animals, which we think a failure : it is the one near the tree in the centre of the picture ; it is too stiff, and has the appearance of a child's rocking horse. In other respects we have never been better pleased with a display of these spirited and picturesque animals than in this picture.

"*Evening Recreations*," R. T. PARRIS.—We presume this is a birds-eye view of London from the top of Primrose hill. On the brow of this well-known hill are several cheerful groups of figures amusing themselves in various ways. From the stiff and fashionable dresses of the beaux and belles, and the view of London in the distance, the picture has a rather *cockneyish* appearance ; but as we are not among those who feel, or affect to feel, a contempt for the inhabitants of the first city in the world, we are pleased to observe them emerging from their busy cells, and gathering health and beauty in the smokeless air. The groups are too thinly scattered and the foreground has a bare and barren aspect.

"*Doubtful Weather*," W. COLLINS, R. A.—An old fisherman is standing near his boat, and to decide if it be advisable to put off from the shore or not, he is looking carefully, to windward, on the uncertain sky, which hangs over the darkened sea. A boy in the boat is also gazing earnestly in the same direction. The colouring of the sea and sky is very true to nature, and the air tints are extremely fine.

"*A Cow of the Alderney Breed* ;" and "*A Bull of the same Breed*," J. WARD, R. A.—These two pictures do not take our fancy, though the artist has generally excited our hearty admiration. They strike us as rather exaggerated and artificial. The colouring is somewhat glaring, hard, and laborious. There is a want of breadth and smoothness. They appear as if very cleverly carved in wood, and painted with fiercely contrasted colours.

"*Landscape, with Cows*," T. FIELDING.—This is a sweet composition. Three cows are in the centre foreground. The sky is of a doubtful character ; here black and threatening with huge clouds heavily resting on the horizon, and there bright and flashy with the fitful April sun. The cows are placed against a gloomy background ; but they are brought out with a very pleasing effect, by a stream of light from above. In the distance, a white wind-mill is described gleaming out of the darkness, like a large bird afar off in a storm at sea. The landscape is full of striking contrasts of light and shade, without any exaggeration of the actual appearances of nature.

"*Interior with Figures*," T. S. GOOD.—We might express our opinion of this picture with the artist's name—*Good*. An old carpenter, in his Sunday suit, is reading a Sunday paper. His intentness is well expressed. His young son is handing him his spectacles, but he seems too busy to take them from him. His neat little daughter, with her well combed locks and clean pinafore, with the fresh creases of the mangle strongly marked, is sitting on a stool before him. His elder son is standing at his side, with his hand resting on the back of his chair. Various tools are scattered in a corner of the room, and remind us in what manner the family have acquired, and how deeply they must enjoy their rest and comfort on the Sabbath day.

"*A Sportsman and Dogs.*" H. PIDDING.—A very clever effect of light and shade. The sportsman is standing against a window looking at the lock of his fowling-piece. The light is thrown brightly and strongly on him and his dogs, while the rest of the apartment is in shade. The only defect in the picture is, that the part of the floor, on which the light falls, seems to rise up from it almost like a piece of bedding.

"*Scene in the Highlands, with Portraits of the Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Gordon, and Lord Alexander Russell.*" E. LANDSEER, A.—Here is a great deal of Mr. E. Landseer's admirable truth and spirit exhibited in the game and dogs; but the human figures are less happily managed. They have, what would scarcely be expected from this artist, a rather stiff appearance. The attitude, for instance, of the nobleman on the ground, is particularly awkward. The little boy, however, displaying the fish he has caught is an exception. The greyhound, on the neck of which the nobleman rests his hand, is one of the most admirable productions of this inimitable animal painter. The dog is weary from the chase; and his smooth light-coloured hide, is speckled here and there with the hairs that appear clotted together, and darkened with the remaining moisture from a stream that he has lately crossed. The face is wonderfully true in the expression. The colouring is remarkably fine, but has rather too much the appearance of being done on satin.

"*The Vale of Avoca; or the meeting of the waters in the county of Wicklow, Arklow in the distance.*" J. GLOVER.—This is a very charming picture. On either side of a smooth sheet of water, abruptly rises a range of romantic hills profusely covered with those small round masses of brushwood, to which Glover is so remarkably partial. The rays of the summer sun are bursting between the hills, and cast a mellow light across the quiet valley. Groups of cattle are browsing on the little green islands in the shallow part of the water, and the rich contiguous meadows. On the brow of a lofty hill two rural figures are placed in strong relief, against the vivid streams of sunlight, and produce a singularly fine effect. The three figures emerging from the woody dell beneath are neither so appropriately introduced, nor so well painted. They have much too modish an air. Even their playful dogs in the foreground look better suited to the fashionable parlour than this retired pastoral landscape. The distant prospect is very soft and aerial.

"*Aeneas and Achates landing on the Coast of Africa, near to Carthage, are directed by Venus, who appears to them in the character of a Spartan Huntress. Virgil, b. i. Æneid.*" W. LINTON.—This is one of the most striking pictures in the present exhibition. It is full of imagination, and is very spiritedly executed. The colouring at a casual glance may appear almost too glittering and gorgeous, but if viewed in a good light and at a proper distance, there is no want of harmony in the general effect. It reminds us, by the elaborate richness of the foliage, and the broad flush of sunshine magnificently scattering the heavy haze, of some of Turner's finest compositions. This is by no means the first good picture that Mr. Linton has exhibited in these rooms. He has been well known and esteemed by the lovers of art for the last nine or ten years, and, being still a young man (about five and thirty), we have much more to expect from him.

"*A maniac visited by his Children.*" J. F. DAVIE.—This is a work of considerable pathos and power. The idea is taken from the following line in *Childe Harold*:—

"Love watching madness with unalterable mien."

The scene is the interior of a dungeon. A half-naked maniac, with horribly contorted features, is fiercely gazing on the vacant air. His lovely and still faithful wife, with an expression of unutterable affliction, is bending over this pitiable human wreck. A woman's fears are here utterly absorbed in woman's love, but the two young children are shrinking with horror and dismay from their phrenzied father; even the keeper's stern heart appears melted at the sight before him. This is extremely touching, and as true to nature.

"*The Enthusiast.*" THEODORE LANE.—In this piece there are some strokes of real humour. An enthusiastic angler, in his nightcap and dressing-gown, (being confined at home by old age and the gout) is seated on an easy chair by a comfortable fire. His huge gouty limb is enclosed in a thousand bandages, and placed on a leg-rest. Being

unable to forego his favourite amusement, a large butt of water, in which the fish are seen swimming near the surface, is brought into the centre of the parlour. The old gentleman has his fishing-rod in his hand, and is watching his float in the water with an air of quiet enthusiasm that is irresistibly amusing. On the table near him are two bottles of medicine, and a spoon and tea-cup in juxtaposition with little boxes of live bait. An open volume of Isaak Walton, and a quantity of fishing-tackle, are scattered about the floor. Every thing in the picture is in excellent keeping.

"Dido directing the equipment of the Fleet; or, the Morning of the Carthaginian Empire." At the first glance there is something very splendid and imposing in the general aspect of this extraordinary picture; but it is so glaring, so fantastical, and so untrue to nature, that we at length turn away from it with disappointment and regret. It is lamentable indeed, that such an artist as Mr. TURNER should thus sacrifice his powers. If we were to form our judgment of his merits from this picture alone, we should pronounce his taste extravagantly vicious, and his fancy jaundiced. He seems to look at nature through a piece of yellow glass, and every thing he sees is gorgeous, glittering, and unsubstantial. The colouring of this picture is about as bad as it can be.

"Disturbed by the Night-Mare." T. LANE. There is some humour in this little picture; but it approaches too nearly to the vulgar caricatures which adorn our print-shops. A white mare is tied at night, by two mischievous lads, to the knocker of a door. An old gentleman, alarmed by the noise below, descends in his nightcap and dressing-gown, with a candle and a blunderbuss, and, on opening the door, finds the mare staring him in the face. The boys are peeping round the corner of the street and enjoying the joke.

"Richard the first at the Battle of Ascalon." A. COOPER. This is a very spirited and clever composition; many of the figures are admirable, and the horses are full of life and fire. The scene is all animation, and is very finely coloured.

"A Mother caressing her Sleeping Child." R. WESTALL, R. A. No person who has the slightest acquaintance with Mr. Westall's style, after observing this picture, would look for the artist's name. His peculiar defects were never more strikingly displayed. It is altogether a piece of absurd mannerism, and is like nothing in nature. The drawing and the colouring are equally false and disagreeable.

"Landscape and Cattle." A. B. VAN WORRELL. A picture very carefully finished in this artist's peculiar manner, which is rather too much like fine needle-work.

"Esther approaching Ahasuerus." G. JONES, R. A. This seems to be an imitation of the style of Rembrandt, and the disposition of the light is very clever. The principal female figure is bright and beautiful, and the drapery is richly coloured. The groups of figures in the background are rather too misty and obscure.

"Peasant of Andernach." H. HOWARD, R. A. A peasant girl, with one hand resting on a pitcher, is shading off the sun from her eyes with the other. The effect of the strong shadow on the upper part of her face, contrasted with the brightness of the lower, is very striking.

"The Drunkard." G. CLINT, A. This is very clever; and if the whole intended series, of which this is the first picture, should be equal to the specimen before us, it will doubtless prove a popular collection. A man, with a pipe in one hand and a porter-pot in the other, is tumbling about a room in the interior of a cottage. His young son with desperate earnestness is clinging round his waist and endeavouring to support him. His wife, with intense sorrow and anxiety, is gently pushing him from the cradle of his sleeping child. One of his little daughters is softly patting the infant to prevent its waking, while her youngest sister is standing patiently at the foot of the cradle. A respectable old woman, apparently the mother of the drunken man, is clapping her hands in misery, and entreating him to be quiet. The whole scene is very clearly and touchingly portrayed.

R.

EAST INDIAN MEETING.

A numerous and respectable Meeting of the East Indian Community, was held on the 28th March, by public advertisement at the Town Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Agent to the East Indians, who has lately returned from his deputation to England.

Mr. W. M. Woollaston was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business of the Meeting with some prefatory observations; after which, he called upon the Secretary to the East Indians' Petition Committee to read Mr. Ricketts's Report, which, however, is much too voluminous for publication in the columns of a daily journal. It reviewed all the proceedings which had taken place, with reference to the East Indians' Petition, from its first agitation, and a detailed account of Mr. Ricketts's proceedings in England connected with the object of his delegated duties, and particular accounts of the nature and effect of his interviews in the first instance with Messrs. Loch and Astell, in February 1830, the former of whom stated the inclination of the Court to ameliorate the condition of the petitioners and remedy the legal grievances under which they laboured; but as to the abolition of political disabilities, it required grave consideration, and on this, there existed much difference of opinion. From Mr. Astell, Mr. Ricketts could get no decided or satisfactory reply, and he in consequence at once waited upon Lord Ellenborough, who undertook to consult the Law Officers of the crown upon certain legal technicalities. The Petition was entrusted for presentation in the Commons to Mr. C. W. W. Wynn, but with that gentleman's consent it was subsequently handed over to Lord Ashley who proffered his services and took a warm interest in the cause, and assured Mr. Ricketts at one of his interviews, that every branch of the India service was to be thrown open to East Indians; promised that the Court of Directors should write to that effect to the Bengal Government, and offered to give Mr. Ricketts a pledge in writing that this would be carried into effect. Up to the 30th of March, the exertions of Lord Ashley were prompt, but on that day he declared to Mr. Ricketts with the deepest regret, that things having taken a turn in another quarter, he was obliged to decline presenting the Petition, however happy he might have been to do so. In consequence of this unexpected change, the Petition was entrusted a second time to Mr. Wynn, by whom it was presented on the 4th of May, and referred to the Committee on the affairs of India, before which, as well as the Committee of Lords, to whom it was referred on presentation by Lord Carlisle, in the Upper House, Mr. Ricketts was examined.

As the report is to be published we shall not go into it at greater length, but confine ourselves to saying, that it was received with the greatest satisfaction, and contained flattering acknowledgments of the kind assistance afforded to the cause, and the interest taken in its success by Lord Carlisle, Lord Ashley, Mr. Wynn, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir C. Forbes, Mr. J. Stewart, Dr. Lushington, Mr. J. Hume, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Crawford, Sir A. Johnston and others.

Mr. A. Heberlet first addressed the Meeting.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN,—The very full and interesting report which has this day been read to us, must have satisfied every one who has listened to it, that Mr. Ricketts, in the arduous mission so readily undertaken by him, has ably and creditably fulfilled all those expectations which the most sanguine minds may have entertained, when he left his native land, deputed by his suffering countrymen, to

ask, on their behalf, from the wisdom and justice of the Parliament of Great Britain, for remedies calculated to remove disabilities under which they have long unfortunately laboured.

Mr. Ricketts's zeal for the advancement of our best interests, has for years past held him prominently forth as a gentleman meriting much of our commendation and gratitude; and from what he has latterly done, no dispassionate mind, I am convinced, will refuse to accord to him the just meed of being ranked at the head of our class. In saying so much, I am satisfied I do not over-rate his talents or exertions: they are indeed above all praise. We certainly have not yet experienced the fruits of his endeavours to ameliorate our condition; but it is to be hoped, after the part he has so ably taken, and the reception he so happily met with in England, as well as from the disposition that has of late been manifested, both by the local government and by the home authorities, for the welfare and happiness of all classes composing the population of India, that the time is not far distant when all that we now complain of as disabilities, odious in themselves and incompatible with our descent, will at once be removed. Even if they are not, Mr. Ricketts has a strong and undeniable claim upon his countrymen at large, which must for ever excite in his favour their warmest and most heartfelt gratitude. In personally assuring that gentleman, who has done a great deal for us, that his countrymen and their posterity can never forget the extent or importance of his labours in their cause, I beg to propose, that the report of his proceedings, which future generations will peruse with the same interest and satisfaction that we have this day felt in listening to it, be approved, and printed for general information.

1.—“That the Report now read, be adopted and printed for general information.”

Mr. Kirkpatrick in seconding this resolution observed, that it was quite unnecessary for him to recommend the motion to the support of the meeting, as they had already repeatedly expressed their approbation of the Report. He would, however, take the opportunity to express his feelings on the occasion,—expressions which would be merely an echo of the feelings of the meeting. He could not but feel the highest satisfaction at witnessing the perfect unanimity which pervaded the meeting, as contrasted with some differences on a former occasion, which he did not wish to remember. He had heard the assertion, that East Indians could not be unanimous, and he blushed for those who made it; and were the feelings of the meeting other than what he had witnessed, he should blush for them and for himself. But he felt there was no ground for shame; on the contrary, he rejoiced in perceiving that they were one.

He would not make any particular remarks on the report. The meeting had heard of the manner in which Mr. Ricketts was received in England by men of influence who merited their thanks; and no one could regard but with execration the conduct of persons in a certain quarter. The best thanks which East Indians could render to their friends and supporters in England, would be the earnest prosecution of their rights, by which it would be made evident that they were worthy of the privileges which they claimed. Had the Report informed them of complete success, the meeting would not have been of a deliberative kind; they would have only to share in a triumph. Something has been done; but there was yet much to accomplish. By their unanimity and their earnestness they would oblige their friends to plead more earnestly for their rights,—which not all the efforts of their enemies could withhold from them. The East Indians sue for no favour; they do not seek to be elevated above their fellow-citizens, they only demand to be placed upon an equality with them; they claim their rights.

Mr. Kirkpatrick concluded by saying, that overcome by his feelings, he could not venture to speak any longer, however willing he might be to address them on so interesting a subject.

This resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Pote in rising to propose the second resolution “that a review of the proceedings of the East Indians' Agent in England, confirms the Meeting in a sense of his zeal and labors,” observed, that in order to understand fully the nature and value of Mr. Ricketts' exertions, it was necessary to take a transient view of the grievances and disqualifications, from which it was the object of those exertions,

to release Indo-Britons. Those grievances and disqualifications were comprehended in the Petition, that had through the delegate been sent up to Parliament. However, some might object, that there were various errors in that document, (though he could never concede this point) yet all must concur, that a great mass of injurious or inefficient legislation was there truly described, of a nature so oppressive, that he would not hesitate to say, that their operation upon any class of men, however barbarous, or destitute of knowledge, or sensibility, would be to degrade that class below what the vilest barbarism or ignorance could effect, for it would degrade them below their self esteem, and this was left for the support even of the rudest savages. The particulars of their grievances they would find embodied in their petition, the effects of them they felt in every act of doing and suffering, and in every moment of their lives, as surrounding them with the disgrace and obloquy that always attends legal disqualification, and he said it with truth, and grief proportioned to the truth of the remark, that a body of men against whom no offence could be charged, and who stood in many ways in the relation of consanguinity to Britons were, while under the protection of the noblest, freest and most enlightened government of the modern and ancient world, visited, by the concurrence of the British people, with such contumely and scorn as was seldom the lot of the most infamous guilt.

This was shortly the condition of Indo Britons and from this it had been the labor of Mr. Ricketts' life, by every effort he could make to extricate them, he would however call their attention at present to the last exertion of this description which Mr. Ricketts had made; as it would bear them out in supporting the resolution it was his (Mr. Pote's) business to submit.

At a period of life when most men are immovably fixed in the places of their birth or long and familiar abode: surrounded by the ties of family connections, dissuaded by all the natural considerations of ease, by social friendship and domestic love, and bound too to the spot by the engagements of business and of property: this lover of his country shook from him every motive that would have influenced other minds, and leaving ease, pleasure, business behind him, boldly adventured to a foreign land, to the hazards of a strange climate, to the labors of an undertaking vast, absorbing and intricate almost beyond comprehension, and this in the solitude and dreariness of strange society, far from the sympathies and consolations of the circle from which he had been wont to draw his joys. What mind, said the speaker can perfectly comprehend or appreciate such self sacrifice? It is fair in estimating the character of human efforts to enquire how many have appeared capable of the same performance. Regarding the act of Mr. Ricketts, in this view, we see him placed in a proud and peculiar station, won by the grandeur and virtue of the great motives that inspired him, and the self devotion he exhibited; nor was this all: the Meeting learned by the report just read that the conduct of the business he undertook was through its course in all respects suited to the high merit of its adoption. Every labor, every difficulty was cheerfully encountered; alone and surrounded by the subtleties of a court by the opposition of the proud, and negligence of the indifferent, his tenacious and faithful mind could be neither suppressed nor diverted; he was found repeating efforts, to animate the sluggish, recal the faithless and convert the hostile; to his personal efforts they must attribute all that they recognized as favorable to the success of their cause, and looking at him thus, invested with the highest qualifications, and as one who has brought those qualifications to bear for their service, they could not refuse their heartiest and unanimous consent to the terms of the resolution he should have the honor to submit.

Mr. Pote next adverted to the report, which he said, while it bore testimony to the labors and abilities of the delegate, yet appeared to him to indicate no such approach to the desired point as ought to be satisfactory. Every thing evinced the necessity of repeated and strenuous exertions. He earnestly recommended renewed efforts. There was no dependence to be placed on the smiles of Courtiers, no faith in the promises of lords who were proverbial for the facility of making and breaking a pledge, but indeed none in this case could be of any service to the cause but themselves, and in this as in most earthly concerns there was no reliance so sure and infallible as that reposed in the perseverance and activity of the parties

concerned. If, said Mr. Pote we unremittingly, zealously and firmly persevere in our exertions following the example of our respected delegate, we must succeed, for when did industry and perseverance fail in their efforts! Even in the purposes of the base and the bad, the efficacy of these qualities are well understood, what then have we not to hope who are acting, for interests and objects in favor of which all the best feelings and affections of universal human nature are enlisted. In every uncorrupted soul we shall meet a warm coadjutor and the combined sense of mankind must triumph.

Mr. Pote then read the following resolution:

2.—“That a review of the proceedings of our Agent in England confirms this Meeting in the firm persuasion that all that unwearied exertion, devoted zeal, and unshaken attachment to the cause, could have effected, has been done for promoting the success of the East Indians’ Petition to Parliament, and generally the interests of the East Indian Community in England.”

Mr. Welsh in seconding Mr. Pote’s motion spoke as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I beg leave to second the motion; and after the very eloquent and glowing speech we have just heard, I need not say that I cannot but rise with great reluctance to venture a few observations of my own. Mr. Pote has taken so wide and in my humble opinion so correct a view of the entire case connected with the East Indians’ Petition, that I feel happy at being relieved from the necessity I should otherwise have labored under of taking a retrospective survey of the particular circumstances which were considered to require the deputation of Mr. Ricketts to England as a measure of indispensable necessity. I cannot however refrain from doing an act of simple justice to the Gentlemen of the East Indians’ Petition Committee, and their active and zealous friends and supporters who appear to me to have been actuated throughout by the sincerest and most laudable desire to improve the condition and prospects of the community to which they belong, and of which they have proved themselves to be most worthy and patriotic members. In their choice of Mr. Ricketts to be the bearer of their Petition and to express their sentiments before the legislature, I believe I merely express the opinion of every individual present when I say, that they selected one whose whole soul had long been devoted to his Country—one whose well-known public character afforded the surest earnest of his doing all that the “patriot’s fire” can urge a man to do in a laudable and patriotic undertaking.

If there be any who might feel disposed to cavil with this decision, and require to be shewn some specific beneficial result—the attainment of some positive good, or the mitigation of some positive evil, I can only say that they are unreasonably sanguine—they would overleap all difficulties and attain the end without considering the means by which it can alone be possibly arrived at. If there should be any individuals so unjust or so weak as thus tacitly to acknowledge their inability to judge the means while the end remains yet to be developed, I am not utterly hopeless of being able to convince even such that they have no tenable ground for dissatisfaction at the result, as far as it goes, of Mr. Ricketts’s mission. Let them for a moment consider the difficulties which beset that gentleman at every step. The most formidable impediment in his way, though a passive one, was the proverbial indifference of the British public to questions of Indian policy—an indifference naturally arising from the unceasing contemplation of distress at home and disaffection in a sister isle. Add to this the powerful tide of prejudice which has so long and so uninterruptedly been suffered to overflow the land from its well-known fountain in Leadenhall Street, poisoning the recipients and sources of information in its course—consider these difficulties I say, and none I am sure will refuse to give Mr. Ricketts credit for at least energy of mind in venturing single handed into the field, as Mr. Pote has so forcibly observed, in undertaking to interest a listless legislature in behalf of his constituents, and attempting to expose in the broad light of day, and in their true colors, the hollow pretences and illiberal prejudices which have hitherto had the effect of retaining an enlightened and rapidly increasing class of subjects of the British crown, in a state of civil “outlawry” if I may be allowed to use the strong and uncontradicted expression

of Sir James Macintosh in the House of Commons on the presentation of the East Indians' Petition.

That Mr. Ricketts succeeded in triumphing over the apathy of the British statesman and legislator, the Report we have just heard abundantly testifies. Public men shook off their habitual lethargy and bestowed a degree of patient investigation into the statements of the Petition, which could scarcely have been expected. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors heard, in silence heard, the distant appeal for justice, and it is to be hoped, pondered on the novel circumstance, with every wish to relieve those whom not a single member of either of those bodies dared to deny having hitherto suffered to remain in their native land, in a state of *civil outlawry*! Thus far, then, the progress of the petition was as favorable as could have been anticipated. What will be done eventually in the shape of redress, remains yet to be seen. But here ends Mr. Ricketts' responsibility, and, I believe, we may safely say, that he has *done his duty*.

It is to be regretted, that the dissolution of Parliament took place at the time it did; and, that the all-engrossing interest excited in England in consequence of the late glorious events in France, and the still deep and breathless interest, which England must continue to feel in watching the aspect of continental politics, should render it more than likely, that the present Parliament, harassed by more immediately important calls on its attention, will be unable to devote that patient investigation into the merits of the India Question, which, the approaching period of the Charter's expiration so imperatively demands. What modified relation the East India Company will bear to this country, remains yet to be developed; but, we may depend upon it, that the state of the country, and the character and prospects not only of the East Indian Community, but of the entire native population, will advance and brighten, or sink and retrograde, in proportion as the benign spirit of genuine philanthropy, or the demon of insolent despotism, shall preponderate in dictating or swaying any changes that may be made in the judicial and commercial characters of the Company. That the spirit of philanthropy may prevail, who does not wish? who does not fervently hope? but that the blight of despotism may wither that hope, who is exempt from apprehending? Under such circumstances, it is impossible to anticipate the final result of the East Indians' Petition with any confidence. As far as Mr. Ricketts is concerned, I feel happy at being able to avow my honest conviction, that he has discharged the trust reposed in him, with credit to himself, and honor to his country; but the Petition itself, launched on the troubled sea of politics, and at a time, when the atmosphere of Europe would portend a storm, must in some measure be left to seek its own harbour; it is

"Like a weed
Flung from the rock on Ocean's foam to sail,
Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath prevail."

From what I have said, it is not to be inferred, that I would advise East Indians, to relax in their exertions. Far from it; they have put their shoulders to the wheel, and must carry through the work they have commenced. They must smile in their turn at the deceitful and alluring smiles of courtiers, those smiles, whose hollow fascination has been so felicitously lashed by Mr. Pote, and upheld by the justice of their cause, persevere in their exertions until they witness the substantial fruition of their wishes. My conviction however, is that, if the East Indians' Petition should ultimately meet with no redress, (for what is not possible in the fluctuating world of politics) Mr. Ricketts cannot be made fairly chargeable with any such unfortunate issue. But the Petition cannot fail for the pride of the Lawyer and the Statesman, will not suffer any acknowledged legal abuses to exist, without an effort to remedy them; will not hear of a body of men existing without the pale of any acknowledged code of civil laws, without endeavouring to supply the deficiency. The wants of a *legal nature* of the East Indians, will be supplied in some shape or other; and it is to be hoped that the enlightened spirit of the age will at length cause the removal of all political disabilities also.

It is absurd to see our rulers starting at shadows of their own creation. I should conceive that their ridiculous jealousy must by this time be worn perfectly thread-bare, and cannot survive much longer. And then the eternal and unmeaning objection of "incapacity." Good God! and is it come to this—that every school

boy now-a-days should possess the ability to put our high and mighty legislators to the blush by telling them that *man labors not without some motive*, that the objection of incapacity is the objection to a circumstance that is merely the effect of the past ineligibility of East Indians to offices of emolument and trust under the Government! Are our youth less precocious than the youth of any other country, are their souls less capable of expansion under the lofty and generous impulses of rectitude and honor? I challenge the most inveterately prejudiced to adduce the slightest shadow of reason in support of any charges of so foul and scandalous a character. Widen the field for the employment of our youth—throw open the services to them, suffer them to qualify themselves in their native land for the creditable discharge of the duties of any situation under Government—do this, and the objection of *incapacity* will immediately become a byword—do this, and encouraged by the possibility and hope of arriving at affluence and honor in their native land, East Indians will not be long in practically illustrating, that excellence *must* follow the *inducement* to excel. Hold out but this incentive to exertion, and it will be followed by the establishment of colleges and universities in the country to assist in producing a greater development of mind and for the training of youth to discharge the duties of the most arduous and responsible situations under Government. An immense advantage would thence accrue both to the governors and the governed. To the governors as placing at their disposal the appropriation in any manner, of the intellect of the country, and the employment of as much honesty and talent as they might find occasion to draw for upon the community, at an expense infinitely short of what is incurred by the maintenance of the present clumsy machinery for the exclusive importation of British youth; and the governed would benefit in having the dearest interests of the country placed under the watchful vigilance of those who, as children of the soil, could not fail to be feeling alive to her welfare, and to devote their constant and undistracted attention to the best means within their power of advancing the prosperity and happiness of their native land.

I must apologise, Mr. Chairman for having trespassed so long on your attention, and I thank you Sir and the gentlemen present for the patience with which I have been heard. I need scarcely repeat, that I do most heartily second the motion of my worthy and eloquent friend.

Mr. Welsh's speech was received with cheers, and the Resolution was carried with applause.

When Mr. Ricketts rose to address the Meeting the applause was so great, that for several minutes he could not be heard, at length he proceeded as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—After the loud and reiterated plaudits with which you have just cheered me on my rising to address you on this very interesting occasion, I fear I shall only disappoint the expectations which you may have formed. At this moment, I labor under the disadvantage of a rather weak state of bodily health, which disqualifies me in some measure from expressing myself in the way I could wish; but, after the frequent reiteration of my name at this Meeting in a way of eulogy and praise, which must be so gratifying to my best feelings as a man, I should stand chargeable with a death-like insensibility of soul, were I to remain silent, and not make even a feeble attempt to give utterance to what I feel on this happy occasion. On the ground of my simple and straight-forward exertions in a public cause, in which I have acted as your Agent in England, I thought I could at least lay a fair claim to your honest approbation; but I now see that the tables have been turned against me. The state of the case is now completely reversed. Instead of *your* owing me an obligation for my past services, you have laid *me* under a debt of gratitude to you for the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to express yourselves towards me on this occasion; and this I feel proud to own as an ample reward for all my personal sacrifices, and for all my past exertions for the public good of our community.

Gentlemen, it is now within a few weeks of two years since I last had the pleasure of meeting you in this hall, on the subject of our Petition to Parliament,

when you did me the honor to repose so much confidence in my zeal for our common cause, as to select me as your Agent for deputation on a most important mission to England. At that time, some few of our countrymen kept aloof from our proceedings, on account of a difference of opinion on certain minor points arising out of the matter; but methinks I now see their faces in the room, and we may perhaps not unreasonably count upon them as decided converts to our public cause. I truly rejoice in the fact, and shall be first and foremost to give them the right hand of fellowship, and welcome them to a full participation of our counsels and deliberations. Unanimity of conduct in public matters is no less important than desirable among us; and I am glad to have now returned to you to see this change.

Gentlemen, an allusion has been made, and very fairly and properly so, by a gentleman who has preceded me in addressing you, to the deceptive smiles of courtiers and public men. I am aware of much danger arising to our cause from too implicit a reliance upon the smiles and promises of the great, as they are called; and I will also allow that the duplicity of public men is quite proverbial, and therefore to be guarded against; but I still think that I have made no mistake on this head. (*Here Mr. Pote rose to explain that he meant no personal allusion to individuals.*) I am pretty well hackneyed in the ways of official men to know what they are capable of; but, in the face of this avowal, I still act on the principle of taking every man to be honest and sincere, until I discover something in him like double-dealing or crookedness of purpose. Precisely on this principle, too, the English law regards every man innocent, until he is proved to be guilty; and just so, I gave every official man in England credit for fair dealing and common honesty, until I saw some good reason to change my opinion. In this way I was soon able to distinguish between friends and foes; that is, between those who were friendly, and those who were hostile to our cause: and here I must say that the general mass of public feeling, even among public men, was decidedly in our favor, with the exception of perhaps some two or three persons connected with the India House; but we need fear nothing from them. They are but men, "whose breath is in their nostrils, and whose thoughts will perish on the very day of their death." They will die and pass away into the gulph of oblivion; while public opinion must gain ground, and the cause of truth, reason, and justice ultimately prevail. Our cause is one involving the very dignity of human nature; and the man who sets himself up in opposition to it, becomes his own enemy by sinking himself in the scale of moral excellence. After all, what is the objection to East Indians being emancipated from civil and political thralldom, and placed in a right position towards their rulers? It is a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence, apart from all moral and statesmanlike considerations. It is a question of East India patronage in the hands of a few, who jealously protect and guard it against every thing like encroachment. But we are to expect nothing from this quarter; we must look to the Legislature for the concession of our just rights; and here we have those who will not shrink from their duty. Among our other friends who took so laudable an interest in advocating our cause in the House of Commons, we may fairly reckon upon Lord Ashley, who, though he felt himself restrained from presenting our Petition, as he originally intended, yet, I can assure this Meeting, has not abated in his laudable desire to promote our cause on public grounds. His Lordship is still as warm-hearted an advocate for the abolition of our civil and political disabilities, as he was before the sudden turn of affairs, to which I have just alluded. In this respect, Lord Ashley stands pre-eminent, and deserves our warmest thanks. I think it the more necessary to state this publicly and openly, lest you might suppose that I was duped by an undue stress laid by me on the smiles and promises of courtiers.

I fear, Gentlemen, I have detained you too long on the subject, especially after my full and detailed report to our Committee, as read before you this morning; and now what shall I say in conclusion? I feel justly proud of the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to testify your approbation of my services. This is all the reward I aspire to; and, for this, most sincerely do I thank you from the very bottom of my heart.

Mr. Derozio rose and said—

Sir,—Surprising as my appearance here may seem to many, and labouring as I am under painful indisposition, I am here to take that part in the proceedings of this day which circumstances and the occasion impose upon me. I should better consult both my convenience and the state of my health were I merely to submit to this assembly the proposition I intend to make; and were it my desire to attract admiration, the brilliant address of my friend, Mr. Pote, might deter me from making such an attempt. But my tongue is not fashioned to impart the graces of speech to my thoughts. I must despair of inspiring admiration. Why then am I here this day: why have I offered myself to your notice? I have already answered that question. I have intimated that I am called here by duty; and that is a voice which I dare not disobey. I am an East Indian, and therefore I ought to be here; I am interested in the welfare of my countrymen, and therefore I ought to be here; I am anxious to know what measures have been adopted to promote that welfare, and therefore I ought to be here; I love my country, and therefore I ought to be here; I love justice, and therefore I ought to be here? Shall it be said of me that I was the man who having committed an error was afraid or ashamed to acknowledge it? They know me not who entertain this opinion of me. Before the East Indians' petition was sent to England, it is well known that I offered much persevering opposition to the proceedings of Mr. Ricketts; since that time, however, I have had ample reason to change my view of those proceedings. But as this account of my conversion may make it appear more miraculous than it actually was, I shall, with your permission, unfold the mystery. When the merits of the petition underwent discussion before Mr. Ricketts left this country, I was impressed with the belief (notwithstanding the arguments employed to make out a contrary position,) that the descendants of European foreigners were not included among the parties from whom the petition was said to come. This conclusion I thought was correctly deduced from the premises which I found, or supposed I found, in the petition itself. Mr. Ricketts, it is true, disclaimed the inference; but I was not convinced, and thought his disclaimer was only a blind to such persons of the class which I contended had been excluded, as had signed the petition. I entertained a conviction that in England he would not have represented that class as among the petitioners. But upon reading his evidence before the Committees of the two houses of Parliament, I was satisfied that I had done him wrong, publicly was the error committed: as publicly is it recalled.

After the glowing manner in which Mr. Pote has dwelt upon the miseries and indignities, to which our unhappy class is condemned, for no fault of their own, it will be unnecessary for me to go over the same ground. Hé has characterized our condition as worse than the degradation of savage life. It is worse than savage degradation. Of what barbarous tribe has it yet been recorded that the parents have consigned their offspring to infamy; that the fathers have stepped in between their children and those children's rights, withholding their privileges, although those privileges have never been justly forfeited; No Sir, it has been left for civilized men to do what no barbarian has ever yet conceived, and that has been to work out for an unhappy class the condition against which we complain. Taking this view of that condition, the petition of which Mr. Ricketts was the bearer, was the remonstrance of East Indians against the unnatural cruelty of their fathers. The sacrifices made by that gentleman in endeavouring to excite attention to our complaints have been numerous, as has been already well observed. He left his home and his family to effect that object: he left a climate congenial to his constitution for one the rigor of which might have been fatal to him: he ran the hazard of losing his employment: and trusted himself to all the perils of a dangerous voyage. And now that he has returned amongst us, what is the reward to which his services are entitled? This assembly has already accorded its thanks to him; but although the acknowledgments of grateful hearts are pleasing, the labors of men in a public cause should not be passed by in that way. Mr. Ricketts has told us that our congratulations and the plaudits he has received this day have rendered him indebted to us. Gentlemen, that sentiment has made us doubly his debtors. What are you now to give him? conceive yourselves transported back to the days "of Greek and Roman glory;" conceive yourselves a community existing in those ages, with brilliant ex-

amples before your eyes of honours and triumphs accorded to those who had served their country ; conceive how such examples had operated upon your minds, and how you had then welcomed to his native shore the man who, for you, has done much and suffered much. Many whom I have now the honor to address are aware that it is not recently that he has exerted himself to ameliorate our condition. In youth when he first "felt life in every limb," that animation was inspired by an unabating zeal to do his country service. You can testify whether I over-rate him when I declare that if, any man is entitled to the gratitude of the East Indian community, that man is John William Ricketts. Had he been entitled to it upon no other ground than because the Parental Academic Institution (an establishment which if not well supported is less creditable to those who should support it than to its founder) owes its origin to him, such gratitude had been well deserved. Should we not therefore present to him some token of our regard which he may hand down to his posterity, that the conduct of so excellent a father and so worthy a man may not be lost upon his sons ; but that it may inspire his children to render such services to your's, as he has done to you ? If then I am surrounded by East Indians ; if there be in your bosoms one spark of manly feeling which may be kindled into flame ; if you consider patriotic exertions in your cause as worthy of imitation ; if you are alive to just principles of duty ; I charge you, by all that is dear to your hearts, to support the proposition which I shall now submit.

3.—"That, in the opinion of this Meeting, Mr. J. W. Ricketts is entitled to the warmest approbation of the East Indian Community, and to every mark of respect and affection that can be evinced towards him. It is accordingly proposed,

"Firstly—that a silver vase be presented to Mr. Ricketts, to serve as a memorial of the gratitude of his Countrymen for his public services.

"Secondly—that Mr. Ricketts be requested to sit for his Portrait, with the view of perpetuating the remembrance of one who has done so much for the public cause.

"Thirdly—that a public dinner be given to Mr. Ricketts, welcoming him to his native shores, and to the bosom of that society, the condition of which it has been the object of his whole life to meliorate and improve."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Hoff, and carried with acclamation amidst loud and continued applause.

Mr. Ricketts' next rose and spoke as follows :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I fear I have already trespassed too much on your time, by addressing you at a prior stage of our proceedings on this occasion ; but a strong feeling of gratitude constrains me to rise once more, to thank you most heartily and sincerely for the signal marks of approbation, with which you are pleased by your unanimous suffrage to characterize my past exertions in a public cause. To speak plainly, when I landed at Madras on my passage to Calcutta, I received many favors and kind marks of attention from our brethren at that place, who also collectively invited me to a public dinner, and afterwards to a public ball and supper ; on which occasion, they were pleased to engage the Garrison band, among others, to play two original airs composed expressly to welcome my arrival among them. Ingratitude is one of the blackest crimes, of which human nature is capable ; and I must own that their kindness in every way, a perfect stranger as I was individually to them, has left such an impression on my mind as no lapse of time can ever efface. When I took leave of our kind friends at Madras, they told me that they were only afraid of my being torn to pieces, the moment I reached Calcutta. I grant that you have not *literally* torn me to pieces ; but you have done all that the most sanguine could have expected. You have heaped such honors upon me by your last resolution, and which has been carried with such marked applause and enthusiasm, that you have left our Madras brethren far behind ; and it is nothing but fair and right that you should do so. The East Indian community at Madras, it is true, felt an equal interest with ourselves in the success of the objects contemplated by our Petition to Parliament ; since whatever may hereafter be done by the Legislature in consequence of that Petition, will be a public benefit not exclusively confined to the petitioners themselves, but extended alike to all their

brethren labouring under similar disabilities and grievances at Madras and other parts of India. So far, they were concerned; and so far, to their credit be it said, they acquitted themselves towards me as their own feelings spontaneously prompted them; but with *you*, Gentlemen, I stand on a very different footing. It was *you* who deputed me with our Petition to Parliament; it was at *your* call that I tore myself away from all that is near and dear to me, and proceeded on a sea voyage to a distant land, in order to serve a public cause; and it was as *your* Agent and public servant that I engaged in those proceedings, the report of which has now been placed before you. From *you*, therefore, I had every reason in the world to receive some token of public approbation of my services, if you thought me deserving of such an honor. Gentlemen, I have not been disappointed. You have this day, before a numerous and respectable assembly, publicly testified your unqualified approbation of my past career as your Agent in England; and this you have done in so handsome a way, as completely to leave me your debtor. I feel justly proud of the silver vase which you have been pleased so generously to vote me on this occasion. It is calculated, more than any thing else, to excite in me a fresh stimulus to persevering and continued exertions for the public good of our community. A notion seems to prevail in certain quarters that I have made a fortune by my late mission to England. What can have led to so absurd an idea, I know not; but I will take this opportunity to avow, that this silver watch (*Mr. Ricketts taking the watch out of his pocket, and holding it up to the view of the Meeting,*) is all the fortune I have thus made; and even this was a purchase made quite as a matter of business, for the regulation of my time for my numerous public engagements. My motives of action, so far as these can be judged of, are, I am sure, no secret to those with whom I have been long associated in schemes of public benevolence; and they must know that I am the last man in the world to be seduced from a public cause by any base influence of mercenary gain. On the contrary, your sober and honest approbation is the highest pinnacle of honor, as well as the greatest amount of reward, to which I aspire.

Gentlemen, I must thank you over and over again for your splendid conduct on this occasion; and the only use I propose to make of the public gift so handsomely awarded to me, is that I shall hand it down with feelings of just pride to my children's children, with a distinct avowal of the public grounds on which I was put in possession of it, in the hope that, on all questions of public interest, they will imbibe the same spirit, and emulate the same example.

Mr. Wale Byrn next read the following resolution:

4.—“That to the Right Honorable the Earl of Carlisle, and to the Right Honorable Lord Ashley, and to the Right Honorable C. W. Williams Wynn, to the Right Hon'ble Sir James Mackintosh, and Sir Charles Forbes, to Mr. James Stewart, and Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, to Dr. S. Lushington and Mr. J. Hume, the warmest acknowledgements of the East Indian Community are pre-eminently due, as well for their parliamentary exertions in the public cause bound up with their Petition to the British Legislature, as for the kind assistance so readily afforded by them to our Agent; and that the same be accordingly conveyed to those distinguished personages in a written communication addressed to them by the Chairman of the Meeting—carried.

Mr. Byrn then proceeded as follows:—

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I rise to bring to the attention of this Meeting the resolution which I have just read. I regret my inability to do adequate justice to the task assigned to me. But while I regret so much for myself that I may be unable to acquit myself properly, that regret is increased when I reflect that my inability may not lead this Meeting, suitably to acknowledge the exertions that have been made in England in our behalf.

The opinion was prevalent, and I confess it was one I entertained, that our petition in England would have to make its way, as it were, inch by inch; that it would have to encounter the tide of adverse public opinion; and be treated with coldness and neglect. I had anticipated that after presentation to Parliament it would be

ordered to lie on the table, and thus be consigned to the custody of oblivion and neglect. Least of all did I expect, that a minister of the Crown would have voluntarily offered his services to usher the petition to the notice of Parliament. Never did I anticipate such powerful and eloquent advocacy of our cause on the part of the most distinguished Members of the legislature; such perfect unanimity of feeling and of opinion; such earnestness on the business; such a desire to be useful, in furthering the success of our undertaking! Nor must I omit to mention the cordial and kind reception of our Agent in England. He went a perfect stranger to a foreign land, he felt no estrangement, but was heartily and cordially welcomed. The compliment as paid to our Agent was very flattering, but we must view it also as a compliment paid to ourselves, and make a suitable acknowledgment. It is for exertions and kindness like these that I call upon this Meeting to make a suitable acknowledgment; and evince a just appreciation. Nothing that I could say, I am aware, can add to the public worth of these distinguished personages; of the Earl of Carlisle it may be said that his whole career has been one distinguished for exertions in the cause of public liberty. Lord Ashley's character will at once be appreciated when we see him rising above the narrow and confined notions of official station; and acknowledging the hardship of our case, doing all in his power to obtain for us substantial justice. Mr. Wynn has long been connected with India, and during his presidency over her affairs in England, he has done much to improve the existing state of things. It must above all be remembered that to him are the East Indians, in common with the Natives of India, indebted for eligibility to the office of jurors; an institution which, as being the best preservative of civil right, and political freedom, we should highly regard, and consider as an honorable distinction obtained for us. To Sir James Mackintosh the civilised world is highly indebted for no common exertions in the cause of morality and of humanity, in his endeavors to mollify and soften the harsh features of the criminal code; and no wonder that a mind which has been long occupied in disarming law of so much of its terrors and clothing it with a benign and benevolent philosophy, should at once have viewed in its true light, the anomalous nature of our condition and circumstances. The known character of Sir Charles Forbes, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Whitmore, and Mr. Hume for liberality and public usefulness, is too well known, and renders it unnecessary for me to detain the meeting any longer on this particular point.

With regard to the general question of the Petition, I am desirous of offering a few observation on one or two points connected with it. When we last met here for the purpose of discussing the subject, how few there were that were sanguine of any success attending our mission; and many doubted the expediency of deputing an Agent to England. As respects this last point, there ought I think to be but one opinion. What other person I ask would have exerted himself in the way that Mr. Ricketts did. Let that man be of the best regulated mind, and I will say that he will be short of efforts, if he does not himself labor under such grievances. Would any gentleman to whom we would have referred in England, how purely intentioned soever he might have been, feel what Mr. Ricketts must have felt, laboring as he did practically under the grievances which it was his special object to have removed. No, assuredly he would not. Much also must have been gleaned by private explanations and personal conferences nor must I fail to notice the examination of our Agent before the Committees of the Lords and Commons. Much information has been elicited in this way which could not otherwise have been obtained. In my opinion we have gained much every way by the deputation of an Agent to England.

As to our present position, the next point that I am desirous of speaking to, I think we have abundant cause to rejoice at the progress which we have made. I have sometimes heard the question asked, what has been done? and I have been equally surprised and chagrined at the question. What has been done! We have had a patient, a sympathising and attentive hearing at a time when we hardly expected that our Petition would have been endured. We have advanced from the starting point. We have given a shock to the mist of prejudice by which we were enveloped, and have emerged from obscurity to light. We were, so to speak, unknown, but now are we known. What has been done, is it asked? We have removed

much of the ignorance which existed, and imparted information as to the true state of our political and social condition; and (may I not be too sanguine in the expectation), we have laid the foundation of our political fabric. We may not have reared the edifice—but this is not the work of a day—nor of a single generation—but of time. That man must have miscalculated most egregiously, who expected that our Petition would have been immediately met by an Act of Parliament, adjusting our claims. Of all miscalculators those are the greatest, who embarking in a vast and important undertaking, expect immediate success. To such, I say that no moral or political achievement which the pages of history record, has been wrought in this summary way. It has been by much toil, by much labor, thro' good report and evil report, under heart-burning procrastinations and unnecessary delays, that these victories have been won. I repeat we have no cause for discouragement; but our prospects are on the contrary very cheering. This is a circumstance that must not, however, lull us into apineness, or beget in us an indifference to the cause. We must be on the alert and ever ready to take the part we have already so creditably sustained,—knowing that no shame is greater than that which attaches to him, who, after having gone half the way to the goal of his hopes, fails to urge on his way still further. The heart that quails at danger, or sinks under discouragement, or through fickleness of disposition, gives up the purpose in view, must never reckon upon victory; defeat and shame must be his inevitable portion. Though our prospects were otherwise than they are—though no ray of hope, or beam of light, illumined our path; we must still hope against hope; and though “hope deferred maketh the heart sick,” still we may be assured that constancy is a virtue that will meet its own reward. To all and each one of us I would say, strive to succeed, and success will be the reward of your labors. Strive to succeed; and success will crown your toils. I repeat—strive to succeed; and success will be the harvest of your hopes.

To him who has contributed so much to the furtherance of this cause, I cannot resist the impulse of my feelings to pay a passing tribute. Mr. Ricketts has not appeared before us but yesterday, but has long been engaged in the promotion of our interests. His laudable exertions in the cause of public education will never be forgotten; and this, with other acts of benevolence, of philanthropy, and of patriotism will, when his bones shall have mouldered in the dust and he shall have been gathered to his fathers, form an imperishable record of his name.

‘And when the vanities of life’s brief day
Oblivion’s hurrying wing shall sweep away,
Each act by charity and mercy done,
High o’er the wrecks of time, shall live alone
Immortal as the heavens, and beauteous bloom
To other worlds and realms beyond the tomb.’

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Wood, and carried unanimously. Mr. Crow proposed the next resolution in the following speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN,—Although conscious of my inability to do justice to the task I am about to impose upon myself, and totally unaccustomed to public speaking; yet the interest which I feel in the business of the day, induces me to intrude myself on your attention, but with a hope, that my auditors will regard my imperfections with an eye of indulgence.

Following the example of my worthy friend Mr. Byrn, who has just addressed you, I beg to bring to your notice two individuals who are equally entitled to the considerations of this Meeting, for the share which they have taken, and the interest which they have displayed in promoting the welfare of the East Indians, I mean Sir Alexander Johnston, some time ago the Chief Judge of Ceylon, and Dr. John Bowring, the Editor of the Westminster Review, and to these I shall add the name of Mr. Crawford. These names must be familiar to all, and many must be acquainted with the merits of these gentlemen, but I think it is necessary I should make some observations on the reasons which have particularly induced me to mention them on this occasion.

I shall first advert to Sir Alexander Johnston. His name has been already mentioned in Mr. Ricketts’ report and several circumstances connected with his public and

private career noticed, which demand our approbation ; I have therefore only to add that his laudable efforts in behalf of the inhabitants of Ceylon ; his abolition of Slavery there, and his introduction of the Jury system into that Island, are circumstances which reflect the highest honours on his name, and call forth the unqualified admiration of every lover of freedom and justice. But what more imperiously demands the expression of our gratitude, is his unceasing exertions to promote the happiness of the inhabitants of India, and in particular of the East Indians. The handsome introduction of Mr. Ricketts our Agent to the Royal Asiatic Society, and the friendly reception which he gave to that gentleman, may be mentioned as recent and decided instances of the good feeling and zeal which Sir A Johnston possesses towards the East Indians.

The next individual I mentioned as deserving of our gratitude, was Dr. John Bowring the learned Editor of the Westminster Review. It is needless for me to advert to his attainments as a scholar, and to his unremitted efforts to advocate and promote the course of knowledge and liberty ; or to pay him any compliments on these accounts. These are facts so well known, that it is needless to insist on them or to remind you that they command the approbation of every liberal man. I shall only mention the friendship he has evinced towards Mr. Ricketts and towards those he represented in England, and bring to your notice an important measure which he has recommended to Mr. Ricketts for our adoption. In the course of the report which has been just read, I recollect allusion was made to this circumstance, but as the subject was not at all explained, I beg you will permit me to read the letter of Dr. Bowring to Mr. Ricketts, which contains an outline of the measure recommended to our attention and to make a few observations on the subject which suggest themselves to my mind. The letter is not long, and it will not occupy your attention beyond a few minutes.

The speaker then read the following letter.

J. W. RICKETTS, Esq.

London, 10th June, Milkman Street, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,—It has occurred to me and my conviction has been greatly strengthened by the concurring opinions of several intelligent, and well affected friends, that nothing would so effectually serve the cause of the *Anglo Indians* as the return of one of their body to the British House of Commons. I know of no impediment, legal or moral, provided funds could be raised for the purpose, and I should most cordially lend my best assistance, for the accomplishment of this interesting object. To succeed would be to elevate *the class* into a position of equality. Its effects in India, must be exceedingly salutary, and in England scarcely less so ; you would have an organ in the most eminent sphere of usefulness, whose existence alone would necessarily fling a lustre on those he represented. How could *they* long continue divested of the lowest rights, who took a share in the highest legislation ? That especial care should be taken in the choice of an individual candidate for Parliamentary honors, is too obvious to be insisted on ; he should have the power of ready address and as much of knowledge, virtue and activity, as can be found among you ; moral and intellectual aptitude in such a high degree as may be accessible, and habits of business for the due discharge of his duties. It is enough for me to have thrown out the hint, and to proffer any services which may help the cause of those whose condition to meliorate is one of the highest claims on that country to which in truth they owe their existence and (would it were otherwise !) their present position.

I am, My dear Sir, Your most Sincerely,

JOHN BOWRING.

The arguments which are here urged to recommend the proposed measure are of a nature which carries conviction along with them ; they are drawn from such undeniable facts, and established principles, as greatly add to the solidity of the reasoning, which the letter contains. I shall however mention another circumstance, calculated to shew the propriety of adopting the suggestion of Dr. Bowring. We are all acquainted with the proceedings of Irish Catholics, for obtaining emancipation ;

we all know, that one of the chief privileges, for which they petitioned Parliament, was the repeal of the law, which prevented Catholics from occupying seats in Parliament, and we know the continued importunities of the petitioners, for obtaining this privilege. It cannot be denied, that the collective wisdom of the whole of Ireland, and of even a part of England, was employed in framing the Catholic Petitions, and that the petitioners made no demand but those, from the compliance of which they expected to derive solid and extensive benefits. They repeated their importunities to Parliament till their prayer was granted, and they are now enjoying the salutary effects arising from the repeal of the law, which shut them out from the house of legislation. Now, if we find that after the maturest deliberation they unanimously agreed that the acquisition of this privilege was an important step towards the amelioration of their condition, and if it be an established principle that similar causes produce similar effects; may we not infer from hence, that important benefits would result to us if one or more of our body were returned to the British House of Commons? and thus we had a channel in that high legislative assembly, through which to forward our prayers to our Rulers. Indeed Gentlemen when I reflect that there has never existed any such legal bar to our occupying a seat in Parliament as that which had shut out the Catholics from it, I am astonished that this salutary, this important subject has not been yet thought of by any of us, at least not till this moment publicly agitated. Does not this omission exhibit palpable signs of that apathy and indifference to our political situation for which we have been so often perhaps too justly censured? There are two circumstances mentioned by Dr. Bowring which deserve our particular attention; the qualification of a candidate for parliamentary honours and the pecuniary means which will be required to procure him a seat in Parliament. As to the first point I am not prepared to demonstrate that an East Indian can be found in every respect qualified to discharge the important duties which as a useful member of Parliament this country will demand at his hands, by pointing to any particular individual; I rather fear that the mention of such a subject from an indifferent speaker like me is somewhat calculated to raise a smile on the countenances of any audience. But then I ask, if England could produce a Brougham, a Canning, or a Peel before she had a Parliament which required men like these to perform its duties; or Ireland could boast of a champion like O'Connell before she began to smart under the lash of penal enactments. If these great men spontaneously spring up from the circumstances of the times and the necessities of events, then may we not hope, that if the want of a person qualified for parliamentary honours were felt, such a person would in time be found amongst us, or rather that time and a proper course of studies would enable one of us to acquire the qualifications necessary for the discharge of parliamentary duties.

Want of sufficient funds for such a purpose is another subject which demands our attention. It is a subject which speaks home to the point rather seriously and somewhat puzzles me to point out any plan for avoiding the difficulties which may arise from a want of means in this respect. I can only say that the important benefits which may be expected to result from such a measure, ought to induce us to come forward in its support. It is true we are informed that now the Civil and the Military Services are thrown open to us; but at the same time it is equally true that without great interest and influence it is utterly impossible to procure admission into them. These powerful agents which controul the actions of man are essentially requisite in our case, but these are requisites, the want of which is felt amongst us more than that of any thing else. In short it is a painful although an undeniable fact, that the interest and the influence we possess are extremely limited. The short period that Mr. Ricketts resided in England and employed in our behalf all the influence which were available to him, has attained for us important benefits, and is likely to procure much more. May we not conclude from these circumstances that if we had one of our own body permanently residing in England, taking a share in the highest legislative discussions and moving among the highest functionaries of the state, that much benefit would result to us from the influence which he must possess when placed in such circumstances; that our cause would then have a zealous advocate, and that the avenues to advancement, which are yet virtually shut against us, would then be accessible. In all new undertakings the greater difficul-

ties occur in the beginning, and then they diminish in proportion to the success of that undertaking. If some of the East Indians were introduced into the higher branches of the service, we should soon begin to feel the advantages arising from such an event and to be convinced that the expences to which we had been put for the purpose of rendering that service accessible to us, has not been uselessly lavished on a chimerical pursuit.

Although I have enlarged on this subject more than on that which I said was the cause of my intruding on your attention ; yet I am not just now prepared to make any specific proposition on the subject ; such a step would at present be premature. I have made these remarks and agitate this subject publicly, simply with a view that it may be kept in our recollection, and more fully discussed on some future occasion, when the public will be prepared to enter into its merits and to examine more at leisure the many important consequences which may be expected to result from the adoption of such a measure.

I shall now conclude my address by reading the motion which I earnestly beg to recommend to your unanimous approval. I beg then to move

5.—“ That the cordial thanks of this meeting are equally due to Sir Alexander Johnston, Dr. Bowring and Mr. Crawford for the warm and friendly interest so kindly taken by each of them in the East Indians' cause ; and that the same be communicated to them respectively in a similar way.”

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Sinclair and carried.

MR. ANDREW.—GENTLEMEN,—I feel highly gratified in having it in my power to propose the motion put into my hands, and considering the lateness of the hour in which I had received it, and the diffidence which a consciousness of my own incapacity to speak with propriety at such a meeting, must necessarily impart to me, I shall however venture to make a few observations, trusting that the novelty with respect to myself at least of the attempt, will plead a sufficient apology for any deviation which the critical or even vulgar taste may perceive from the punctilios of matter and manner.

The return of our Agent, Gentlemen, from the voyage he had undertaken, while it calls for public gratitude to heaven, lays us under preceptory obligations to render him a tribute of thanks for the uncommon interest he has taken to promote the welfare of his countrymen. The patriot is loved by his own nation, and where there is virtue of sentiment and true dignity of character is revered by his enemies. Contemplating therefore the long and persevering efforts of Mr. Ricketts in concerting schemes and executing them with so much ability, though often with little success ; considering the many oppositions and even abuses which have been thrown out against him by the splenetic and the malevolent in the pursuit of his laudable projects, and regarding in particular his late responsible undertaking and the very favourable state in which he has left matters in England for further prosecution and we hope final success, there surely cannot be one in this assembly who will not hold out the cordial hand of friendship and confess himself under deep and lasting obligations to him. Although it is not in our power to make him any suitable returns or to testify our admiration of his character by all those means to which the grateful in such circumstances have recourse, we yet trust that as far as our influence and exertion can reach, we shall not be wanting in expressing our appreciation of his merits and the light in which we regard his public spirit and patriotic zeal. This noble example will we hope rouse the drowsy powers of many East Indians who possessing talents sufficient are yet, we are sorry to observe, lamentably backward in interesting themselves by a proper exercise of them to raise the present condition of their countrymen, and I feel persuaded, that were such a spirit of emulation excited and exerted our worthy agent would be more gratified by meeting with an increased co-operation in his labours than by any testimony we can otherwise give of our attachment and esteem.

But Gentlemen, there is still another class who will no doubt be very grateful to their benefactor. Need I mention the case and gender ? why, gentlemen, our worthy ladies will be very much pleased to see their men raised in the scale of influence and importance, that is to say, if they have any regard for us, and that

they have it would be a libel on their virtue were we to suffer ourselves for a moment to doubt it. Ah! to see those tender creatures making their acknowledgments, how sweet! how pleasing! Who would not envy Mr. Ricketts to share in their affections and to deserve their esteem? For my part, gentlemen, I wish I were he. To humour their vanity a little, it is well known how much the female mind is apt to be taken up with what is brilliant in appearance and engaging in show; this indeed is the characteristic of every woman in every clime; and for our ladies to see their countrymen all armed cap-à-pea; enveloped in red and blue, and themselves the objects for whom we dress and fight and die, why they will run to madness in loving us and in loving their benefactor who obtained this privilege for us. Suppose for instance they should hear "we were at such an action, our regiments charged on such an occasion, we distinguished ourselves, took a post and run a thousand risks to be shot at the head, oh! their little hearts would go pit-a-pat with fear and pleasure and perhaps with love—who knows. And then come our young men (such a one as myself for example) all in bloom and vigour, or with the facetious Sterne "clad in armour bright which shines like gold, beplumed with each gay feather of the East, all, all tilting at it like fascinated knights in tournaments of yore for fame and love." Oh! this will stir the flame—the flame will burn with ardour, and in seeking to possess us our dear countrywomen will not fail to remember the person through whom they were enabled to entertain such a wish and to expect such an acquisition.

The motion in my hand proposes "That the managing Committee in connection with the East Indian Fund, be requested to carry into effect the objects which the foregoing resolutions have in view." I am certain, gentlemen, that we shall one and all concur in its adoption. It refers chiefly to the third resolution expressive of our warmest thank to Mr. Ricketts for his zeal and fidelity in the management of the affairs connected with his mission to England, and suggesting the propriety of our presenting him with some tokens of public gratitude. That resolution having been carried unanimously, no objection I think can arise to this. I shall therefore conclude with saying that we hope this will be a new era in the history of our race, that we shall no longer remain subalterns in rank and station but rise in the scale of society and political dignity; that we shall soon, by the consideration of the British Parliament to the prayer of our Petition, be put in a situation to justify the very flattering commendations bestowed by our European friends and put to shame the insolence of those who are our declared enemies. Gentlemen I long, I long for the time when we will more effectually be able to prove our loyalty and affection towards the British Government, when we shall be able to shew, that the same ties which bound our fathers to its interests, continue to bind us as closely and as inviolably; and that we acknowledge no other king or liege lord but the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland. God save the King!

6.—"That the Managing Committee in connection with the East Indian Fund, be requested to carry into effect the objects which the foregoing Resolutions have in view."

Mr. Gardner seconded this Resolution, and it was adopted.

Mr. Pote said, he had now a resolution to offer to the meeting conformable with the sentiments he had expressed in his former address which he sincerely trusted would be adopted by those who heard him as he truly believed that its acceptance and execution were essentially connected with the promotion of the objects they had in view. He made this proposal with some reluctance as in the course of the report, he had heard what induced him to fear that it might not in the first instance be agreeable to the present convictions of Mr. Ricketts, but he trusted that when it was considered that this measure was most strongly recommended by Mr. Crawford, and when these reasons he should have the honor to adduce were heard, he trusted that Mr. Ricketts might be induced to adopt his notions, and by his consent induce the whole meeting to concur in a matter of such primary importance. He should move as a resolution that the East Indian Petition Committee be forthwith instructed to draw up a second Petition to be submitted to a general meeting for approval and signature, and speedy transmission to the British Parliament on the subject they were met to consider.

In offering reasons for adopting this measure, he felt that he was not called on to trespass at any length on the attention of the Meeting, there was only one obstacle to be removed from the way, and that was the delicacy which prompted Mr. Ricketts to believe that any immediate act on their part would be construed by the friendly individuals in England who professed to take up their cause, as denoting a want of confidence in their promises or exertions. There was something in this objection peculiarly indicative of the punctilious integrity which characterizes the mind from which it proceeded, and had there been no probability of injury or loss he would have been the last man to disturb so amiable a reluctance; but he (Mr. Pote) perceived and he felt it his duty to submit that inaction here under any such impressions would inevitably be imputed by all parties in England to indifference and apathy, and he implored their highly respected delegate and the meeting to reflect how fatal to the continuance of any interest in the minds of those in England would be the intrusion of such a suspicion. He would repeat that this supposition would be the natural consequence of silence here—for was it not well known that every advocate finds an assurance a plea and an excitement from the animation and zeal of those he is to support. In matters like this, what example have the people of England set us! was it ever known there that any honest Parliamentary combatant for the people's rights asked such confidence from the people's hands as silenced them, and left the whole weight and business of the battle to his unassisted strength! To oppose the many currents of hostile interests eternally flowing in the broad political ocean of the legislative assemblies, all the bulk and all the impulse of the strongest expression of the public voice has been ever found wanting to enable the steersman to shape his course for the point intended, and it became them to beware that by no mistake on so essential a matter they deprived their advocates of that aid which experience had shown could not be supplied by any power of reason or truth that could be brought into operation. He bowed to the superior knowledge and experience of their respected delegate, but while he felt in his conscience that by treading that line of delicate observance which had been recommended they would incur the twofold disadvantage of neutralizing their advocates, by a mistake they could not avoid making since they could judge only from the experience they had known, and of depriving them also of that succour which in all past cases of a similar nature had been found indispensable, he felt he should be criminally negligent of his duty in the present critical state of their affairs if he did not stand up to offer the remonstrance he now made.

After following the same line of argument for some time Mr. Pote was about to reason that the dissolution of the late parliament made the measure indispensable, but after a few words with Mr. Ricketts he concluded with reading the following resolution:—

7. "That in consideration of the dissolution of the Parliament to which the East Indian Petition was addressed, and of the necessity of repeating our calls for justice on the Legislature of Great Britain, until they are conceded, the East Indian Petition Committee be requested to frame another Petition, which, when approved of and signed, shall be sent to both Houses of Parliament."

Mr. Derozio said, Sir, I rise to support the proposition of Mr. Pote. As junior counsel in the case, I cannot however, be expected to dwell so long or ably upon its merits. But its importance, and the necessity of pressing it upon the consideration of this meeting, must be my apology for the liberty I take with the patience and indulgence of all around me. Although our respected delegate has informed us of his having received very favourable assurances from certain noble lords and other influential individuals in Parliament, I cannot see the evils which the adoption of this resolution is likely to entail. Why are we assembled here this day? Are we to confine ourselves to a particular routine, and exclude all matters which do not come exactly within it? Is this assembly unprepared to entertain this proposition? What is the difficulty in its way? Is it characterized by less discretion than zeal? He who entertains such a notion has certainly misunderstood the object of my friend, Mr. Pote, and attended but indifferently to the tenor of his suggestion. It is not required of the Committee to prepare a petition this mo-

ment; nor is it supposed that any individual present has such a document ready in his pocket which he has only to lay upon the table for instant signature. Such speed is not contemplated by us. We only call upon our friends to request the Committee to frame another petition; and that no haste may do mischief, we take care that it shall be fully approved of before it is signed and despatched. Suppose this resolution is adopted, and that it afterwards becomes unnecessary, what harm will be done? We shall only have to change our minds,—a matter of trifling inconvenience. Were there no other consideration, the fact that one House of Commons rarely takes cognizance of petitions addressed to its predecessor, should be alone sufficient to convince us of the imperative necessity of appealing to the Legislature of Great Britain again. What have we hitherto done? What have we yet obtained? Where are our spoils? Have our rights been restored? Have our claims been conceded? No, Sir. We have but just taken the field; and now shall we rest upon our arms? The spirit of exclusion has only been startled upon his throne; but there sits the demon still, mocking our efforts, and grinning over his triumph. Our hearts must not faint, our nerves must not slacken. Let us not trust our cause to men, who have nothing for us but empty professions. Our friend Mr. Ricketts has told us that Lord Ashley sympathises with us, and that Sir Alexander Johnston is deeply interested for us. But their sympathy and their interest, however likely to call forth our gratitude, should never claim our confidence. Do you suppose that any member of the legislature touched by so much tenderness will address either House of Parliament in some such way as this? "Gentlemen—Here am I overflowing with the milk of human kindness, anxious to restore to that long neglected, and unjustly treated race, the East Indians, those rights ——— which they do not demand."—No, Sir, such will never be the language of legislators; the benevolence of statesmen seldom incommodes them to such an alarming degree. But the very facts which Mr. Ricketts' Report communicate to us should lead us to distrust noble lords and honorable gentlemen. What are those facts? Lord Ashley felt for us. We thank his lordship. He promised to present our petition. This was generous. But when the time came for his Lordship's hand to follow up the benevolent suggestions of his heart, that hand became suddenly paralyzed. Weighty matters of state pressed upon his heart, and the petition was left to make its own way into the House of Commons. I am apprehensive (though I only suggest the possibility of the thing) that matters of state may be as burdensome to our other sympathizing friends in Parliament, and that such paralytic attacks as we see do sometimes afflict Lord Ashley may be common to others who are deeply interested in our welfare. To protect ourselves against such mischances, it would not perhaps be the most unwise course to petition the Legislature. Gentlemen, you have nothing to fear from firm and respectful remonstrance. Your calls for justice must be as incessant as your grievances are heavy: complain again and again: complain till you are heard—aye, and until you are answered. The ocean leaves traces of every inroad it makes upon the shore; but it must repeat those inroads with unabated strength, and follow them up with rapidity, before it washes away the strand.

Mr. Ricketts spoke to this resolution—as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—You may perhaps suppose that I now rise to oppose the motion which has just been made by Mr. Pote, and seconded by Mr. Derozio, in regard to our preparing and forwarding a second Petition to Parliament. Not so; for I rise to *third* the motion, if such a thing can be done. I am no advocate for apathetic indifference and silence under an oppressive load of degrading disabilities. On the contrary, my motto is "Complain loud and long, until you are heard and answered;" but perhaps my motive in dissuading the Committee, for the present, from a renewal of our application to the Legislature, is liable to be mistaken and misunderstood; and I will, therefore, now explain the matter. During my residence in England, I was in almost daily communication with Members of Parliament; and, before I came away, they never once even so much as hinted to me the necessity or desirableness of our re-petitioning Parliament for the redress of our civil and political grievances, on my return to Calcutta. With regard to the technical objection referred to, it is true that our Petition was presented to the last Parliament, which was afterwards dissolved, by

the King's death ; but the proceedings of the two select Committees on India affairs cannot, from that circumstance alone, be annulled and set aside. My evidence before them will be reported on to both Houses of Parliament, and there can be no receding from a decision of the public question involved in the case.

But, Gentlemen, while I agree to the propriety of our petitioning Parliament a second time, you will allow me to state my opinion of what nature such a Petition should be. We need not, in our second Petition, go into a lengthy detail of all our disabilities and grievances. These are now pretty well known among public men in England ; and a very brief recital of them will suffice for every purpose. What we should now bend our chief attention to, is this. The impression on my mind, is that the boon we solicit,—No, this is a misnomer, I mean the concession of our just rights will no longer be withheld from us. It is to the British Parliament we must look for ultimate success in the accomplishment of this object ; but I fear that, even then, some secret delusion may hereafter be practised towards us, so as to keep us out of what the Legislature may fully intend to put us in possession of. The door of admission into the Company's service, may perhaps be thrown open to us in theory, but completely and effectually barred against us in practice. Least the noble intentions of the Legislature should be frustrated in some such way as this, I propose that we should at once express our honest fears on this head, and pray for the insertion of a specific clause in the next charter that may be granted to the East India Company, by which a fair proportion of their patronage may be transferred to India, and by which they may be required to maintain two Colleges in this country at the public expence, on a similar footing to their present Colleges in England. This is what I should call fair play ; and this is all we contend for. A portion of the East India patronage might thus be transferred to the local Government ; who might be empowered, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, to nominate our East Indian youth, thus properly educated in local Colleges, to writerships and cadetships in the civil and military service. In certain quarters, this is altogether, as I have once before said, a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence ; but this is surely taking the matter on its very lowest scale. I say that *political* degradation invariably carries along with it *moral* degradation ; and if you seek to degrade any man *morally*, you have only to degrade him *politically* ; and the thing is effectually done. I repeat it that, in certain quarters, the whole affair of public administration for British India, is entirely a mercenary question of pounds, shillings, and pence ; and I really think that, were I a Rothschild with a long purse, it would not be difficult for me to compound the matter with those, who seem to have no other idea of a grave public question involving important social and moral consequences to a whole community of Christian subjects. Gentlemen, I say that we have a right to be employed in the service of the state, in our own native land ; and, so long as this right is taken from us, we labour under a wrong and an injustice, that reflect the deepest disgrace upon the authors of our degradation. It would even be hard and unjust, for the sake of putting us in possession of our right to public employment, to subject us to the necessity of seeking it as a boon at the hands of those separated from us by the distance of half the globe. *Here* we are on the spot of our nativity ; and *here* we are willing to render our services to the British Government. Why should we be put to the trouble of travelling 15,000 miles from home, in quest of what we might never obtain ? The thing ought to be placed within our reach on the spot ; it ought to be made accessible to us at our own doors.

With these sentiments, Gentlemen, I say we have a right to complain of our grievances ; and complain we will loud and long, till we are heard and answered ; and I would, therefore, conclude by *thirding* the motion just made by Mr. Pote, and seconded by Mr. Derozio, as already read to this Meeting.

Mr. W. Byrn stated it might be pleasing to know that another petition which had been prepared by the Committee was in a state of forwardness and would speedily be presented for approval and signatures.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting separated after moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with cheers.

THE POLICE.

The following are the Arrangements, we understand, from a private but authentic source, under which the business of the Police Office is, in future, to be conducted. Its not being introduced to the public under a more official form, arises, we believe, from the circumstance of its being in some respects an experimental measure; and it would scarcely be expedient to embarrass the system with rules that may, from time to time, require to be partially amended, amplified, or rescinded.

1st. The Town Sergeants, Constables, Thannadars, Burkundazes and Chowkeedars, are placed under the special orders of Captain STEEL, the Superintendent, who acts under the general controul of the Chief Magistrate.

2d. Four Magistrates will be considered to have special authority in Divisions of the Town, as undermentioned:

A. ST. L. McMAHON, Esq. in the 1st or Upper North Division, bounded on the
North—by the Mahrattah Ditch, on the
South—by the Boitakhanna and Bow Bazar Road, and Hare Street, to Police Ghaut,
East—by the Circular Road.
West—by the River Hooghly.

Residence,—Mission Row.

C. K. ROBISON, Esq. in the 2d or Lower North Division, bounded on the
North—by Mutchooa Bazar Road and Cotton Street, to Meerbhur's Ghaut.
South—by the Boitakhanna and Bow Bazar Road, and Hare Street, to Police Ghaut.
East—by the Circular Road.
West—by the River Hooghly; and in cases connected with the Shipping, and other Craft in the River. Residence,—No. 12, Tank Square.

W. C. BLAQUIERE, Esq. in the 3d or Upper South Division, bounded on the
North—by Boitakhanna and Bow Bazar Road and Hare Street, to Police Ghaut.
South—by Durromtollah Street and Esplanade Row, to Chandpaul Ghaut.
East—Circular Road.
West—River Hooghly.

Residence,—Baliaghaut Road.

P. ANDREW, Esq. in the 4th or Lower South Division, bounded on the
North—by Durromtollah Street and Esplanade Row, to Chandpaul Ghaut.
South—by the Lower Circular Road to Kidderpore Bridge and Tolly's Nullah, to the River Hooghly.
East—by the Circular Road.
West—by the River Hooghly.

Residence,—No. 5, Harrington Street; also over the Coolie Bazar, and cases connected with the Fort.

3d. Offences perpetrated on the Great Thoroughfares of the Durromtollah Street, Esplanade Row, Boitakhanna and Bow Bazar Roads, and Hare Street, to Police Ghaut, Mutchooa Bazar Road and Cotton Street to Meerbhur's Ghaut, will be considered to be in the local division of the Magistrate whose division is situated to the North of each of them.

4th. All persons complaining of Assaults and Misdemeanors, will prefer their charges before each Magistrate, according to the locality as above.

5th. All persons complaining of Felonies in which the offenders have been apprehended or given in charge, will prosecute their charges before the individual Magistrates as above.

6th. In all cases in which Felonies and other serious offences have been committed, and the offenders not apprehended, information to be lodged with Captain STEEL, the Superintendent of the Police,—Residence No. 3, Loll Bazar, or at the Police Thanna, or both.

7th. The Chief Magistrate will at any time sit with a Division Magistrate, or hear cases arising in any part of the Town, as he sees fit, and will, in case of a press of business in one division, direct, if necessary, that another Magistrate should lend his aid in it.

8th. Police Office hours will be from 11 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

9th. The Magistrates of the Divisions will ordinarily sit together from 2 or 3 o'clock each day, according to the season, for hearing and disposing of cases requiring the presence of two Justices.

10th. Mr. BLAQUIERE, in addition to his other duties, will ordinarily perform that of swearing individual to voluntary affidavits at the office.

11th. The Lock-up Houses and Jails to be specially under the orders of the Chief Magistrate, and the Fire Engines under the Superintendent, and general control of the Chief Magistrate; but the Magistrates generally will, of course, lend their hearty aid in cases of serious fire, and in visiting the Jails, for the purpose of bringing forward improvements or new regulations.

12th. The regulation of religious and other processions will be administered by Captain STEEL, under the direction of the Chief Magistrate.

13th. All Correspondence on general points affecting the Police, or the Police Buildings, or the Establishments, will pass through the office of the Chief Magistrate.

14th. Constables of Divisions are stationed as described below—they are not to be addressed in ordinary Police matters, but in cases of tumult or affray they are promptly to interfere.

Names.

Residence.

Richard Bagnall,.....	No. 245, Champatullah.
J. J. McCann,.....	Town Guard.
Thomas Jones,.....	Grant's Lane.
M. Hamilton,	Doomtullah.
Abraham Pratt,.....	Durromtollah.
A. G. French,.....	Weston's Lane.

15th. Complaints against Police Officers may be preferred before the Superintendent, or before each Magistrate; the latter have the power of punishing on conviction of assault or misdemeanor, the former of dismissing for neglect of duty.

16th. The Conservancy and Assessment Departments are under the Chief Magistrate, aided by Mr. Charles TROWER.

17th. The Scavengers, or Overseers of Divisions, are as under :

C. Towers,	1st or Upper North Division.
R. McCulloch,.....	2d or Lower North Division.
J. Green,.....	3d or Upper South Division.
J. Hennessy,.....	4th or Lower South Division.

"I am fully aware that it has not of late years been usual to hold any Court of General or Quarter Sessions, except for the purposes of making Assessments on the owners or occupiers of houses, according to the provisions of the 83d Geo. 3. c. 52. s. 158. I find however, from the minute book of the Sessions, that Courts of this description have been held by the Governor General and Members of Council; and that Grand Juries have been summoned and charged by the Chairman to enquire, though no persons appear to have been tried. I can have no doubt of the power of the Governor General and Council to hold a Court of Quarter Sessions. The Charter of 1753, expressly empowers the Governor or President of Fort William and the Council, for the time being, or any *three* or more of them, to hold a Quarter Sessions of the Peace, four times in the year, and they are authorised to do all acts that Justices of the Peace in England may under a Commission from the Crown. By Section 36 of the Letters Patent of 1774, the power given to the Governor and Council under this Clause to Act as Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer was and is repealed, but their jurisdiction as a Court of Quarter Sessions is expressly recognised by the 21st Section.

The 88th Section of the 13th Geo. 3. & 63, also expressly enacts that the Governor General and Council are to have authority to act as Justices of the Peace, and to do all matters and things which appertain to that office, and are empowered to hold Quarter Sessions within the settlement of Fort William four times in every year, and the same shall be at all times a Court of Record.

I know that it has been considered a question of some doubt and difficulty, whether any of the Statutes enable Justices of the Peace under Commissions from this Court to hold a Court of Quarter Sessions, for any other purpose than those of making an assessment. I will not now enter into the difficulties to which the various Statutes relating to this subject give rise.

I can only say that whatever may be the inconvenience (which I should have thought would have been present to those who assisted in the framing of this Act) it will be absolutely necessary that a Court of General or Quarter Sessions should be held, in order that the directions of this Statute may be complied with. This necessity is the more apparent from the provisions of the 48th and 49th Sections.

The 48th Section provides that in *all* cases (not limited to convictions under this Act) where the sum adjudged to be paid on any summary conviction shall exceed Fifty Sicca Rupees; or the imprisonment adjudged shall exceed one calendar month; or the conviction shall take place before one Justice only; any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any such conviction, may appeal to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions. The Clause goes on to direct the notices, &c. which the party appealing shall give, and provides for his discharge if in prison under the conviction, on his giving sureties to try the appeal. The Court at such Sessions is to hear and determine the matter of the appeal.

The 49th Section provides that no such conviction or adjudication made on appeal therefrom shall be quashed for want of form; or removed by Certiorari, or otherwise, into any of His Majesty's Superior Courts of Record.

If the two Sections to which I have just referred, are to be construed as applying only to convictions under this Statute, there can be no doubt that a Court of Quarter Sessions should be regularly held, the necessity for which would be still more apparent if these Sections are to be taken according to their literal meaning without reference to the other Clauses of the Act which precede them. Whichever may be considered the right construction to be put on these Sections, it is clear that the Charter under which we act, expressly recognizes the Court of Quarter Sessions as instituted under the Charter of 1753, and empowers this Court to controul its proceedings by writs of mandamus, certiorari, &c. If therefore any party felt himself aggrieved by a summary conviction under this Act, against which, owing to no Court of Quarter Sessions being held, he was unable (though entitled) to appeal, he would have a right to institute proceedings in this Court to compel the Court of Quarter Sessions to assemble, and hear, and determine his appeal.

The legality of assembling the Court of Quarter Sessions being thus established, the question arises what its duties, judicial and municipal, ought to be.

Such a tribunal ought BY LAW to sit and try Commitments for misdemeanours, &c. ; to hear appeals from sentences passed by the Magistrates ; to regulate the Assessments ; and to superintend and control the appropriation of all local and municipal funds. With such powers and a due admixture of unpaid Members,—(with all deference we say it to the dogmatizings of Mr. Mill against our excellent Lottery Committee,) the Court of Quarter Sessions would be a respected constitutional authority, influential for such and many other useful purposes.

By the 33d Geo. III. the Justices, in *Quarter Session* assembled, are authorized to “appoint Scavengers for cleansing the streets, and to nominate and appoint such persons as they may think fit, in that behalf, and also to order the watching and repairing of the streets as they respectively shall judge necessary; and for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof, from time to time to make an equal assessment on the owners or occupiers of Houses,” &c.

It is further directed that “all and every such Assessment or Assessments shall and may from time to time be levied and collected by such person or persons, and in such manner, as the said Justices, by their Order in *Session*, shall direct and appoint in that behalf ; and the Money thereby raised, shall be employed and disposed of, according to the Orders and directions of the said Justices in *Session* respectively, for and towards the *Repairing, Watching and Cleansing the said Streets*, AND FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE.”

The present Assessment of 5 per cent. amounts we are told, about 3½ lakhs of rupees—equal, we believe, to the full average rate of like assessments at home, and quite as much as the House owners of Calcutta can afford. We ask, is this sum or the net proceeds, *exclusively* appropriated to “the repairing, watching, and cleansing of the Streets of Calcutta”?

Another seemingly Municipal Tax levied under the title of Town Duty, yields we hear, about 2½ lakhs of rupees. For what purposes was this imposed? and how it is appropriated?

The profits of the Lotteries which are avowedly “for the improvement of the City of Calcutta” yield, we presume, a lack or two per annum. What becomes of this trifle?

Here then are three local taxes yielding about eight lakhs of rupees per annum ; we know who pay, and who receives them ; would it be very unreasonable to expect to know *how* they are spent? or would it be outrageous to ask that some of the tax payers should have a voice as to the modes of application?

We are far from implying that there is any misappropriation ; but it would be some slender satisfaction to the inhabitants to know that they do get “value received” for their money ; and that value of the sort they like.

These desirable objects may all be attained, by the revival of the Court of Quarter Sessions, not merely as a matter of form necessary to legalize the Assessment, but as an open, efficient, and constitutional tribunal.

We have the authority of a Judge of the Supreme Court for asserting, that the provisions of the new criminal Act cannot otherwise be carried into effect, and we have experience to prove the expediency of its revival.

If it were made manifest to a Court, constituted and empowered as by law the Quarter Sessions should be and is, that the present large rate of Assessment and local funds alluded to, were insufficient for the purposes required, the inhabitants of Calcutta would not complain if they were called upon to pay an additional tax ; but until such a necessity is so proved, any additional Tax would be paid unwillingly, and its legality questioned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Palmer, George Alexander Prinsep, William Prinsep, and Charles Barber Palmer, Insolvent Debtors.

TO THE SAID COURT.

The humble Petition of the Assignees of the above named Insolvents.

SHEWETH,—That at a Meeting of the creditors of the said Insolvents convened by Advertisement in the Government Gazette, India Gazette and Hurkaru News Papers at the House of Business of Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. called the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal on Tuesday the First day of February One thousand Eight hundred and thirty one for the purpose of inspecting and taking into consideration the Statements of the Assignees of the Insolvents of the Assets in their hands with a view to an application to the Insolvent Court on the subject of declaring a Dividend and of taking into consideration the expediency of empowering the assignees to compound and adjust certain Debts due to the late Firm, to refer Matters in dispute to arbitration and prosecute and defend suits and actions at Law and in Equity, the Resolutions specified and contained in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the Letter A were proposed and agreed to.

That the aggregate amount of all the Debts due by the late Firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to creditors resident within the British Territories in the East Indies (including debts due to Trusts and Estates) after the appropriation of Company's Paper and other Property pledged by the late Firm as collateral Security in extinction or reduction of such debts as were so secured, is Sicca rupees Two Hundred Lacks or thereabouts.

That the aggregate amount of the Debts due by the late Firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to the several Persons who either by themselves or their attorneys have subscribed their names to the said Resolutions is Sicca Rupees One hundred, and twenty Eight Lacks or thereabouts.

That of such last mentioned sum of Sicca Rupees One hundred and Twenty Eight Lacks the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred and Thirteen Lacks (including Sicca Rupees Sixty Lacks or thereabouts due by the said late Firm to Messrs. Cockrell, Trail and Co. of London, East India Agents, and Sicca Rupees five Lacks or thereabouts due by the said Firm to Messrs. Dent and Company of Canton agents) is due to Persons resident within the British Territories in the East Indies; and that the residue of the said sum of Sicca Rupees One hundred and twenty Eight Lacks is due to creditors not personally resident within the British Territories in the East Indies but represented by their constituted attorneys and Agents in Calcutta.

That of the said sum of Sicca Rupees One hundred and Twenty Eight Lacks the sum of Sicca Rupees Forty-nine Lacks or thereabouts is due to creditors whose signatures have been subscribed to the said Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the Letter A by their constituted attorneys in Calcutta by virtue of several Powers of Attorney from the said Creditors.

That with two or three exceptions the whole of the said Powers of Attorney have been produced to your Petitioners for Registry and that your Petitioners are satisfied of the authenticity of such of the said Powers of Attorney as have been so produced.

That of such Powers of Attorney a portion thereof from creditors whose debts amount to Sicca Rupees forty three Lacks or thereabouts have been verified by Affidavit.*

* That your Petitioners have at the foot of this their Petition added a Memorandum of the several sums above mentioned which will enable your Lordships to perceive without difficulty that the necessary number in amount of custody as required by the Provisions of the act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta have consented to the Regulations contained in the schedule hereunto annexed marked with the Letter Z.

That John Studholme Brownrigg Esquire, a Member of the before mentioned Firm of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. is resident in Calcutta, and represents the said Firm of Messrs. Cockerell and Co.

That your Petitioners have hitherto experienced great inconvenience from the limited nature of their powers particularly with regard to the realization of the debts due to the late Firm and that they are of opinion that unless they shall be invested with the powers and authorities mentioned in the said schedule hereunto annexed marked with the Letter A a great delay and loss to the creditors of the said Insolvents will be inevitable.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lordships will be pleased to sanction and confirm the several resolutions of creditors contained in the said schedule hereunto annexed marked with the Letter A and to grant to your petitioners as such assignees as above mentioned the same powers and authorities as are in the said schedule specified and contained.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Memorandum referred to in the foregoing Petition.

Total amount of all the debts due by the late Firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to persons resident within the British Territories in the East Indies,.....	Sa. Rs. 2,00,00,000
Amount of debts due to creditors who have themselves or their Attornies signed the schedule hereunto annexed marked Z,.....	1,28,00,000
Amount of debts due to creditors who have by themselves or Attornies signed the said schedule Z and who are resident within the British Territories in the East Indies,.....	1,13,00,000
Amount of debts due to persons who have themselves and not by their Attornies signed the said schedule Z,.....	79,00,009
Amount of debts due to persons who have by their Attornies signed the said schedule Z,.....	49,00,000
Amount of debts due to persons who have by their Attornies signed the said schedule Z and whose powers of Attorney are verified by affidavit,.....	43,00,000
Amount of debts due to persons who have by their Attornies signed the said schedule Z but whose powers of Attorney are not verified by affidavit,.....	6,00,000

INSOLVENT COURT,—APRIL 2, 1831.

Before Sir C. E. Grey, Sir John Franks and Sir E. Ryan.

IN THE MATTER OF PALMER AND CO.

Mr. Dickens moved, in the absence of *Mr. Cleland*, on the petition of the Assignees in this case, that the resolutions carried at a public meeting of the Creditors, held on the first of February, should be approved of by the Court. He stated, that they had been signed by the number of creditors required by the Act, either by themselves or their constituted Attornies. A vast number of affidavits, sworn to by various individuals, in verification of the powers under which persons in Calcutta acted for parties absent, were also put in.

Mr. Dickens apologized for being unable, from the short notice he had received, that he was to be engaged, in consequence of the indisposition of his friend *Mr. Cleland*, to state the nature of the proof embodied in these affidavits, and the Court ordered in substance, that it be referred to the Examiner to enquire and report, whether the powers of attorney granted

by absent persons, were properly verified; and whether they were sufficient to sanction the consent given by parties to the prayer of the petition: the Court at the same time intimating, that they would look themselves into the affidavits.

A long and desultory conversation followed as to the resolution agreed to by the creditors permitting Assignees to become the purchasers of Indigo Factories. The entire Court expressed themselves fully impressed with the desirableness of such a measure, but felt that in consequence of an existing rule of law, it would be impossible to carry it fully into effect. Two or three plans were then proposed to meet this objection, but it was ultimately considered, that the best course would be, in cases where Assignees wished to become purchasers to bring them to the notice of the Court, when if it was thought fit, they would be released as Assignees for that one transaction and permitted to buy as other individuals.

Some conversation followed as to a point which was considered of great importance and much nicety, with reference to the separate estate of Mr. Palmer; whether under the circumstances, parties connected with trust property, had not a right to claim for their debts, upon both the joint and separate estates of the Insolvent?

The Court gave no decision but thought that the question should be formally raised, and that the Assignees should have a solemn decision of the Court upon it.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting held on the 3d April, Messrs. Key, Geddes, Keir and Jacob were elected Members, and Mr. Hitchcock, of Leicester, a Corresponding Member of the Society. The following communications were then laid before the Society:—An account of Lithotomy on Natives, with Calculi removed by operation, by Mr. Burnard. A case of disease of the hand requiring amputation; with a model and preparation, by Mr. Fuller. A case of tumor of the Orbit successfully removed by operation, by Mr. Egerton. A case of Pancreatic Sarcoma of the Orbit, by Mr. Twining. A case of osseous tumor of the lower jaw, successfully exercised, with a drawing of the same, by Mr. Brett. Seven cases of Lithotomy on Natives, with specimens of the Calculi, by Mr. Brett, of Shajehanpore. A case of Lithotomy on an European, with analysis of Calculi removed from Natives by operation, by Mr. Twining. Part 1st, of an Essay on the common fevers of Bengal, by Mr. Hutchinson. A letter from the Secretary of the Rio de Janeiro Medical Society, stating the formation of the same in 1829,—having for its object the improvement of Medical Science generally; and enclosing a copy of the Regulations of the Society, and earnestly requesting the establishment of an amicable communication and co-operation with the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, on Medical and Scientific subject. A printed account of the Siamese Twins, presented by Mr. Strong. Dr. J. G. Voss's Thesis de ruminatione humana, presented by Dr. Keir. Several objects of Natural History from Pinang, were presented by Dr. Waddell. The case of Abscess of the Liver, formerly laid before the Society, and Mr. Hitchcock's account of Cholera, were then read and discussed by the meeting.

The case of Hepatitis was that of an European admitted into Hospital on the 14th August last, with the usual symptoms of acute inflammation of the liver. About the end of September, the symptoms indicated the formation of an Abscess—and in the course of the early part of the ensuing month, this was placed beyond a doubt. At length, on the 30th of October, the case terminated fatally. The man, at the commencement, had declined being bled to the extent prescribed by his medical attendant. On inspection, after death, it was found that an enormous abscess had formed in the right lobe of the liver, part of the contents of which had escaped into the chest.

Mr. Hitchcock's paper on Cholera, comprises a general account of thirty-eight cases of the disease, in its epidemic form, as it appeared on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Abercrombie Robinson*, in the month of August, 1823. On the morning of the 10th of August, the ship sailed from Bombay, and although there were not more than twenty on the sick list, yet by far the greater part of the ship's company had been reduced by illness during the detention of the vessel in port. The weather was squally and wet, as is usual in the S. W. Monsoon, and the ship's destination being for China, her course was continued in a direction along the Malabar Coast, at a parallel distance of about thirty miles. The 10th, 11th and 12th passed, without any addition to the sick list—early on the morning of the 13th, however, four cases of Cholera manifested themselves, and the nature, of the disease being but little suspected, was not noticed by the unfortunate individuals until the stage of Collapse had intervened. From the 13th to the 18th of August, the disease continued to prevail on board the ship. The symptoms need not be dwelt on here, as they were those that usually are seen in this disease. The treatment consisted of the exhibition of hot brandy and water, with laudanum, venesection, and the exhibition of scruple doses of Calomel, &c. &c. In the state of Collapse, sinapisms and blisters were applied to different parts of the body. The warm bath, with flannels, were also applied when deemed necessary. Neither on the use of the warm bath, nor of venesection, does Mr. Hitchcock give a very favourable opinion. The former seemed to increase the spasmodic affection, with a sense of suffocation, and in no one single case was the heart's action quickened or invigorated by the latter.

With reference to the primary cause we have, observes Mr. Hitchcock, three of the most important parts of the body labouring under a loss of vital and nervous power—the heart oppressed by some invisible unknown operation and sinking beneath a load of dark carbonaceous blood—manifested by a labouring pulse, by a deficiency of animal heat, and by the colour of the blood transmitted. The brain, chemically as well as mechanically, suffering; in part from an important interruption to the change and transmission of the blood through the lungs; as well as from some serious impression made upon the organ itself by the morbid agent; which effects were most fully evinced by dilated pupil—giddiness—and stupor. And lastly the lungs themselves appeared primarily affected as was seen in the impediment offered to the free circulation of the air, occasioning a short and hurried respiration, a purple coloured lip and from the appearance of the blood itself, marking an imperfect decarbonisation.

All these changes, he conceived are produced, by some extraordinary change in the principles of the surrounding atmosphere; or what is perhaps equally probable from an inhalation of some kind of malignant seriform particles which have their rise in a chemical or electrical change in one part or either of the same "I am aware," Mr. Hitchcock proceeds,—“that this opinion must be subjected to objections because it is not demonstrated, and because it may be urged;—why then should not all who breathe the same atmosphere, and so closely in contact with each other universally suffer from the same? To this, I would reply, that it is just as probable that the specific agent now alluded to, may be formed, or be as suddenly disengaged as the electric spark that shoots from its original source to the nearest object of attraction;—or like miasmata producing ague;—it may require a certain state of the system for a development of its malignant effects. The latter of the two, I am inclined to think the most probable, although unable to trace, in the present instance, any signs of a predisposing cause.

“If the effective cause or causes, cannot be accounted for in this or a similar way, how much less may be credited the opinion of those who have suspected its presence in vapours arising from stagnant waters;—from rise, in a state of decomposition—as well as other vegetable matters;—or have accounted for it in the sudden change of temperature, or even traced it to errors in diet; when we, who have suffered almost beyond precedent, were far removed from the effluvia of either of the former,* and by no means the subjects of the latter to any extent. Again, this opinion (of the primary

* The maximum distance to which Malaria can travel has not yet been determined. It has been proved, that it can produce its morbid effects at a distance of three, and even of five miles. Dr. MacCulloch is even of opinion, that the poison may be wafted from the shores of Holland to those of Scotland by the East wind.—Ed. G. G.

cause) may be opposed by enquiring, if the self-same agent is always necessary for the production of cholera, why its action should not be more regular and uniform? Why in one appear under the dangerous and fatal form of congestion or collapse, and in another produce a contrary effect, by increasing the heat and accelerating the heart's action? Here I would refer to the general causes of some forms of fever, where the same agent is producing in one a continued, and in another, an intermittent type, according (as is supposed to the predisposition of the subject, or a concentration of morbid influence; so also it may be in epidemic cholera, and I doubt not is." In a word, Mr. Hitchcock is inclined to think, that cholera, as it has been called, is a specific disease, and as such, in no wise liable to be produced by any common cause whatever; and that its action is general upon all, and occurs alike under all circumstances and in every situation—no predisposing cause being at present assignable. The total number of deaths from cholera, on board the *Abercrombie Robinson* was 24—and of recoveries 14—making in all 38 cases.—*Govt. Gaz.*

OBSERVATION

UPON THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ON BABOO FRANKISSEN HOLDAR'S HOUSE AT CHINSURAH.

On the 17th April, 5 P. M., this house was struck by the electric fluid, descending on the centre of the parapet of an open semi-circular verandah, thence vertically down the centre of a column, 2½ feet diameter which it burst into atoms; to the level of an iron railing 2½ feet high above the terrace—whence it apparently branched off, right and left: horizontally pierced through the remaining columns, on level, of the hand-rails and bottom-rails—(which connected the iron-rails to the columns.) These, as usual, are of wood, and exactly similar to those in the new Hospital in Calcutta, which was struck two years ago, in the same way, and with the same effect. On one side of the verandah, the fluid could only be traced to the wall—while on the other, it took a diagonal direction downwards through the masonry, to a door in the lower story which it shattered and blackened, (and knocked down a native) thence it flew horizontally across to an opposite door, (knocking another native,) on which it acted the same, ran round the room in which three natives were writing, came out at a centre door, thence flying outwards, it was attracted by the iron bolts of another door, up which it ran and continued vertically up the masonry of the wall, and escaped evidently through the roof near to the spot which was first struck.

The direction of the fluid is traced *through* the masonry of the columns and walls by holes, having the appearance of having been perforated by nailrod iron, of half an inch square, and are scorched; these holes are seen not only horizontally through the columns, at the hand-rails and plinth—but in that which was destroyed in a vertical direction.

There is a lightning rod, within 30 feet of the spot first struck—(as was the case at the Calcutta Hospital,) which would argue the inutility of such an appendage to a building of large dimensions.

It is evident that the fluid was not attracted by the iron-rails in the first instance, but in the descent they certainly altered its course by an horizontal direction, and therefore may tend to incalculable mischief. The iron rails in this case are composed of vertical and scrolled pieces, fixed in wooden horizontal pieces of 2½ inches square, which are let into the columns only 3 or 4 inches; they must, however, have acted as conductors, and the fluid must have played up and down the irons, for at each junction with the wood it is scorched. I would certainly, from personal observation of effect on both these buildings, condemn the use of iron rails in India—for the least defect in pillars, of a long verandah *might*, by such a visitation, cause the destruction of the whole edifice.—*Govt. Gaz.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 22D MARCH TO 12TH APRIL.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Cartwright, C. R. mr. ; magistrate of the city of Benares, april 5.
LaTouche, C. mr. ; assistant to the commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 8th or Benares division, april 12.
Morrison, D. B. mr. ; joint magistrate and deputy collector at Benares, april 5.
Neave, R. mr. ; register of the zillah court and assistant to the magistrate and collector of Ramgurn, march 22.
Udny, C. G. mr. ; deputy register of the courts of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut and preparer of reports, april 12.
Wilkinson, J. E. mr. ; magistrate of the district of Tirhoot, april 5.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Crawford, J. H. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 14th or Moorsheadabad division, april 5.
Deane, H. W. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 12th or Bhaugulpore division, march 1.
James, H. F. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 10th or Sarun division, march 8.
Lindsay, C. mr. ; collector of land revenue, customs, and town duties at Mirzapore, april 5.
Macnaghten, Francis, mr. ; secretary to the board of trade, april 5.
Morland, E. H. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 10th or Sarun division, March 8.
Tottenham, C. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 19th or Cuttack division, march 22.
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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 25TH MARCH TO 15TH APRIL.]

- Abell, Thomas, lieutenant ; from the 2d west india regt. to be lieut. 12th june 1830, march 10.
Alexander, James Edward, lieutenant ; from the 16th light dragoons, to be captain of infantry by purchase, 18th june 1830, march 10.
Alston, W. lieutenant ; 68th regt. n. i. acting interpreter and quarter master to the 16th regt. n. i. is permitted to resign that appointment, and to proceed to rejoin his corps at Dinapore, march 10.
Alston, J. S. lieutenant ; pioneers, leave from the 15th april to 15th oct. to visit the hills North of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs, march 31.
Andrews, Robert Alexander, captain ; 46th foot, from the half pay, to be captain, vice Cuppage, exchanges, 11th june 1830, march 10.
Anderson, William, 1st lieutenant ; to be adjutant and quarter master to the 1st brigade horse artillery, vice Mackay, appointed brigade major, march 26.
Apperley, W. W. lieutenant ; 4th regt. l. c. leave from 1st march to 30th april to visit Shajehanpore, on urgent private affairs, march 2.

- Archer, Edward Caulfield, captain; brevet, 45th foot, to be major in the army 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Atherton, John, captain; 6th foot, from the half pay to be captain, vice Campbell, appointed to the 47th foot, 27th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Aubert, J. lieutenant-colonel; (new promotion) to the 70th regt. n. i. march 1.
- Barr, Marcus, lieutenant; 3d foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Courtaigne, retired 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Barrell, Frederick William Edward, ensign; from the 44th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.
- Barstow, John Anderson, lieutenant and brevet captain; 37th regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 31st march 1831, vice Sir J. W. Prideaux, bart. retired, april 15.
- Barker, T. B. surgeon; to rank from 28th July 1829, vice S. Durham, retired, april 8.
- Bayly, George, ensign; 44th foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Wilson, deceased, 17th april 1830, march 10.
- Beavan, R. lieutenant; 31st regt. n. i. leave from 15th march to 15th sept. to visit the presidency on private affairs, march 1.
- Beatson, J. assistant apothecary; to officiate as assistant steward, to the garrison, European hospital at Allahabad, march 3.
- Beaty, F. lieutenant; European regt. leave from 25th april to 25th oct. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on urgent private affairs, march 26.
- Beers, Philip Grove, ensign; 3d foot, from the 29th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Barr, promoted, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Bell, T. ensign; 15th regiment n. i. leave from 15th march to 15th sept. to visit Benares, and Goruckpore, on private affairs, march 14.
- Best, John James, ensign; to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Conry, promoted, 29th june 1830, march 10.
- Bignell, William, lieutenant; 63d regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 28th march 1831, vice E. E. Isaac, deceased, april 2.
- Blackwell, Thomas, lieutenant; from the 13th foot, to be captain of infantry by purchase, 29th june 1830, march 10.
- Blake, Bryan Higgins, gentleman; to be cornet by purchase, vice Scott promoted, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Bonham, Pinson, cornet; 16th light dragoons to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Alexander, promoted 25th june 1830, march 10.
- Boyd, Uriah, ensign; 54th foot, from the 29th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Johnson promoted 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Boyd, Francis, ensign; from the Cape mounted Riflemen, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.
- Bradford, J. F. 1st regiment l. c. to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a native general court martial, directed to assemble at Muttra, march 14.
- Bramley, — assistant surgeon; to officiate as assistant surgeon to the residency at Katmandhoo, april 8.
- Brind, F. 1st lieutenant; 2d battalion artillery, leave from 25th april to 25th oct. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, for the benefit of his health, march 2.
- Bristow, Frederick, gentleman; 6th foot, to be ensign by purchase, vice Heme, promoted 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Brittridge, R. B. captain; 12th regt. n. i. leave from 15th nov. 1830, to 15th april, on urgent private affairs, march 26.
- Brock, Eugene, ensign; 20th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Rae, retired, 18th aug. 1829, march 10.
- Brock, Sanmarez, major; 55th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel without purchase, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Brooks, William, gentleman; 16th light dragoons, to be cornet by purchase, vice McMahon appointed to the 6th dragoons, 26th june 1830, march 10.
- Brown, James, lieutenant; 48th foot, from the 10th foot, to be lieutenant vice Hull, appointed to the 60th foot, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Brown, J. superintending surgeon; appointed to the cawnpore circle of superintendence, March 28.

- Buchanan, M. D., W. M. assistant surgeon; appointed to the 92d regt. n. i., march 8.
 Burke, M. D., William Augustus, inspector; to be inspector general of hospitals, march 31.
 Burgoyne, J. assistant surgeon, appointed to the 20th regt. n. i., march 8.
 Burroughs, L. lieutenant; removed from the 6th company, 6th battalion to the 4th company 6th battalion, march 2.
 Burton, Charles Eneas, ensign; 8th regt. n. i. furlough to Europe, for health, april 8.
 Butler, John, ensign; from the 57th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.
 Cameron, W. surgeon; to rank from 18th nov. 1829, vice James Grierson, retired, april 8.
 Campbell, J. lieutenant; 13th regt. n. i. leave from 25th april to 25th oct. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs, march 9.
 Campbell, Peter Laurence, gentleman, to be ensign, vice Chaproniere, 18th june 1830, march 10.
 Campbell, D. Lyon, gentleman; 16th light dragoons, to be cornet by purchase, vice Cornish, 7th july 1830, march 12.
 Carter, H. captain; executive officer, transferred from the 4th to the 9th or Bundelcund division, vice Shadwell, april 2.
 Carter, Charles Jeffries, gentleman; 13th foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Dunne, appointed to the 18th foot, 18th june 1830, march 10.
 Carlisle, Henry, assistant surgeon, from the 89th foot, to be assistant surgeon, 18th june, march 10.
 Carruthers, P. surgeon; to rank from 12th june 1829, vice J. J. Forbes, M. D. deceased, april 8.
 Cautley, P. T. 1st lieutenant; artillery, to be superintendent of the Doonab Canal, april 8.
 Chaproniere, Augustus Henry, ensign; to be lieutenant, 12th june 1830, march 10.
 Charters, W. S. surgeon; to rank from 19th aug. 1829, vice R. Williams, retired, april 8.
 Christie, E. 2d lieutenant; removed from the 1st troop 2d brigade to the 2d troop 3d brigade horse artillery, march 4.
 Christie, John, lieutenant; 3d regt. l. c. furlough to Europe, for health, april 8.
 Christie, J. lieutenant and adjutant; 3d regt. l. c. leave from 15th march to 15th june, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate, march 17.
 Clark, Charles, ensign; from the 8th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.
 Clarke, J. surgeon; to rank from 9th dec. 1829, vice R. Paterson, M. D. deceased, april 8.
 Colman, William Thomas, ensign; from the 80th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.
 Collyer, F. cornet; 5th regt. l. c. leave from 20th april to 20th oct. to visit the hill provinces near Kotgurh, on private affairs, march 7.
 Colleton, Bart. Sir James Roupell, lieutenant-colonel; 31st foot, from the half pay, to be lieutenant-col. vice Daly, whose appointment has not taken place, 10th sept. 1830, march 31.
 Collins, Thomas, lieutenant; 44th foot, from the 89th foot, to be lieutenant vice Crowther, appointed to the 80th foot, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
 Conry, Gilbert, lieutenant; from the 62d foot, to be captain of infantry by purchase, 29th june 1830, march 10.
 Conry, Gilbert, captain; 49th foot, from the half pay to be captain, vice Smith appointed to the 36th foot, 6th july 1830, march 12.
 Cooke, Charles, ensign; from the 20th foot, to be lieutenant, 18th june 1830, march 10.
 Cooper, David Siritt, gentleman; to be ensign by purchase, vice Best, promoted 29th june 1830, march 10.
 Coombe, Charles William, ensign; 16th foot, from the 26th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Clinton, retired, 19th june 1830, march 10.
 Corfield, Frederick Edward, ensign; to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Macdonald, 11th june 1830, march 10.

- Cornish, Charles James, cornet; 16th light dragoons, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Douglas, 6th July 1830, march 12.
- Cornish, F. W. 2d lieutenant; removed from the 2d troop 3d brigade to the 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery, march 4.
- Coultter, J. surgeon; to rank from 27th sept. 1829, vice A. Stratton, deceased, April 8.
- Coyle, James, gun corporal, of the Assam light infantry, appointed to the rank of gun sergeant, vice Byrne, deceased, march 1.
- Craig, W. M. 2d lieutenant; 1st company 7th battalion artillery, appointed to do duty at Landour Depôt, march 29.
- Crawley, Henry, ensign; 16th foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Bergnen, deceased, 11th June 1830, march 10.
- Crofton, Robert, lieutenant; 73d regt. n. i. transferred to the pension establishment, April 15.
- Cruise, Edmund John, ensign; from the 58th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th June 1830, march 10.
- Cumberland, William, supernumerary lieutenant; 11th regt. n. i. brought on the effective strength of the regt. from the 27th March 1831, vice T. Gould, deceased, April 8.
- Dalby, G. hospital steward; subordinate medical department, leave from 8th March to 8th May, to visit Moozuffurnuggur on private affairs, March 28.
- Davidson, Isaac, assistant surgeon; medical department, leave for six months to proceed to the straits of Malacca, for health, April 8.
- Dawes, M. artillery cadet; permitted at his own request, to do duty with the 1st company 1st battalion artillery at Benares, March 12.
- DeBude, H. captain; of engineers, to be garrison and executive engineer at Delhi, vice Smith, embarked for Europe, April 8.
- Decluzean, John, hospital apprentice; to proceed with the detachment of convalescents to Landour, March 15.
- DeFountain, A. ensign; 29th regt. n. i. leave from 1st April to 15th Oct. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Subathoo, on private affairs, March 26.
- Denham, James Fleming, ensign; from the 1st foot, to be lieutenant, 13th June 1830, March 10.
- Dennis, Maurice Griffin, lieutenant; from the royal African corps, to be lieutenant, vice William Curteis, exchanged 28th Sept. 1830, March 31.
- Dickson, R. C. captain; 4th company 1st battalion, artillery, appointed to do duty at the head quarters of the regiment at Dum Dum, March 10.
- Dixon, F. J. gentleman; to be ensign by purchase, vice Foy promoted, 15th June 1830, March 10.
- Dougan, J. C. ensign, interpreter and quarter master; 19th regt. n. i. leave from 2d April to 20th Nov. to visit Futteh Gurr, on urgent private affairs, March 30.
- Douglas, Robert, lieutenant; 16th light dragoons, to be captain by purchase, vice Menteath, retires, 6th July 1830, March 12.
- Drever, M. D., T. assistant surgeon, directed to afford medical aid to the 32d regt. n. i. vice Holmes, March 15.
- Drummond, J. G. captain; superintendent of Roads Saugor and Nerbudda, leave for nine days from the 20th Jan. last, April 2.
- Dysart, George, ensign; to be lieutenant from the 7th April 1831, vice J. J. Tillotson, deceased, April 15.
- Eagar, Robert T. gentleman, cadet; 31st foot, from the royal military college, to be ensign without purchase, vice Norman promoted, 11th June 1830, March 10.
- Edwards, Zachary, ensign; 13th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Blackwell, promoted 29th June 1830, March 10.
- Elton, R. W. ensign; 16th regt. n. i. leave from 15th March to 15th July, to visit the presidency, for the purpose of submitting an application for leave to proceed to Europe, for one year, without pay, March 3.
- Ellen, Roberts William, ensign; 16th regt. n. i. furlough to Europe, for one year, on urgent private affairs, April 8.

Eustace, Alexander Talbot, lieutenant ; 3d foot, from the 14th foot, to be lieutenant. vice John Carr, retires on half pay, 14th foot, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.

Evans, John Thomas, captain ; 1st foot, of the half pay, to be captain, vice Fletcher exchanges, 11th june 1830, march 10.

Evans, William, gentleman ; 44th foot, to be ensign, vice Bayly promoted, 29th june 1830, march 10.

Fairfield, Charles George, captain ; 54th foot, from the half pay to be captain, vice Alfred Lord Harley, exchanged, 11th june 1830, march 10.

Farrington, Henry Wortham, lieutenant ; 2d regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 7th april 1831, vice J. J. Tillotson, deceased, april 15.

Farwell, George, lieutenant ; 46th foot, to be captain, vice Andrews, appointed to the 30th foot, 15th june 1830, march 10.

Fenning, S. W. lieutenant ; removed from the 4th company 6th battalion to the 4th company 4th battalion, march 2.

Fenwick, Horatio, ensign ; from the 77th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Sinclair, 13th june 1830, march 10.

Finney, Edward Hamilton, ensign ; from the 96th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.

Fitzgerald, G. F. C. 2d lieutenant ; leave from 15th feb. to 15th april to proceed towards Hydrabad on private affairs, march 1.

Flower, J. R. lieutenant ; appointed to act as adjutant to a detachment of four companies of the 25th regt. n. i., march 28.

Fortune, William, gentleman ; 31st foot, to be ensign by purchase, vice Whitham promoted in the 3d foot, 8th june 1830, march 10.

Foy, Edward, ensign ; to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Rose, retired, 15th june 1830, march 10.

Freame, J. Hospital Apprentice ; to act as Assistant Apothecary and Steward to a detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour, march 15.

Gahan, Henry, gentleman ; 57th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Butler promoted in the 62d foot, 13th june 1830, march 10.

Gale, C. lieutenant ; 18th regt. n. i. leave from 15th feb. to 15th june to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, march 2.

Gale, C. lieutenant ; 18th regt. n. i. furlough to Europe, on private affairs, april 11.

Gavin, George O'Halloran, cornet ; 16th light dragoons, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Simpson retired, 14th oct. 1829, march 10.

Goss, J. assistant surgeon ; 17th regt. n. i. appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Furruckabad, vice assistant surgeon Jeffreys absent, march 30.

Gosselin, Nicholas, ensign ; 46th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Farwell, promoted, 15th june 1830, march 10.

Grant, P. captain ; commanding the palace guards at Dehli, leave for eight months, from the 15th may next, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe, on furlough, april 2.

Grant, W. F. lieutenant ; appointed to act as adjutant, and interpreter and quarter master to the 63d regt. n. i., march 10.

Green, W. A. assistant surgeon, appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Mymensing, vice Burt, april 2.

Greville, Henry, gentleman ; 41st foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Kirkbridge, whose appointment has not taken place, 9th july 1830, march 12.

Griffiths, J. surgeon ; to rank from 29th july 1830, vice J. Adam, M. D. deceased, april 8.

Grove, S. J. lieutenant ; 68th regt. n. i. leave from 17th march to 17th may, to remain at the presidency, for the purpose of settling his accounts, march 31.

Guthrie, H. assistant surgeon, appointed to the 59th regt. n. i., march 3.

Haldane, C. lieutenant ; appointed to act as adjutant to the 32d regt. n. i. vice lieutenant and adjt. Scott, absent, march 29.

Hall, A. cornet ; 5th regt. l. c. leave from 15th april to 15th oct. to visit the hills North of Deyrab, on private affairs, march 1.

- Hall, James, gentleman; 46th foot, to be ensign by purchase, vice Gosselin, 18th june 1830, march 10.
- Hamilton, C. W. lieutenant-colonel; 64th regt. n. i. leave from 15th feb. to 15th march to visit Sylhet and Cherra Poonjee, on private affairs, march 17.
- Harriett, F. J. cornet; 1st regt. l. c. leave from 15th april to 15th july, to visit Kurnaul on private affairs, march 26.
- Healey, H. H. conductor; army commissariat, leave from 15th march to 1st Dec. to visit the hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate, march 2.
- Hepburne, W. H. cadet; cavalry, leave from 1st feb. to 1st march, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate, march 1.
- Hepburne, W. H. cadet; cavalry, leave from 1st march to 1st april, in extension to enable him to rejoin, march 15.
- Heron, William, gentleman; 16th foot, to be ensign by purchase, vice Crawley promoted, 15th june 1829, march 10.
- Heynes, C. S. surgeon; to rank from the 24th may 1829, vice J. Adams, retired, april 8.
- Hoare, C. B. assistant surgeon; appointed to the 8th regt. n. i. at Delhi, march 31.
- Hodgson, W. E. J. lieutenant; 3d brigade horse artillery, leave from 1st march to 30th nov. to visit Katmandoo, on medical certificate, march 5.
- Home, John Belahes, ensign; 6th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Morden promoted, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Honeyman, Robert, ensign; from the 10th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.
- Hotham, J. lieutenant; 3d brigade horse artillery, leave from 6th march to 6th june, to visit the presidency, march 5.
- Hotham, John, 1st lieutenant; regt. of artillery, furlough to Europe for health, april 8.
- Hughes, Robert George, gentleman; 15th foot, to be ensign by purchase, vice Edwards, promoted, 29th june 1830, march 10.
- Hughes, E. C. T. B. 1st lieutenant; 2d battalion artillery, leave from 10th march to 2d nov. in extension to remain at Futtch Gurb, on medical certificate, march 31.
- Humphreys, —, gentleman; 1st foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Cathrow, deceased, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Hunter, Robert Hope Alston, hospital assistant; 2d foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Poole, deceased, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Hutchinson, J. surgeon; to rank from 4th march 1830, vice C. Ray, deceased, april 8.
- Inglis, M. D., T. surgeon; to rank from 3d june 1829, vice A. Gibb, deceased, april 8.
- Inglis, K. C. B. Sir William, lieutenant general; 57th foot, to be colonel, vice general Sir Hew Dalrymple, deceased, 16th april 1830, march 10.
- Jeffreys, Julius, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Furruckabad, leave for four months, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, april 15.
- Jenkins, G. captain; 63d regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th oct. to visit Cuttack and Pooree on private affairs, march 28.
- Jenkins, Richard, lieutenant; 41st foot, from the 14th foot, to be lieutenant vice Charles Alexander Sheppard, retires on half pay 14th foot, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Johnson, Frederick William, lieutenant; 54th foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Fairfield, retired, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Johnston, William, lieutenant; 49th foot, from the 21st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Wightman, exchanged 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Keating, James, ensign; 13th foot, from the 83d foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Kresting, appointed to the 55th foot, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Kennedy, J. D. ensign; 25th regt. n. i. appointed to do duty with the 37th regt. at Kurnaul, march 5.
- Kennedy, James, lieutenant; 20th foot, from the half pay of the royal West India Rangers, to be lieutenant vice Charles William Combe, exchanges, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Kennedy, W. lieutenant colonel; (new promotion) to the 11th regt. n. i., march 1.

King, Charles Thomas, gentleman; 16th foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Cook, promoted in the 62d foot, 13th june 1830, march 10.

Kirkbride, Thomas Warcup, gentleman; 41st foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Bayley, whose appointment has not taken place, 8th june 1830, march 10.

Kitchener, Henry Horatio, gentleman; 13th light dragoons, to be cornet by purchase, vice Eyre, retired, 29th june 1830, march 10.

Krefting, William, lieutenant; from the 13th light infantry, to be lieutenant, 12th june 1830, march 10.

Lamb, Y. lieutenant; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to that regt. vice lient. Somerville, absent, march 12.

Larkins, G. 2d lieutenant; removed from the 4th company 1st battalion to the 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, march 4.

Legrew, John, gentleman; 13th light dragoons, to be veterinary surgeon, vice Schroedder appointed to the 7th dragoon guards, 9th july 1830, march 10.

Lewes, Valentine Langmead, gentleman; to be ensign, by purchase, vice Corfield, promoted, 15th june 1830, march 10.

Lewin, W. C. J. lieutenant; removed from the 1st troop 1st brigade, to the 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery, march 2.

Lloyd, H. H. lieutenant; 72d regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 1st oct. to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, march 12.

Lowe, Arthur Charles, captain; 16th light dragoons, from the half pay to be captain, vice Harris exchanges, 8th june 1830, march 10.

Lowther, Henry Cecil, lieutenant-colonel the honourable; 44th foot, from the half pay of the 12th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel vice Macdonald, exchanges, 11th june 1830, march 10.

Lumsden, John Richard, supernumerary lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the regt., april 2.

Lyell, H. lieutenant; 43d regt. n. i. leave from 1st april to 15th oct. to visit Meerut, on private affairs, march 12.

Lyster, Arthur O'Neil, ensign; from the 50th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.

McAnally, A. A. assistant surgeon; appointed to the medical duties of the resident, ey at Katmandoo, vice Bramley, march 25.

McAnally,— assistant surgeon; to continue to do duty with the governor general's body guard, april 8.

McClelland, J. assistant surgeon; appointed to the 30th regt. n. i. march 2.

McClelland, J. assistant surgeon; appointed to officiate as garrison assistant surgeon at Chunar, vice assistant surgeon Smith, absent, march 29.

McLeod, M. D. Donald, deputy inspector; to be deputy inspector general of hospitals, march 31.

McNair, R. lieutenant interpreter and quarter master; 73d regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th sept. to visit Tirhoot, on urgent private affairs, march 17.

McPherson, G. G. surgeon; appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Moorsheadabad, vice, surgeon Savage, proceeded to Europe on furlough, march 25.

McPherson, G. G. surgeon; to rank from 18th nov. 1830, vice P. Breton, deceased, april 8.

McRae, J. assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty with the 4th regt. l. c. vice assistant surgeon Rogers, absent, march 18.

Macrae, J. M. surgeon; 27th regt. n. i. leave from 13th feb. to 13th may, to visit the presidency on private affairs, march 3.

Macrae, J. M. surgeon; to rank from 7th march 1829, vice J. Gordon, M. D. deceased, april 8.

Mackenzie, F. G. 2d lieutenant; removed from the 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery to the 4th company 1st battalion, march 4.

Mackenzie, H. lieutenant; 56th regt. n. i. leave from 25th april to 16th nov. to visit the hill provinces North of Deyrah, on private affairs, march 29.

Mackie, Patrick, lieutenant; 3d foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Blair, retired, 3d oct. 1829, march 10.

- Mackay, D. Æ. lieutenant; 1st brigade horse artillery, appointed to officiate as major of brigade at Agra, march 17.
- Mackrell, Thomas, major; 44th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase, vice the honourable H. C. Lowther, retired, 25th june 1830, march 10.
- Macdonald, Alexander, lieutenant; 62d foot, to be captain, vice brevet major Travers, retired, 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Maclean, A. M. L. lieutenant; 67th regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th oct. to visit Bombay on urgent private affairs, march 25.
- Macqueen, K. surgeon; to rank from 16th sept. 1829, vice T. Yeld, deceased, april 8.
- Magrath, J. assistant surgeon; to the medical charge of the convalescents proceeding to Landour, march 15.
- Mainwaring, E. R. lieutenant; 16th regt. n. i. leave from 15th feb. to 15th april, in extension to enable him to rejoin, march 3.
- Mainwaring, C. J. ensign; 1st regt. n. i. leave from 1st may to 1st nov. to proceed to the presidency on private affairs, march 17.
- Manning, F. E. captain; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the regiment, march 12.
- Manly J. surgeon; appointed to the 16th regt. n. i., march 2.
- Marshall, G. C. lieutenant; his majesty's 31st regt. appointed to do duty at the Landour Depot during the hot season, march 15.
- Marshall, B. lieutenant; 25th regt. n. i. leave from 1st may to 1st nov. to visit Etawah, on urgent private affairs, march 15.
- Matthews, F. S. surgeon; to rank from 7th aug. 1829, vice T. Hayley invalided, april 8.
- Matson, Melville Gore, gentleman; to be ensign by purchase, vice Wake promoted, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Maude, George, gentleman; to be cornet by purchase, vice Ellis promoted, 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Mesham, T. G. lieutenant; 38th regt. n. i. leave from 15th march to 15th may, to visit Dacca, on private affairs, march 28.
- Montgomerie, W. surgeon; to rank from 11th may 1830, vice J. Fallowfield, retired, april 8.
- Moore, Henry Robert, gentleman; to be ensign, vice Williamson promoted, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Moore, T. lieutenant; 8th l. c. appointed to act as interpreter and quarter master to the regt. vice cornet Fagan, absent, march 15.
- Morden, George Foreman, lieutenant; 6th foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Galwey, retired, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Mundy, Francis William, ensign; 16th foot, from the 47th foot, to be ensign, vice Wittaker, promoted, 9th may 1829, march 10.
- Munro, R. ensign; 10th regt. n. i. leave from 28th may to 28th nov. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs, march 5.
- Napier, R. 1st lieutenant; engineers, to be assistant superintendent of the Dooab Canal, april 8.
- Naylor, Charles Scarlin, lieutenant; 89th foot, to be adjutant, vice Kenny resigns the adjutancy only, 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Neale, William Payne, lieutenant; from the 16th dragoons, to be captain of infantry by purchase, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Neynoe, Charles, Fitz Roy, captain; 62d foot, from the half pay to be captain, vice James Hamilton Anstruther, exchanged, 9th july 1830, march 12.
- Nicholson, Frederick, gentleman; 1st foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Denham, promoted in the 55th foot, 13th june 1830, march 10.
- Nicholson, Thomas William, 55th foot, to be major, vice Brock promoted, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Nixon, Henry, ensign; from the 66th foot, to be lieutenant, 13th june 1830, march 10.
- Norman, Robert, ensign; 81st foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Vallancy, deceased, 2d sept. 1829, march 10.
- Nunn, J. lieutenant; 21st regt. n. i. leave from 24th march to 24th june, to remain at the presidency, on urgent private affairs, march 31.

- Palmer, W. lieutenant; 89th regt. n. i. leave from 15th march to 15th nov. to visit Nusseerabad, on medical certificate, march 28.
- Parker, Stephen, captain; 62d foot, from the half pay to be captain, vice Twigge, retired, 25th june 1830, march 10.
- Peck, John James, lieutenant; from the 55th foot, to be captain of infantry by purchase, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Penefather, John Pine, captain; 40th foot, from the 59th foot, to be captain, vice Floyer, exchanged, 6th July 1830, march 12.
- Phillips, O. captain; 56th regt. n. i. leave from 16th dec. 1830, to 10th feb. to enable him to rejoin his regt., march 7.
- Phillott, J. ensign; 10th regt. n. i. leave from 28th may to 28th nov. to visit Mussoorie and Simla, on private affairs, march 8.
- Poe, John Waller, ensign; to be lieutenant, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Pollock, C. B., G. lieutenant-colonel; appointed to the command of the 6th battalion, vice lieutenant-colonel Parker, absent, march 2.
- Polwhele, T. captain; 42d regt. n. i. leave from 4th march to 4th june, to remain at Agra, on urgent private affairs, march 15.
- Ponsonby, G. C. lieutenant; 2d regt. l. c. leave from 15th may to 15th oct. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs, march 10.
- Poore, Richard Francis, lieutenant; 4th light dragoons, from the 5th foot, to be lieutenant vice Cumberlege, exchanges, 11th June 1830, march 10.
- Poppleton, William Alexander, gentleman; to be ensign, vice Poe, 12th June 1830, march 10.
- Prendergast, Norman Laing, gentleman; 16th foot, to be ensign by purchase, vice Brock, promoted, 18th aug. 1829, march 10.
- Price, Thomas, lieutenant; from the half pay of the 19th foot, to be lieutenant, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Prideaux, Bart. Sir John Wilmot, captain; 37th regt. n. i. retired from the service of the honourable company, on the pension of his rank from the 31st march, april 8.
- Quin, Peter, lieutenant; from the half pay of the 21st foot, to be lieutenant, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Ramsay, D. surgeon; to rank from 1st feb. 1829, vice J. Meik retired, april 8.
- Ramsay, George, cadet; appointed to do duty with the 43d regt. n. i., march 17.
- Rawlings, Thomas, ensign; 40th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Stopford, 10th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Reed, Samuel, gentleman; 55th foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Calder, deceased, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Reid, H. A. ensign; 71st regiment; permitted to do duty with the 47th regt. n. i. at Cuttack, march 15.
- Reynolds, Henry Coffin; supernumerary lieutenant; 40th regt. n. i. brought on the effective strength of the regt. from the 15th nov. 1830, vice H. H. Hill, deceased, april 15.
- Richardson, M. D., M. assistant surgeon; appointed to the 65th regt. n. i., march 3.
- Ricketts, G. P. lieutenant; 1st regt. l. c. leave from 15th march to 15th sept. to visit Bundelcund, on urgent private affairs, march 14.
- Rind, James Nathaniel, supernumerary lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the regt., april 15.
- Robertson, J. lieutenant-colonel; removed from the 33d to the 45th regt. n. i., march 7.
- Rochfort, Gerald, major; 3d foot, from the 14th foot, to be major, vice Barlow, exchanges, 25th june 1830, march 10.
- Roe, J. McDormott, sergeant-major; who was transferred to 30th regt. n. i. in general orders of 19th January last, is appointed to the 28th n. i. and directed to join the head quarters of the regt. at Jaunpore, march 12.
- Rogers, C. captain; 20th regt. n. i. leave from 25th march to 25th Sept. to visit Humeerpore, on private affairs, march 30.
- Rogers, W. H. assistant surgeon; directed to afford medical aid to the 4th l. c. and the staff at Meerut, vice surgeon Hall, march 15.

- Rogers, W. H. assistant surgeon; appointed to medical charge of the 32d regt march 15.
- Rose, Thomas, lieutenant; from the half pay of the 9th foot, to be lieutenant. 12th June 1830, march 10.
- Ross, A. surgeon; 4th regt. l. c. appointed to the medical charge of the staff at Meerut, march 15.
- Ross, John MacLaine, lieutenant; from the 1st foot, to be lieutenant. vice Alfred William Horne, retires upon half pay, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Royle, John Forbes, assistant surgeon; medical department, to be surgeon, vice J. Meik, retired, with rank from the 21st jan. 1831, vice A. Ogilvy, retired, april 8.
- Ryley, J. S. G. cornet; 2d regt. l. c. leave from 15th april to 15th oct. to visit the hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs, march 10.
- Sanders, Edward, captain; engineers, to be executive engineer of the 7th or Cawnpore division of public works, vice Warlow, embarked for Europe, april 8.
- Schoedde, James Holmes, lieutenant-colonel; 48th foot, from the half pay to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Tovey appointed to 62d foot, 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Scott E. W. S. 2d lieutenant; lately brought on the effective strength to the 4th company 5th battalion, march 2.
- Scott, Edward, cornet; 4th light dragoons, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Weston promoted, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Sewell, William Henry, brevet lieutenant-colonel; 31st foot, from the 49th foot, to be major, vice Tovey, promoted in the 48th foot, 11th aug. 1829, march 10.
- Shinks, H. assistant apothecary; to officiate as assistant apothecary, to the garrison, European hospital at Allahabad, march 3.
- Simon, M. D., A. assistant surgeon; 42d regt. n. i. leave from 1st april to 1st aug. in extension to remain at Gwalior, march 28.
- Sinclair, Neil, lieutenant; 55th foot, to be captain, vice Nicholson, 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Skeavington, G. veterinary surgeon; directed to join the 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery at Kurnaul, march 2.
- Sleeman, J. lieutenant; 73d regt. n. i. is permitted to do duty with the 56th n. i. from the 20th March to the 20th October, when he will proceed to join the corps to which he belongs, march 10.
- Smith, Frederick William, gentleman; to be ensign by purchase, vice Rawlings, 10th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Smith, H. T. major; 67th regt. n. i. leave from 7th march to 7th may, in extension to proceed to the Sand Heads, on medical certificate, march 17.
- Smith, Thomas, captain; 49th foot, from the half pay to be captain, vice Sewell, promoted in the 31st foot, 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Smith, W. A. lieutenant; 57th regt. n. i. to be adjutant, vice Davies, promoted, march 5.
- Smyth, C. C. captain; 4th local horse, leave from 23d oct. 1830, to 19th feb. to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, march 9.
- Somerville, J. T. lieutenant interpreter and quarter master; 51st regt. n. i. leave from 25th march to 25th sept. to visit the hills North of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs, march 17.
- Spry, Henry Harpur, assistant surgeon; appointed to the medical duties of Saugor, Hutta and Reylie, under the political agency of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, april 2.
- Stewart, A. McD. assistant surgeon; 43d regt. n. i. will act as surgeon to his excellency the commander-in-chief, vice assistant surgeon Murray, M. D. absent, march 17.
- Steer, W. F. captain; 33d regt. n. i. leave from 1st march to 15th april, to remain at Meerut, on urgent private affairs, march 5.
- Stewart, A. lieutenant-colonel; removed from the 70th to 59th regt. n. i., march 1.
- Stopford, James, lieutenant; 40th foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Montague, retires 10th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Strachan, James, deputy inspector; to be deputy inspector general of hospitals, march 31.

- Struthers, W.** captain; 14th regt. n. i. leave from 15th march to 15th sept. to visit Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and the hill provinces in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs, march 3.
- Sturt, F. St. J.** lieutenant; appointed to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 10th regt. n. i., march 1.
- Sweetman, William Andrew,** gentleman; 16th light dragoons, to be cornet by purchase, vice Bonham promoted, 25th june 1830, march 10.
- Tait, T. F.** lieutenant; Burdwan provincial battalion, 28th regt. n. i. to be adjutant, vice Vincent, promoted, march 4.
- Thompson, W.** assistant surgeon; 45th Regt. n. i. to act as medical Store keeper, at Neemuch, vice assistant surgeon Babington, absent, march 14.
- Thorp, William,** lieutenant; 3d foot, from the 14th foot, to be lieutenant-vice Johnstone, appointed to the 33d foot, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Tickell, R. S.** ensign; 72d regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 15th nov. to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, march 12.
- Todd, D'A. E.** lieutenant; removed from the 1st troop 2d brigade to the 1st troop 1st brigade, horse artillery, march 2.
- Todd, J. M.** surgeon; medical department, leave from 1st march to 1st sept. to visit the presidency on private affairs, march 3.
- Todd, J. M.** surgeon; to rank from 15th aug. 1830, vice P. Mathew, deceased, april 8.
- Toulmin, Charles Clark,** supernumerary lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the regt., april 2.
- Tovey, James Dunbar,** major; 49th foot, from the 31st foot, to be lieutenant-colonel without purchase, vice Taylor, deceased, 11th aug. 1829, march 10.
- Tovey, James Dunbar,** lieutenant-colonel; 62d foot, from the 48th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel without purchase, 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Travers, James,** brevet major; 62d foot, from the half pay rifle brigade, to be captain, vice Burges, exchanged, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Turton, J.** ensign; 3d regt. n. i. leave from 1st april to 31st july to visit Agra, on private affairs, march 29.
- Tweedie, T.** surgeon; appointed to officiate as superintending surgeon at Cawnpore, vice Browne, appointed officiating 3d member of the medical board, march 28.
- Twigge, James,** captain; 62d foot, from the half pay of the 62d foot, to be captain, vice Macdonald, exchanged, 18th june 1830, march 10.
- Tytler, A. F.** lieutenant; 33d regt. n. i. leave from 25th march to 25th sept. to visit the hill provinces North of Deyrah Dhoon, on urgent private affairs, march 3.
- Upton, George,** captain the honourable; 62d foot, from the 60th foot, to be captain vice Bagot exchanged, 8th june 1830, march 10.
- Vandeleur, K. C. B.** Sir John Ormsby, lieutenant general; 16th light dragoons, from the 14th light dragoons, to be colonel, vice Field Marshall, the Earl of Harcourt deceased, 18th june 1830, march 10.
- Venables, G. H.** ensign; 29th regt. n. i. leave from 25th april to 25th oct. to visit the presidency, march 5.
- Vernon, Winthrop,** lieutenant; 33d regt. n. i. to be captain of a company, from the 21st march 1831, vice A. Fuller, deceased, april 2.
- Vernon, William Frederick,** lieutenant; 38th foot, to be paymaster, vice Grant deceased, 9th july 1830, march 12.
- Vickers, C. R.** ensign; 52d regt. n. i. leave from 15th march to 15th july, to visit Arrah on private affairs, march 1.
- Voules, H. P.** lieutenant; appointed to act as adjt. to the 3d regt. l. c. vice lieutenant and adjt. Christie, absent, march 28.
- Wake, C. H.** ensign; 34th regt. n. i. leave from 16th feb. to 16th may, to visit Jumalpure, on private affairs, march 8.
- Wake, William Fenton,** ensign; to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Peck promoted, 8th june 1830, march 10.

- Wardroper, Henry, cornet; 16th light dragoons, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Neal promoted, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Washbourn, R. assistant surgeon; to officiate as garrison assistant surgeon, at Allahabad, vice assistant surgeon Bowron, absent, march 5.
- Watkins, J. captain; 62d regt. n. i. leave from 10th april to 30th sept. to visit the hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs, march 1.
- Watson, E. J. lieutenant; 69th regt. n. i. leave from 15th march to 15th july, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, march 28.
- Watson, John, lieutenant; 38th foot, from the 14th foot. to be lieut. vice Vernon, appointed paymaster, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Watts, E. R. 1st lieutenant; 4th battalion artillery, leave from 15th march to 15th may, in extension to enable him to rejoin, march 26.
- Welchman, C. W. surgeon; to rank from 24th july 1830, vice J. Smith, deceased, april 8.
- West, M. D. Arthur, hospital assistant; 40th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Coleman, deceased, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- White, George Mathias, gentleman; 40th foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Barrell, promoted in the 55th foot, 13th june 1830, march 10.
- White, William, ensign; 3d foot, to be adjutant, vice Mackie promoted, 3d oct. 1829, march 10.
- Whittaker, William, ensign; 16th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Alexander deceased, 9th june 1829, march 10.
- Whittam, John ensign; 3d foot, from the 31st foot, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Mackie promoted, 3d oct. 1829, march 10.
- Wiggins, Douglas, lieutenant; 7th regt. l. c. furlough to Europe for health, march 25.
- Williamson, F. A. lieutenant; 63d regt. n. i. leave from 17th feb. to 31st march to visit the presidency on medical certificate, march 8.
- Williamson, Robert R. ensign; to be lieut. 12th june 1830, march 10.
- Williamson, F. A. lieutenant; 63d regt. n. i. leave from 31st march to 31st may, in extension to proceed to the Sand Heads, on medical certificate, march 28.
- Willis, A. L. lieutenant; 32d regt. n. i. leave from 28th feb. to — to remain at Meerut on private affairs, march 2.
- Wilmer, William, gentleman; 16th light dragoons, to be cornet by purchase, vice Wardroper promoted, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Wilson, A. T. A. captain; 24th regt. n. i. leave from 6th march to 30th april, to remain at Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs, march 17.
- Wilson, John Gray, lieutenant; from the 1st foot, vice Green, appointed to the 5th foot, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.
- Wilson, E. P. colonel; removed from the 42d to the 14th regt. n. i., march 1.
- Wilson, William Frederick Platoff, ensign; 26th foot, from the 32d foot, to be ensign, vice Coombe, appointed to the 20th foot, 15th june 1830, march 10.
- Wilson, H. C. lieutenant; 25th regt. n. i. leave from 1st april to 1st aug. to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, march 12.
- Wilson, Mackenzie, lieutenant; to be adjutant, vice Goodall, resigns the adjutancy only, 11th june 1830, march 10.
- Wise, W. lieutenant; 29th regt. n. i. leave from 15th feb. to 15th march to visit Cherra Poonjee on private affairs, march 31.
- Wood, William, sergeant major; late Bundelcund provincial battalion, appointed sergeant major to the 30th regt. n. i., march 12.
- Woods, J. lieutenant interpreter and quarter master; leave from 1st march to 1st april, to remain at Meerut on medical certificate, march 14.
- Worseley, T. lieutenant-colonel; removed from the 45th to the 33d regt. n. i., march 7.
- Wray, O. surgeon; removed from the 28th n. i. and appointed to the European regt. vice Ramsay, march 15.
- Wray, O. surgeon; 28th regt. n. i. leave from 1st jan. to 1st may, in extension to enable him to rejoin his regt. at Jaunpore, march 8.
- Wyatt, E. lieutenant-colonel; 72d regt. n. i. leave from 2d jan. to 1st april, in extension to remain at the presidency, march 28.
- Young, John Edward, gentleman; to be ensign by purchase, vice Eagerton, appointed to the 18th foot, 28th sept. 1830, march 31.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23, 1831.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Indigo*: Imports to the 21st instant Factory maunds 1,15,506. Exports Factory maunds 1,14,878.—*Cotton*: transactions during the week entirely confined to the demand for native consumption.—*Opium*: one or two lots of Patna have changed hands during the week at 1755 Rs. per Chest.—*Lac Dye*; in moderate request.—*Shell Lac*: large sales have been effected during the week at Sa. Rs. 28 to 30 for good middling, and Sa. Rs. 32 to 34 per maund for fine qualities. Prices are inclined to range still higher.—*Saltpetre*: in demand for the United States market, but without any material advance on former rates.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—*Pepper, (black)*; considerable sales were effected a few days ago at Ct. Rs. 7-12 per Factory maund.—*Tin*; saleable at Ct. Rs. 21-8 per Factory maund.—*Rattans*; selling in small lots at Ct. Rs. 4-4 per Cwt.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods and Twist*: the market continues in a very depressed state.—*Copper*; market dull.—*Iron*; demand moderate.—*Speltre*; in moderate request.

Freight to London.—£5 to £6-10, for Light Goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25, 1831.

MEAT, (Gosht)—Flabby and poor.

GAME, (Jungle Cheera) rather scarce.

RABBITS, (Curcose) come to the bazar every morning.

FOWL, (Moorgee) no variation in the market.

FISH, (Mutchlee)—Cockkn, (*Bekhtee*) Bonspottah and Kankeelah, rather scarce and high priced—Roo-ee, Cutla, Co-ee, Mangoor, Coochea, and Mocha Prawns, plentiful.

VEGETABLE, (Turkaree).—Asparagus, (*Paragras*) come to the market—Young Radish, (*Moolee*) come to the market every morning—Pulwul, plentiful—Potatoes, (*Belatee Aloo*) both Batavia and DC. in abundance—Sweet Potatoes, (*Securund Aloo*) scarce—Turnips, (*Shulghum*) indifferent, and going out—French Beans, (*Frasbaen*) getting scarce—Love-Apples, (*Beelaty Bygun*) come to the market every morning—Cabbage, (*Cobee*) indifferent, and going out—Lettuce, (*Sallad*) indifferent, and going out—Brinjals, (*Bygun*) plentiful—Pumpkins, (*Kuddoo*) plentiful—Sweet Pumpkins (*Kuddema*) plentiful—Water Cresses, (*Halim*) procurable every morning—Spinnage, scarce—Greens, (*Saug*) of all kinds, immense quantity in the bazar.

FRUIT, (Phull).—Rose-Apples, (*Golanb Jaum*) come to the market—Forced Ripe Mangoes, come to the market every morning—Green Mangoe, (*Catocha Aumb*) plentiful; Musk-Melon, (*Photootee*); plentiful—Water-Melon, (*Turbooj*) rather small, and indifferent—Bull's-Heart, (*Nona-Attah*) plentiful—Guavas, (*Geeaboo*) scarce and indifferent—Kasoor, plentiful—Sugar Canes, (*Ook*) plentiful—Cucumber, (*Kheerak*) plentiful—Plantains, (*Kellau*) in perfection—Country Almonds, (*Desse Badam*) plentiful—Papiahs, plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Vessels' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Date of Departure.</i>
Mar				
25	<i>Diana, Steamer</i> ..	—	W. Linquist, ..	Moulmein 6 & Khvoak Phvoo 20 March.
31	<i>Elizabeth, brig</i> ..	180	H. Murphy, ..	Singapore 14th & Penang 25th February.
Apr				
3	<i>Catherine, (American)</i> ..	400	W. C. Deane, ..	Calao 16th December.
7	<i>Falcon, barque</i> ..	170	D. Ovenstone, ..	China 9th and Singapore 18th March.
8	<i>Georgian, (American)</i> ..		J. Land, ..	Philadelphia 8 Nov. & Madras 2 April.
12	<i>Sereine, brig American</i> ..		J. Frazier, ..	Baltimore 6th December.
13	<i>Penang Merchant, bk.</i> ..	345	J. Mitchinson, ..	China 9 March Sing. Penang 29 March.
	<i>Nereide,</i> ..		J. Poynton, ..	Penang 23d March.
15	<i>Julier, (French)</i> ..		P. Momet, ..	Bourbon 3 Feb. & P. de Galle 20 March
	<i>Hudson, brig American</i> ..		J. Harris, ..	Boston 19th November.
	<i>Ernaad,</i> ..	594	A. Corstorphon, ..	Pooree 13th April.
	<i>Bncephalus, brig</i> ..	180	A. Tozen, ..	Amherst Town 4th April.
	<i>Henry Meriton,</i> ..		D. Ross, ..	Penang 13th March.
20	<i>Ganges, Steamer</i> ..	—	W. Warden, ..	Rangoon 13th April.
24	<i>Emerald, (American)</i> ..		S. Hiller, ..	Salem 4th December.
	<i>Rome, (American)</i> ..		S. Kennedy, ..	Boston 16th November.

Departures.

Mar				
29	<i>McIllich,</i> ..	424	C. G. Cowley, ..	London.
31	<i>Ganges, Steamer</i> ..	—	W. Warden, ..	Amherst Town and Moulmein.
Apr				
1	<i>Navarin, (French)</i> ..	336	C. Onfray, ..	Bourbon.
2	<i>Brothers, barque</i> ..	361	W. F. Kirby, ..	Liverpool.
3	<i>Freak, barque</i> ..	102	W. Barrington, ..	Singapore.
6	<i>Flora,</i> ..	259	J. Sherriß, ..	Penang, Malacca, Singapore, & Batavia.
6	<i>Isabella Robertson,</i> ..	372	J. Hudson, ..	China and the Straits.
11	<i>Aun, barque</i> ..	420	E. Worthington, ..	Mauritius.
	<i>Pallas, (French)</i> ..	400	M. Malavois, ..	Bourbon.
12	<i>Zoroaster, brig</i> ..	175	W. Prentice, ..	Amherst Town and Rangoon.
13	<i>Bengale, (French)</i> ..	300	J. Feillet, ..	Bordeaux.
	<i>Sophie, (French)</i> ..	280	A. Gervais, ..	Bourbon.
	<i>Amid Shaw, (Arab)</i> ..	500	H. Cameron, ..	Tillecherry and Bombay.
14	<i>Hercules,</i> ..	498	W. Vaughan, ..	London via Coringa.
15	<i>Blora, barque (Dutch)</i> ..	91	T. W. Hermoine, ..	Batavia.
18	<i>Lady of the Lake, bk.</i> ..	243	J. Pearson, ..	Straits and China.
	<i>Jessy, brig</i> ..	122	J. Auld, ..	Amherst Town and Penang.
19	<i>L'Solite, (French)</i> ..	350	P. Guezenc, ..	Bourbon.
21	<i>Caroline,</i> ..	376	— Tregartha, ..	Hobart Town and Sydney.
22	<i>Georgiana,</i> ..	500	W. Tollis, ..	London.
24	<i>Novo Dourado, (P.)</i> ..	3501	B. C. Martines, ..	Macao.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Gleniffer.—Mr. Wm. Carey Barclay, Printer; Messrs. Jacob Samuel, and E. Aurbeck, Missionaries.

Per L'Solide, from Bourbon.—Madam Ponsin and Child; Mr. Ponsin, Merchant.

Per Blora.—Thos. Miln, Esq. Merchant.

Per Falcon from China.—D. Manson, Esq.

Per Georgian, from Philadelphia.—Dr. J. W. Taylor, G. D. Blaikie and J. N. Richards, Esqrs. Supercargoes. *From Madras.*—J. B. Colvin, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; and Mr. W. W. Lovewell.

Per Penang Merchant, from China.—Captain Duncan and Mr. Friell. *From Singapore.*—Mr. Moses. *From Penang.*—Mrs. Duncan, and Mr. Hall.

Per Nereide.—Mrs. Poynton, and 3 Children; and Mr. Armstrong.

Per Bucephalus, from Moulmein.—R. Pover, Madras Medical Establishment.

Per Ernaad.—Mrs. Dundas and 2 Children; Mrs. Dunbar and 2 Children; Mrs. Souter and 3 Children; Mr. McDonald; W. Braddon, Esq. Civil Service; Major Dundas; J. Dunbar, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. Souter; H. C. Metcalfe, Esq. Civil Service; Mr. Hodgkinson; Conductor McDonald; 1 Burmese Ambassador and 12 Followers; 6 Seapoys 66th Regiment N. I. and 55 Native Servants.

Departures.

Per Hercules.—Fk. Bell, Esq.

Per Caroline, for New South Wales.—Captain and Mrs. J. Betts and 3 Children; Mr. and Mrs. A. Betts and 2 Children; Dr. and Mrs. Kenney; Colonel Parker and 2 Misses Parker; Captain and Mrs. Weston and 4 Children, and Messrs. Grey, and Steele.

Per Georgiana, for London.—Lieutenant Gole.

Per Lady of the Lake, for Singapore.—Dr. Davidson, and Mr. Warner.—*For China.*—Mr. Peking Lum Qua and Master Lum Qua.

Per Drongan, for the Isle of France.—Capt. Bignell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 20 At Colgong, the Wife of Mr. Willan, Surgeon, of a Son.
 March 3 Chandernagore, Mrs. A. Woodhouse, the Lady of W. J. Woodhouse, Esq. Indigo Planter, of a Daughter.
 4 Chowringhee, the Lady of H. Henderson, Esq. of a Son.
 7 Chowringhee, the Lady of the late Captain A. Lomas, of a Daughter.
 8 Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. Watt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Son.
 8 Keitah, the Lady of C. Ekins, Esq. 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
 9 Almorah, the Lady of Lieut. Parker, 58th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 Barrackpore, the Lady W. Thomas, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a Son.
 11 Calcutta, Mrs. Owen Moses, of a Daughter.
 11 Bogwongolab, Mrs. Matilda Rose, the Wife of Mr. C. Rose, of a Son.
 11 Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain A. Fuller, 33d Regt. N. I. of a Son.
 11 Sea, on board the *Tam O'Shanter*, the Lady of Ensign Blenkinsop, 34th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, the lady of George Malcolm, Esq., of a Son, still-born.
 12 Lollunge Singhea, the Lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq. of a Son.
 14 Calcutta, the Lady of Captain James Steel, of a Daughter.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. James Stuart, of a Daughter.
 17 Almorah, the Lady of Lieut. Glasford, Engineers, of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, Mrs. Younghusband, of a Daughter.
 21 Dinapore, the Wife of Mr. Glynn, Barrack Department, of a Son.
 22 Howrah, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Heritage, H. C. Marine, of a Daughter.
 23 Meerut, the Lady of Lieut. A. L. Willis, 32d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 27 Meerut, the Lady of W. V. Jillard, Esq. 16th Lancers, of a Son.
 27 Allyghur, the Lady of Lieut. W. C. Carleton, of a Daughter.
 28 Chowringhee, the Lady of Robert Stewart, Esq. of a Son.
 29 Munsoorie, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Quin, 4th Cavalry, of a Son.
 30 Jubulpoor, the Lady of F. C. Smith, Esq. Agent to the Governor General, of a Son.
 31 Keitah, the Lady of R. A. Master, Esq. Lieut. and Adj. 7th Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.
 31 Chelly Ghur, Mrs. M. S. Hennessey, of a Daughter.
 April 1 Calcutta, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Bowie, of a Son.
 2 Calcutta, Mrs. John Culloden, of a Son.
 2 Loodeanah, the lady of Lieut.-Col J. H. Littler, Commanding 14th Regt. of a Daughter.
 3 Sagur, the Lady of Captain Buttanshaw, of a Son.
 6 Benares, the Lady of E. B. Squire, Esq. of a Son.
 8 Calcutta, Susannah, the Wife of Mr. G. G. Jemmieson, of a Son.
 9 Dum Dum, the wife of Mr. Henry Watson, of a Daughter.
 11 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. M. Gale, Marine Paymaster's Office, of a Daughter.
 13 Calcutta, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a Daughter.
 16 Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. Ford, H. M. 16th Foot, of a Daughter.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. George Phillips, of a Daughter.
 20 Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Swaine, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 24 At Aurungabad, Mrs. Catherine Teresa Kynasten, to Lieut. Frederik George Flower, of His Majesty's the Nizam's Service.
 March 5 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, H. F. King, Esq. to Miss Harriett B. Hasleby.

- March 7** At the Scotch Church, Capt. Alexander Davidson, 13th Regt. N. I. Assistant A. G. G. N. E. Frontier, to Miss Falconer.
- 9** Lucknow, Ensign M. T. Blake, 56th Regt. N. I. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of M. Ricketts, Esq.
- 10** Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. Ford, to Mrs. Mary Slader.
- 12** Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. C. McMahon, to Miss E. Myers.
- 14** Calcutta, at the Boitaconnah Roman Catholic Chapel, J. E. Elliott, Esq. of the Nizam's Service, Moorsheadabad, to Miss P. A. Joaquim.
- 15** Calcutta, at the Scottish Church, William Graham, Esq. M. D. to Miss Jane Landale.
- 17** Calcutta, at the Cathedral, Captain C. W. Cowley, of the 35th Regt. N. I. to Miss Catherine, sixth Daughter of the late Colonel Meiselback.
- 23** Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Lauchlin, to Miss M. A. Simpson.
- April 4** Fort William, Serjt. T. Daunt, of the Calcutta Town Guard, to Miss P. Aspry.
- 4** Calcutta, L. Betts, Esq. to Miss S. Deverell.
- 8** Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jacob Joseph, to Miss E. Fleming.
- 11** Barrackpore, Thos. Seaton, Esq. 35th Regt. N. I. to Caroline, fourth Daughter of C. Corfield, Esq. of Knowle Lodge, Taunton, Somerset.
- 13** Saint Andrew's Kirk, John William Maillardet, Esq. to Maria Ann, only daughter of the late Lieut. W. P. Foley, of the Bombay Marine.
- 16** Calcutta, Mr. L. H. Pereira, of Moorsheadabad, to Miss E. M. Naylor.
- 19** Calcutta, at the Cathedral, Mr. J. M. Dicey, H. C. Steamer *Irrawaddy*, to Charlotte Margaret, only daughter of Mr. J. M. Hertridge, Branch Pilot, H. C. Marine.
- 20** Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Galloway, to Mary, daughter of Lieut. Col. C. W. Hamilton.
- 20** Calcutta, at the Cathedral, Mr. William Johnson, to Miss Mary Byrne.
- EUROPE.**—In September, Col. Marmaduke Brown, of the Bengal Artillery, to Mrs. Drez, relict of the late H. W. Drez, Esq. B. C. S.
- At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. James P. St. Clair, late Royal Artillery, to Susan, Daughter of Sir T. Turton, of Felcourt, Surrey, Bart.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 2** At Moulmyne, Richard Olpherts Moore, son of Captain W. Moore, aged three years, three months, and seven days.
- 10** Galle, L. Sansoni, Esq. H. M. Civil Service, and Collector of that district.
- March 2** St. Thomé, near Madras, Elizabeth Whynates, infant Daughter of Captain R. N. Campbell, 4th Regt. Madras N. I. aged 9 months and 5 days.
- 2** Ragni Factory, Tirhoot, Mr. M. G. Nicholes.
- 3** the General Hospital, Mr. James John Fea, late of Java, aged 32 years.
- 4** Cawnpore, Captain John Middleton, of the Bengal Artillery.
- 5** Calcutta, Mr. G. J. Verboon, aged 56 years.
- 11** Sea, Horatio William Warren Parker, Esq. aged 26 years.
- 12** Calcutta, Mr. Michael Cornelius, aged 29 years, 3 months and 22 days.
- 14** Near Kishenaghur, Edward Trotter, Esq. aged 30.
- 16** At Calcutta, Ann, the beloved wife of Thomas Ferguson, Esq.
- 17** Jumaulpore, Sergeant Major James Watson, 25th Regt. N. I.
- 18** Hansi, the infant Son of Captain M. Ramsay, 24th Regt. N. I.
- 19** Calcutta, drowned, whilst bathing in the Tank at the back of the Portuguese Burial Ground, at Boitaconnah, Mr. Michael Ryan, formerly a first Mate in the H. C.'s Bengal Marine, aged 29 years.
- 20** Cawnpore, Captain Abraham Fuller, of the 33d Regt. N. I.
- 23** Chinnurah, Mrs. Ann Watkinson, wife of Mr. Watkinson, aged 45 years.
- 23** Sylhet, Mr. John Fenwick, a Pensioner of Govt. in the Secret and Political Department.
- 23** Belgaum, Lieut. Robert George King, 3d Regt. Bombay N. I.

- March 25 At Dacca, A. Beveridge, Esq. aged 40.
 27 On board the H. C. S. V. *Mermaid*, Saugor Roads, Lieutenant Thomas Gould, 11th Regt. N. I. aged 24 years.
- 28 At Berhampore, Captain E. E. Isaac, 63rd Regiment N. I. aged 37 years.
- April 1 Calcutta, George Alexander, the Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Poole, aged 11 months and 15 days.
 1 Calcutta, Edgar Walter, the infant Son of John and Emily Davis, aged 5 months and 24 days.
 1 Garden Reach, John Henry, Son of John Franks, Esq. aged 10 months and 22 days.
 1 Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Bridgnell, Relict of the late James Bridgnell, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 39 years.
 1 Bancoorah, Mrs. Charlotte Matthews, wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor Matthews, Departments of Public Works.
 2 Calcutta, Wellwood, Son of Assist. Surgeon John J. Boswell, H. C. S.
 2 Calcutta, Mr. David George, aged 25 years.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Augusta Katharine Jackson, the Lady of Major J. N. Jackson, aged 42 years.
 8 Colgong, Amelia, youngest daughter of T. L. Turner, Esq. aged 1 year, 9 months, and 21 days.
 10 Calcutta, Mr. James Hector, Commander of the Barque *Diedericka*, aged 38 years.
 10 Balygunge, Robert, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Freeborne, aged 11 months and 7 days.
 11 Bogwongolah, Robert, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rose.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Mortimer, wife of Mr. R. Mortimer, of the Cooly Bazar Bakery, aged 16 years.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Kirkpatrick.
 13 Calcutta, William James Duncan, Esq. of the Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. aged 34 years and 10 days.
 15 the General Hospital, Mr. John Smith, Marine Pensioner, aged 45 years, 1 month and 14 days.
- EUROPE.—At Henley, near Tunbridge Wells, Major-General Beatson, of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service.
- Aug. 10 Col. J. Nelley, of Gardiner-street, Dublin, late of the Bengal Artillery, at the advanced age of 76.
 12 At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Charles Vansittart Chichely, third Son of Trevor J. C. Plowden, Esq. aged 16 years.
 26 Nottinghamplace, Marylebone, Isabella Robertson, youngest Daughter of the late Revd. Dr. Alexander Stewart, of Cannongate, Edinburgh, in the 19th year of her age.
- Sept. 13 While crossing the Col de Bonhomme into Savoy, perished in a snow storm, the Revd. Richard Bracken, aged 31; and his brother-in-law Augustus Campbell, Esq. aged 20; and on the 27th Sept. at Southampton, Miss Margaret Herries, the Aunt of the latter.
- 24 At Taunton, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late John Hall, Esq. B. C. S.



THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

No. XVIII.—JUNE, 1831.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
LAW of Population,.....	307
Sonnet , by D. L. R.....	307
The XIV Ode of the 1st Book of Horace, translated,.....	328
To Death , by R.....	<i>ib.</i>
Some Passages in the Life of William Green, Mariner, Parts I. & II.	329
Gathering Dew , a Roundel for May,.....	341
Aurangabad ,.....	343
To England ,.....	348
The Minstrel's Adieu , by Miss Emma Roberts,.....	349
Calcutta Society ,.....	350
Tears , by R. Calder Campbell,.....	356
The Bleeding Hand ,.....	357
Stanzas , by a Young West Indian,.....	362

BENGAL GENERAL REGISTER.

Asiatic Society—Physical Class ,.....	107
Medical and Physical Society ,.....	108
Agricultural and Horticultural Society ,.....	109
Insolvent Court ,.....	113

MISCELLANEA.

Civil and Military Appointments ,	71
Commercial Intelligence ,.....	77
Shipping Arrivals and Departures ,.....	78
Arrival and Departure of Passengers ,.....	79
Domestic Occurrences ,	<i>ib.</i>

LAW OF POPULATION.

Reply to an article in the Edinburgh Review, No. CII. on Sadler's Law of Population.

Of the vast variety of statistical facts and calculations adduced by Mr. Sadler in disproof of human superfecundity which constitutes the foundation of the Malthusian system of irreconcilable ratios, with its train of checks from vice and misery, the author of this article, (supposed to be Mr. Babington McCauley) has not adverted to one-twentieth part, and his few attempts to detect error have in every instance recoiled upon himself. The most charitable supposition is that he never read the subject of his criticism, but only looked into it here and there, and throw off his blundering flippancies *stans pede in uno*. If any thing were wanting to dispel a doubt as to the permanent efficacy of the euphrasy and rue with which Mr. Sadler has purged the eyes of his countrymen and of Europe, long abused by fictitious terrors, it would be the prudent caution with which the Reviewer almost wholly abstains from the discussion of Mr. Sadler's proofs, while he fails to convict him of a single mistake in the conduct of his long and complicated argument.

In the Reviewer's own estimation, however the result of his undertaking has been very different. He has shown "from the very documents to which Mr. Sadler has himself appealed, it may be demonstrated that his theory is false"—"that he is incapable of reasoning on facts when he has collected them," that "that portion of his book which is not made up of statistical tables, consists principally of ejaculations, apostrophes, metaphors, similes,—all the worst of their respective kinds," "that he indulges without measure in vague, bombastic declamation," and finally that he attacks Mr. Malthus "in language which it would be scarce decent to employ respecting Titus Oates." This last accusation is as well founded as all the others. It rests on garbled epithets which the Reviewer roundly asserts are directed against Mr. Malthus, personally, but which the context would have shown to be applied only to his system.

That system represents human fecundity to be so disproportioned to the means of subsistence that while population doubles itself in fifteen years, or, to take the slowest rate, in twenty-five years, that is increases in Geometrical progression, food can only be increased in Arithmetical progression; and that this disproportion is continually adjusted by a horrid catalogue of preventive

and positive checks, chiefly resolvable into vice and misery. On the other hand Mr. Sadler contends that food increases *faster* than population, and that all the checks, instead of acquiring greater activity and malignity as society advances, grow more and more feeble till they are nearly extinguished. He has also observed a gradual diminution in the rate of fecundity. Of the two divisions of his work, therefore, the first in order, and the first in importance, is devoted to the refutation of the Malthusian theory; the second to the establishment of his own.

According to Mr. Malthus the evils generated by the differently increasing ratios are totally independent of space. They began "when Adam delved and Eve span," and will continue to the end of time "allowing the produce of the earth to be absolutely unlimited." In the fourth chapter of his first book Mr. Sadler gives a number of instances of the infinitely greater rapidity with which the edible animals and vegetables are multiplied than human beings. The contrast strikes at once at the root of the Malthusian system; and let us see how the Reviewer parries the blow. He begins by a garbled quotation from the following passage. "Adverting to what has been already advanced in reference to this arithmetical rule of increase *not being regulated by a want of space*, in a world, generally speaking, all but unoccupied, and consequently as far as nature has to do with the question, where men might, for instance, plant twice the number of peas, and breed from a double number of the same animals with equal prospect of their multiplication, and believing, &c." The Reviewer omits the words preceding "as far as nature," &c. and then says, "Now, if Mr. Sadler thinks that, as far as nature is concerned, four sheep will double as fast as two, and eight as fast as four, how can he deny that the geometrical ratio of increase does exist in the works of nature?" So here we have this Malthusian Reviewer admitting that food can be doubled many hundred times faster than population! but Mr. Sadler never denied that the geometrical ratio exists *in the works of nature*; in the elasticity of steam, for instance, and in the generation of plants and animals, according to their several rates of fecundity, and limited by the number, intelligence, and industry of mankind. What he maintains, is, that *without the intervention of ANY of the Malthusian checks* the periods of duplication are continually lengthening, and never less than thirty-five years.

In the following passage from the lectures of Mr. Senior we have another instance of a professed Malthusian conceding the fundamental principle of his sect. "If it be conceded, that there exists in the human race a natural tendency to rise from barbarism to civilization, and that the means of subsistence are proportionally

more abundant in a civilized than in a savage estate, and neither of these propositions can be denied, it must follow that *there is a natural tendency in subsistence to increase IN A GREATER RATIO than population.*" What then, is the arithmetical ratio more powerfully expansive than the Geometrical! Here the oracle has Sadlerized.

Table XIV shows that it would take a period of nearly 35 years to double a population in which the marriages are as 1 in 108, the births double the number of deaths, and 4.38 to each marriage. Table XV shows that annual accessions of emigrants to the amount, on an average, of little more than a three-hundredth part, would reduce the period of duplication to 25 years. These tables and many others, constructed synthetically on a plan not hitherto, I believe, applied to the elucidation of this subject, and showing from year to year the exact number of marriages, births and deaths, have thrown a new light on the question, not strong enough certainly, to overcome the prejudices of the Reviewer, but sufficient to silence him. He has not controverted the accuracy of one of them.

The error of Mr Malthus lies not so much in underrating the number of emigrants to America, as in miscalculating the effect of such additions. He estimates them at 10,000 per annum, and allows for their increase in one place (Essay) 5 per cent, and in another (Sup. Encyc. Brit.) 3 per cent per annum. The reproductive class, of which the main body of emigrants consists is but a fourth part of a community; and an increase of 3 per cent. on the whole number, including the immature and the effete part of the population, would imply an increase of 12 per cent. on the reproductive class. A prolificness of 3 per cent. however applied to the whole community would multiply mankind to unsustainable numbers, but applied to the reproductive class would doom them to speedy decay and extinction. Another error of Mr. Malthus, is in calculating the effect of emigration for *short periods*, as from 1782 to 1790, and from 1795 to 1820.

"Let us, therefore, see" says Mr. Sadler, "what would be the effect of such an annual addition as the anti-populationists give, 10,000, with the increase they now allow upon it, three per cent. per annum, in the course of a single century, upon the population of that country: what is the proportion of its present inhabitants which their own admission implies.

"Ten thousand individuals, with an annual accession to the same amount, and an increase of three per cent. per annum upon the whole, would, in the space of one hundred years only, be far from 'immaterial.' They would amount, I think, as calculated by logarithms, at the termination of that period, to 6,752,666, out of the 7,861,710 individuals who constituted the total of the white population in 1820, or nearly nine tenths of the whole; a number which leaves 1,109,044 as the share of the po-

pulation from procreation only ; and which would give a doubling from natural causes of once in 50 instead of once in 25 years ; a conclusion which, whether critically exact or not, is, I am sure, and will subsequently shew, to be nearer to truth than the latter is to possibility.

" But supposing we were to say, contrary to fact and evidence, that not more than 5000 had annually proceeded to America from all parts of the world within the last century, would the half of the former sum, namely, 3,376,333, thus added to the population of the country from internal procreation, raising the latter, therefore, from 4,485,377 to 7,861,710, be immaterial ? This calculation would lengthen the period of doubling in America to about 35 years, agreeably to the former table in the preceding chapter. And thus I am convinced is a far more rapid duplication than has ever taken place in that country from "procreation only.

" Emigration to America did not, however, commence with the year 1720 ; on the contrary, thousands were annually proceeding to that country half a century before that period."

With the "vague, bombastic declamation," the "ejaculations, apostrophe, metaphors, similes," contained in the above passage, the Reviewer, does not meddle ! Neither does he take any notice of the very ingenious and satisfactory calculation, by which Mr. Sadler shows, that 10,000 emigrants would give an annual addition of 5748 marriages, being to those taking place in the native population, as 1 to $7\frac{1}{2}$; nor of Table XXIII., showing the vast effect of such, or even a less proportion of additions. If he had profited by the instruction contained in this part of Mr. Sadler's "declamation," if he had studied these arithmetical "ejaculations," he would have been saved from the blunder, into which he has fallen, in inferring from the rate of increase, in the slave population of the United States, from 1810 to 1820, that they would double their numbers from procreation alone, in twenty-five years. Emigration will enable a community to double its numbers, in five, or ten, or twenty years ; and after emigration had ceased, such a community would, for a time, increase at a rate which would double its numbers, in a shorter period than would be otherwise possible, because it would contain a disproportionate number of the reproductive class. "In 1810 the slave trade had been but *recently* abolished," and though there were more males than females, that circumstance was much more than compensated, by the excessive proportion, in which their numbers consisted of persons in the vigour of life, as compared with the young and the aged. As the latter acquire their just proportions, every succeeding census will show a slower rate of increase, till the effect of the momentum occasioned by transportation has ceased.

Mr. Malthus maintains that population has a tendency to double itself in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, and that the tendency to multiplication,

which is resisted and checked by vice and misery, is one which would double population in every country, in that period. Table XVI. shows the prolificness required to produce such confusion :—

“ First, all marry, and at the age of twenty ; Second, all the marriages are prolific, and to the astonishing extent of ten children each, one with another ; Third, all these marriages are prolific the ensuing year, and thence in alternate years for eighteen subsequent ones, till the number of ten children each is produced ; Fourth, none of these numerous offspring die unmarried, but, on the contrary, they all live to form that union at the same early age, and in their turn become equally prolific, a state of increase, in short, in which every individual in the third descent has one hundred, and in the fourth a thousand descendants, and so on through all succeeding generations ; Lastly, must be added a fact relative to this calculation not a whit more surprising than those previously mentioned, —there are to be no deaths in this miraculously multiplying community ! Then we find that a doubling every $12\frac{1}{2}$ years is barely made up. Can an alleged calculation of Euler's or the vague appeal of Mr. Malthus to the experience of some unnamed country or countries, redeem this ratio of human increase, constructed as it must be upon such assumptions, from the derision it merits ?”

Table XVIII. shows what additional prolificness must be assigned, if due allowance be made for deaths. Then

“ All must marry, and at as early a period as twenty years of age ; all the married must be fruitful, and to the extent of fifteen children each : of these fifteen children, as many as ten must live to marry, and at the same early age, and must in their turn be equally prolific ; and so on. Every father, therefore, must be the parent of fifteen children in the first descent, of 165 in the second, of 1665 in the third ; and if he could survive till he had seen the last complete their quota to this state of prolificness, he would reckon upon 16,665 great-great-grandchildren. Moreover, it must be observed, that these are the bare average numbers demanded in order to this ratio of increase from every married individual. I leave to the reader's imagination how far, therefore, even this state of fecundity must be enlarged to make up for cases of positive or comparative sterility in the married, and for those marriages which would be dissolved by premature mortality, before they had produced the given number of children, all which occurrences, it must be borne in mind, are as common and as inevitable, in all communities, as death itself : he will not readily overrate the addition that must of necessity be made to the medium of fifteen children, in order to make up that average as resulting from the totality of cases.”

A duplication in 25 years, is repeatedly asserted by Mr. Malthus, to be the “ slowest rate” of American increase. To show what physical impossibilities are involved in this assertion, which constitutes a main article in the Malthusian creed, and in the belief of which impossibilities, the Reviewer has renewed his profession, Table XXI. has been constructed with data, furnished by

Mr. Malthus himself; showing the progress of a population, in which the marriages take place at 23, each having out of 5.265 births, 3 which live to marry, all such surviving to the age of 65; the existing progenitors of the two first couples being 2½ individuals. The progress of this population, consisting of 6½ individuals, is pursued yearly, from the year 1 to the year 206, and what is the result?

“Commencing first with the year after the marriage of our first couples, there are then in existence $8\frac{1}{2}$ individuals; these doubled every 25 years, 8 times would bring the period down to the year 202, and would give, according to our geometricians, 2218½ souls. But what would be the actual number in being at the latter period, allowing arithmetic to determine?—168, and (to be exact) $11\frac{1}{2}$ parts of another! In the year 6, there are $10\frac{1}{2}$ persons in the table; these, doubled as before, would amount to 2730½; but, in the year 206, to which those doublings would extend, there are $180\frac{9}{138}$ only found;—less than one-fifteenth part! Particular periods may indeed be selected in the table whence to commence the series, which will somewhat diminish these enormous proportions; but then these periods will exhibit population under circumstances such as never exist in reality, as has been before sufficiently adverted to. Thus, were we to begin reckoning from the year in which the first marriages take place, and before a single child has been born, and when therefore the actually prolific are nearly two-thirds of the whole, the $6\frac{1}{2}$, doubled 8 times, would, according to our theorists, become, in the year 201, 1706½ individuals; but alas for their accuracy, less than one-eleventh of their calculation, only $168\frac{1}{138}$, are found in this instance, favourable as it is to the principle of multiplication! Nothing, therefore, can redeem their confident assertion regarding their “slowest rate of increase,” in making which they are so “perfectly sure that they are far within the truth,” and concerning which it appears that “all concurring testimonies agree,” from being one of the wildest and most falacious guesses that ever imposed upon the credulity of mankind.”

By the above Table, it will be found, that the numbers double in somewhat more than 47 years; that there is 1 marriage in every $126\frac{2}{5}$, 1 birth in $25\frac{4}{5}$; 1 death in 44. The geometric ratio of 25 years would multiply 100 persons in 425 years into 13,107,200, whereas the increase resulting from Mr. Malthus' own measure of prolificness, as evolved in the table would produce in about the same term only 51,200; not half the population of the city of New York.

As Mr. Malthus derived his measure of the force of the “principle of population” from America, so he derived his proofs of the miseries resulting from a redundant population from China. These countries are the alpha and omega of his system. By more comprehensive research and more skilful methods of analytic and synthetic reasoning Mr. Sadler has shown that in both in-

stances his facts and inferences are completely erroneous. He has shown how the rapid multiplication of the population of America has been effected by emigration, and could not possibly have been effected by procreation alone. He has shown that the population of China is less than 100 to the square mile; that it is not chargeable with the crime of infanticide, and exhibits all the indications of plenty and happiness. With respect to America it was not so easy for Mr. Malthus to discover the truth, as it was not known to their own writers, and has now for the first time been established; but with respect to China the evidence in disproof of his allegations was profusely scattered through the pages of Du Halde, Semeda, Grosier, Braam, Macartney, Staunton, Barrow, Ellis and Abel. Mr. Malthus was bound to show why the Jesuits were more entitled to credit, or to correct his statements in accordance with the reports of later and more trust-worthy witnesses.

As the preventive check was in no repute in China his theory required that proportionate virulence should be given to the positive checks, but the actual phenomena are the reverse. On the other hand as the positive checks are not sensibly felt in England, it was equally imperative to reinforce the preventive check; but again facts refuse to give the slightest support to his hypothesis. "It may fairly be said," are the words of Mr. Mathus; "that not more than one half of the prolific power is called into action in England," on the supposition that were all to marry at 20, there would be one annual marriage in every 60, instead of 1 in 120, as at present. One marriage in 60 would imply one married person in 30, but as there is only one birth in every 35, there must be, according to Mr. Malthus, one seventh more persons annually married in England than are annually born, were it not for the preventive check. We have seen that where all who lived to the nubile period married and where the population doubled in 47 years, the marriages were only 1 in 126 $\frac{2}{10}$. After various proofs and illustrations on this point Mr. Sadler observes, "I call upon this writer therefore, either to prove the possibility of his assertions, or to withdraw them; not in a tacit and unnoticeable manner, but openly and honestly as the cause of truth, and the interests of human nature, deeply involved in the important question, imperiously demand."

Mr. Malthus supposed that the preventive check prevailed still more in Norway, and less in Sweden than in England, and that its prevalence in these two last countries was increasing. Mr. Sadler proves that the *reverse* of all these suppositions was the truth.*

* Vol. 2, p. 131, 261, 531.

It is a prominent part of the Malthusian doctrine that production precedes population; that "deaths make room" for marriages; that after years of extraordinary mortality there is an extraordinary increase of marriages; and that in all times and in all countries the rate of prolificness is invariable, except that it is greater where the marriages take place at an earlier period, and less where they take place at a later. Now Mr. Sadler has proved that population precedes and is the cause of production; that after years of extraordinary mortality there are *fewer* marriages but *more* births; that prolificness is affected by the age at which marriages take place, but in a manner *opposite* to that which the Malthusians suppose; that it is *greatest* in seasons and climates of unusual sickness, and where there is most labour and privation, and *least* where ease and wealth are in greatest abundance. The mass of accordant evidence which Mr. Sadler has accumulated on these points must satisfy the most scrupulous inquirer; it is conclusive.

Mr. Malthus supposed that he had found a strong confirmation of his theory, that deaths make room for marriages, in Susmilch's table of marriages, births, and deaths in Prussia and Lithuania from 1692 to 1757. A plague raged in the years 1709 and 1710, and Mr. Malthus supposes that 12,028 marriages took place in the year 1711, being *double* the average number of the preceding eight years; but Mr. Sadler shows that the 12,028 marriages are inserted, in the table as the total of the *two* years 1710 and 1711; and that Susmilch's table is throughout adverse to Mr. Malthus' hypotheses. In the second edition of his Essay Mr. Malthus had fallen into the extraordinary mistake of supposing that from tables of annual births and marriages it would be impossible to tell, "whether the prolificness in the marriages of any country were such as to yield 2 births, or 100 births in the course of their duration;" and that if the quotient obtained by dividing the births by the marriages were, for instance, 4, it would only show that of an uncertain number of births to each marriage 2 live to marry, and 2 die in infancy and celibacy. "This," he says, "is a most important and interesting piece of information." In the third and subsequent editions the passage is withdrawn, but the error reappears in the following comment on Susmilch's table:—

"On an average of the 46 years after the plague, the proportion of annual births to annual marriages is as 43 to 10; that is, according to the principles laid down in the fourth chapter of this book, out of 43 children born, 20 of them live to be married. The average proportion of births to deaths during this period is 157 to 100. But to produce such an increase, on the supposition that only 20 children of 43, or 2 out of 4 $\frac{2}{3}$,

"live to be married, I am persuaded, for the reasons given in that chapter, must have yielded eight births."*

Mr. Sadler's exposition of the erroneous principles involved in the above calculations may be here extracted as a curious specimen of that strain of "declamation," and "ejaculation," those "suits of ragged and faded tinsel," of which the Reviewer assures us that his "two thick volumes principally consist:"—

"Appealing, then," says Mr. Sadler "to the very same document, (Sulmilcu's Table) and to the same period, I find there were 248,777 marriages; these, according to Mr. Malthus's persuasion, yielded 1,990,216 births; 1,083,872, however, is the actual number. But, even granting him all this, in spite of both facts and possibilities; still his supposition involves his own argument in deeper, and, indeed, inextricable confusion, as is always found to be the case whenever gross liberties are taken with the proportions of Nature. His "important and interesting piece of information," as applied to the table in question, is, that as the proportion of annual births to annual marriages is as $4\frac{3}{10}$ to 1; so it is certain that 2 out of every $4\frac{3}{10}$ births lived to be married in Prussia and Lithuania at this period. Now, supposing then the marriages took place, on the average, at the age of 23 years, or, in other words, that as many married after that period as before, and no more; why, then, as there were, according to the table, 117,066 marriages in the first 23 years after the plague, viz., from the year 1711 to 1733, inclusive, (to avoid all cavil, I take the table as Mr. Malthus represents it, which will not at all affect the illustration.) so, according to his "persuasion," these marriages must have "yielded" 936,528 children. In the next term of 23 years, the marriages resulting from these births, according to the above assumption having taken place, they ought according to his rule, (giving as applied in this case by himself 2 marriages in $4\frac{3}{10}$ births,) to have amounted to 217,794, or 435,594 persons ought to have lived to marry; but, alas for the theory the real number of marriages during the whole correlative term, 23 years in advance of the births, that is, from the years 1734 to 1756, inclusive, is 131,711, or 263,422 individuals, only. According to this method, therefore of estimating the prolificness of marriages, only 2 out of $7\frac{1}{10}$, instead of 2 out of $4\frac{3}{10}$, would have lived to marry."

"Now the births of these first 33 years, namely, those from 1711 to 1733 inclusive, amounting to 500,152; and the marriages 23 years afterwards, namely, from 1734 to 1756 inclusive, to 131,711, or 263,422 individuals, it follows that 2 out of less than $3\frac{8}{10}$, instead of 2 out of $4\frac{3}{10}$, lived to form that connexion. No reference in this case need to be made to the porportion of second marriages, as it equally affects both modes of computation."

Whether Mr. Malthus or Mr. Sadler has accurately stated the relative ratios of population and subsistence, is entirely a

* Malthus' Essay on Population, p. 268.

question of fact. A just theory is a true description of actual phenomena, and of the order in which they occur. I have stated all the facts *which constitute the Malthusian theory*, and shown, or at least referred to documents which prove, that they are all *false*. To most of the facts and demonstrations, which refute his system, the Reviewer does not offer a syllable in reply. He has abandoned the arithmetical ratio, and even turned it into the geometrical, for the sake of showing that it may exist "in the works of nature ;" and that the white inhabitants of the United States double their numbers by procreation alone in 25 years, he proves by the increase in the census of the slave population, during ten years, a census without distinction of sexes and ages, and relating to a population the movements of which had not had time to subside into their natural order.

The Reviewer having thus failed, in a manner seldom exemplified, to vindicate the Malthusian law of population, let us see with what success he attacks that of Mr. Sadler. He brings against it one single objection, namely, that it cannot abide a test to which it never was intended, and never could be intended that it should be subject, the test of proportion in the mathematical sense of the term. This silly quibble, this "wretched trifling" did not occur to, or was disdained by a writer in No. 98 of the Edinburgh Review, p. 302, who rejoiced, however in thinking he had found "innumerable facts which it will defy Mr. Sadler's sagacity to explain consistently with his proposition." Our present Reviewer does not adduce a single fact in contradiction to it ; he does not controvert the accuracy of one of the tables ; he admits that in comparing country with country, county with county, subdivision with subdivision, town with town, the rule holds good, that as condensation increases fecundity diminishes, except in some provinces of the Netherlands and other countries, where extraordinary mortality is compensated by greater relative fecundity, a modification of the rule in strict accordance with its object ; but he objects that he finds discrepancies, when, after shuffling the censuses of England and France together, he compares hundreds with counties, and counties with departments. The necessity of comparing equal spaces with equal spaces, (since the fecundity of every village or hamlet must exceed that of the average of every county, though in proportion to its extent more densely peopled,) and of taking into account relative fertility and mortality, is totally overlooked.

On the subject of the population of the Netherlands the Reviewer bestows five lines, viz. "It is scarcely necessary to say any thing about the censuses of the Netherlands, as Mr. Sadler himself confesses that there is some difficulty in reconciling them with his theory, and helps out his awkward explanation, by sup-

posing, quite gratuitously as it seems to us, that the official documents are inaccurate." Now Mr. Sadler's *confession* is to the following effect." "Imperfect, however, as are these documents, I think, we may deduce from them a striking proof of the true principle of population, and the more important as showing that it still pursues and secures its ultimate design by means of apparent exceptions from its own general laws."

That the apparent fecundity of Prussia was greater in 1754 than in 1784, may be referred to omissions in the earlier tables. There is no instance of fecundity having increased with an augmented population. That of Prussia receives vast accessions from emigration, and in 1817, the prolificness of marriages was reduced to 4.05.

There are no tables of marriages and births for Ireland and America; but Mr. Sadler's argument is equally satisfactory when he shows that in the most thinly peopled provinces and districts of those countries, there is a greater proportion of children under 10 years of age, and a higher rate of increase. On this part of the question the Reviewer is equally brief; but we cannot say of him that his prolificness of error is inversely as his condensation. Quite the contrary. Having stated Mr. Sadler's argument the reckless Reviewer proceeds. "We deny the inference altogether. Nothing can be more obvious than the explanation of the phenomenon. The back settlements are for the most part peopled by emigration from the old states, and emigrants are almost always breeders. They are almost always vigorous people in the prime of life." "It is perfectly clear that children are more in the back settlements of America than in the maritime states, not because unoccupied land makes people prolific, but because the most prolific people go to the unoccupied land." The effect of emigration is to increase the proportion of males and to diminish the proportion of the aged, but it would not occasion a greater proportion of children under 10 unless marriages were more prolific in the new states than in the old. On a radix of 20,000 there are

	From 16 to 45.	Under 10.
In 4 old States,.....	8148	5513
In 11 New States,	7425	7445

People do not emigrate to the back settlements of Ireland, yet there also the proportion of children is greater than in other parts of the island.

Mr. Sadler has collected from writers on physiology a variety of testimony in favour of his law of population, that fecundity is

greater in the lower strata of the political pyramid, and less in the higher. In reply to this array of authorities, the Reviewer makes this startling avowal. "*We will not dispute about it ; for it seems quite clear to us that if he succeeds in establishing it, he overturns his own theory. If men breed in proportion to their poverty, as he tells us here, and at the same time breed in inverse proportion to their numbers, as he told us before, it necessarily follows that the poverty of men must be in inverse proportion to their numbers. Is this the fact?*" It is obviously the fact. Is not England more densely peopled, and richer than France? Is not France richer than Prussia? Is not Prussia richer than Russia? Has not the wealth of all these countries progressively increased with the condensation of their population? All this is invisible to the Reviewer. He will not see these "beams," but thinks he spies "a mote" which is sufficient for his purpose, as indeed with him any semblance of an argument, however inapplicable or untenable is sufficient. "Is the North American labourer poorer than the Russian boor?" No; but the Americans apply the skill of a highly civilized nation to the cultivation of a more fertile soil. They combine the vigour of youth with much of the wisdom of age. They have, as it were, old heads upon young shoulders.

The multiplied signs of improvement, comfort, affluence and happiness, which the history of various countries supplies, will occupy much of Mr. Sadler's third volume. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this improvement is that it has not been accompanied with an increase but with a diminution of the preventive check; a circumstance utterly irreconcilable with, and fatal to the Malthusian theory. Without adverting to the discomforts formerly endured by the aristocracy in "merry England," it is impossible even now for a man to be absent from that country twenty years, without being struck on his return with the improved conditions of all ranks of the people. In the following vivid picture by Paul Louis Courier there is no trace of the operation of the preventive check. He begins by a quotation from La Bruyere who describes the peasantry of his days as living like wild beasts in their lairs, on black bread, water, and roots, "*noirs, livides, nuds, et tout brules du soleil.*"

'*Si Labruyere pouvait revenir, comme on revenait autrefois, et se trouver à nos assemblées*' (he is speaking of the holiday meetings of the peasantry) '*il y verrait non seulement des faces humaines, mais des visages de femmes et de filles, plus belles, surtout plus modestes, que celles de sa cour tant vantée, mises de meilleur gout sans contredit, parées avec plus de grace, de decence; dansant mieux, parlant mieux leur langue. (chose particulier au pays), mais d'une voix si joliment, si doucement,*

articulée, qu'il en serait content, je crois. Il les verrait le soir se retirer, non dans des tanières, mais dans leurs maisons proprement bâties et meublées. Cherchant alors ces animaux dont il a fait description, il ne les trouverait nulle-part, et sans doute bénirait la cause, quelle qu'elle soit, d'un si grand, si heureux changement.'

"On est nourri, vetu, loge bien mieux qu'on ne letait et les moeurs s'ameliorent avec le vivre physique. *Moins de celibataires, moins de vices, moins de debauches.*"

Not content with this singular mode of resisting the evidence of physiological writers from Aristotle down to Gregory, the Reviewer reverses the entire order of the facts recorded by them, insisting that the most affluent are the most prolific ! That the peerage or the rank corresponding to it, has in every country, not merely not multiplied geometrically, nor even maintained its original numbers, but has continually diminished, and required continual replenishment, is a fact so familiar to common observation, that the following resolute denial seems almost to surpass the usual hardihood of the Reviewer. "The evidence to which Mr. Sadler has himself appealed proves that his principle is false,—utterly false,—wildly and extravagantly false (this from a man who rebukes Mr. Sadler for being "in a passion!") It proves that a class, living during half of every year in the most crowded population in the world, breeds faster than those who live in the country,—that the class which enjoys the greatest degree of luxury and ease, breeds faster than the class which undergoes labour and privation." "The evidence to which Mr. Sadler has appealed is not *Debrett's* Peerage, but Collins, and Nicolas. The objection to Debrett is not merely its great inaccuracy but that it only gives a single generation ; it excludes extinct titles, and it includes marriages that had not given all their births. "Surely," says the Reviewer, "his right course would have been to count the marriages, and the number of births in the Peerage. *This he has not done ;—but we have done it.* And what is the result ? It appears, from the last edition of *Debrett's Peerage*, published in 1828, that there were at that time 287 peers of the United Kingdom, who had been married once or oftener. The whole number of marriages contracted by these 287 peers was 633. The number of children by these marriages was 1437—more than five to a peer,—more than 4.3 to a marriage,—more, that is to say, than the average number in those counties of England, in which, according to Mr. Sadler's own statement, the fecundity is the greatest. But this is not all. These marriages had not, in 1828, produced their full effect. Some of them had been very lately contracted in a very large proportion of them there was every probability of additional issue. To allow for this probability we may safely add one to the average which we have

already obtained, and rate the fecundity of a noble marriage in England at 5.3 ;—higher than the fecundity of which Mr. Sadler assigns to the people of the United States. Even if we do not make this allowance, the average, fecundity of the marriages of peers is higher by one-fifth than the average fecundity of marriages throughout the kingdom. And this is the sterile class !” 1. The Reviewer distinctly asserts that Mr. Sadler has not counted marriages and births in the Peerage. What will the reader say when he is informed that Mr. Sadler *has* counted, and given the result of, a much greater number of marriages and births ? The Reviewer counted 333 marriages ; but in table LIV we have 1027 marriages of peers with their male and female births. There are several other tables on the same subject. But the following passage so well exposes the mistake into which the Reviewer has fallen, and is so conclusive as to his carelessness or bad faith, that it must be given entire notwithstanding its length. It will besides, afford another specimen of “ declamation,” “ ejaculation,” and “ tinsel.”

“ To obviate, however, every possible objection, and to shew that the same principle is still in operation, I shall refer to the two last generations of the English peerage, (excluding the present one,) as given in Sir Egerton Brydges valuable edition of Collins. With those, of course, who are “ quietly inured,” there can be no more marrying or giving in marriage ; the record of their lives is, as it respects the present inquiry, known and complete, and is therefore unexceptionable evidence.

“ There were 480 individuals who possessed, in two preceding descents, honours now in existence. These contracted 576 marriages ; (so much for the idea of the peers not being a marrying class ?) The number of children resulting from these marriages was 2303, or, to almost the utmost degree of exactness, four births to each. Of these children 1137, or about one half, lived to marry. But it must be remarked, as bearing essentially on the question, that, of this half, a very considerable majority consisted of the sons ; the cases of celibacy, however, amongst the daughters, were not observably numerous, and the difference is easily accounted for. Of the sons, *who nearly all marry*, not a few “ refresh themselves with wives from amongst the daughters of the rich commoners and “ merchants of the kingdom ;” * while prudential motives, as it respects the latter rank of society, as well as reluctance, perhaps, in the former to descend in station and rank, may operate in some instances to prevent the marriages of the daughters. I might take exceptions, therefore, at the additions which, on the whole, these extraneous accessions make to the order ; but it is unnecessary, as it is on one sex alone that the demonstration rests, where, if it be complete, it will, in virtue of that irreversible law of Nature which preserves the perpetual balance of their numbers, necessarily extend to both.

* Cumberland, Memoirs.

"But the facts just adduced, though they completely negative the notion, that men "breed up to the level of their food," do not, however, at first sight seem to substantiate the position previously laid down, that, in a state of ease and affluence, they have a perpetual tendency to decrease. As far as they go, they appear to indicate that such a condition of life would keep their numbers very nearly stationary, with, perhaps, a slight chance of a trifling increase. Such a conclusion is, however, so contrary to universal observation and experience, relative to the order appealed to, that I could not but suspect the correctness of the facts on which it appears to be founded; I therefore re-examined them, with no slight degree of attention, and was still surprised to find, that I had enumerated them accurately. I judged the matter to be one of those which Bacon says are "not to be given up, but waited on a little:" and in doing so, the difficulty cleared up. Sir Egerton Brydges' work contains the existing peerages only, from which, as before explained, I had taken the two preceding successions; the marriages in both having been of course, prolific: but those which had become extinct during the same period, not being included, had escaped my consideration. That number during the last and the present reign only, amounts to about one hundred. Now all the titles thus extinct must have been possessed by, at least, one, some by two, three, or more individuals, amongst whom were, doubtless, the usual proportion of marriages. It is needless to remark that none of these connexions could have left a male heir. I regret that I have not been able to make out, very correctly, the exact number of these marriages; but, on the most moderate computation, they would amount to a sum, which, added to the former ones, namely, those of the two generations of the existing peerages, would diminish the proportion of births to, perhaps, *little more than three*, instead of four children each. The lowest addition, however, which can thus be made to the number of marriages will abundantly suffice to reconcile the results previously given, with the notorious fact, that the peerage, as a body, has a constant tendency to a diminution in its numbers."

2. The sum total of the additions to the peerage during the seventeenth century was 242: of these there remain extant at this day 63 only; about one fourth! If they had doubled every twenty-five years, they would have amounted, of one sex alone, to about 50,000 souls, instead of 63 individuals and their families. If a nation were to proceed at the rate of these 242 families, instead of doubling and quadrupling, it would, in two centuries, be reduced to half of its original number. The progressive principle cannot, therefore, be in the highest class. 3. Neither is it among the inhabitants of large towns. The number of births to a marriage, in fifty or sixty of the largest towns in England is as small, or smaller than in the peerage, and consequently not sufficient to keep up their numbers. The deficiency is more than supplied by immigration from smaller towns, and from the country. The effect of the

low prolificness of large towns, in reducing the *average* of counties is obvious: nevertheless in thirty counties of England, it exceeds 4, though ascertained by a mode, less favourable to the argument, than the actual enumerations available in the peerage. It is manifest therefore, that the prolificness of the country, or of "the class which undergoes labour and privation," must be greater, which might easily be made apparent by separating the town marriages and births from the totals. From Tables LXII. and LXXVIII. it would appear that the average fecundity of towns was 2.61; of the country 4.47; of the kingdom 3.82. Districts in the country might be selected, showing a much higher average, as in the instances quoted by Mr. Malthus, from the Statistical Account of Scotland. "In the parish of Nigg, in the county of Kincardine, the account says, that there are 57 land families and 405 children, which gives nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ each; 42 fisher families, and 314 children; nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ each. Of the land families, which had no children, there were 7; of the fishers none. If this statement be just, I should conceive, that each marriage must have yielded, or would yield, in the course of its duration, as many as 9 or 10 births." Is there any thing like this in Debrett's Peerage?

"Solum quidem rus ferax hominum, quos non sibi soli educat, sed
 "urbibus quoque, quæ aliter brevi inanes forent: rara enim exempla fa-
 "miliarum artificum quæ per quatuor generationes floruerunt. Quin et
 "nobilissimæ et antiquissimæ gentes optimatum et principum indies mi-
 "nuuntur, et pereunt."—Gregory, *Conspect. Med. Theoret.* c. xxi., § 830.*

But our jurisprudent Reviewer takes upon him to pronounce all this to be "false—utterly false—wildly and extravagantly false." According to him, the rich breed faster than the poor; the towns cast their swarms into the country!

We need not the evidence contained in the Ettrick Shepherd's romantic story of the Effect of Clanship;* but truth gives an interest to the wild atrocity of the incidents. A Highland Chief had been married several years, and "no child appeared to heir the estate of Glen-Garnet, and Lordship of Edirdale." The Clan conspire to destroy the Chief's wife, Lady Julia, by throwing her over a bridge, into a foaming torrent. She is saved, and concealed in the house of Mungo McCraw, the Miller of Clache-mhuilian, and the conclusion is thus told. "But the far best of the story is yet to come. Whether it was the sleeping for a fortnight on a hard feather bed, or the subsisting for that fortnight on black brochen, and brose and butter, or whether the ducking and corresponding fright, wrought a happy change on Julia's constitution; which of these causes it was, or if all of

* In *Blackwood's Magazine* for October 1830.

them combined, I know not, but of this I am certain, that within a twelvemonth from the date of her return to the castle, she gave birth to a comely daughter, and subsequently to two sons; and the descendants of that affectionate couple occupy a portion of their once extensive patrimonial possessions to this day." The Reviewer would have prescribed *ambrosia* rather than "brose" as the sovereignst think in such a case.

Mr. Sadler concludes with arguing that as the measure of human increase regulated as explained (with space continually *increasing* in productiveness and population, *diminishing* in fecundity) has never yet reached, so it never will reach, much less surpass the level of the means of subsistence. In another place he thus contrasts his own theory with that which he opposes.*

Let us see whether the success with which the Reviewer denies the reality of this contrast be commensurate with the loudness of his tone, and the peremptoriness of his expressions. "Does this principle," he asks, "vindicate the honour of God? Does it hold out any new hope or comfort to man? Not at all. We pledge ourselves to show with the utmost strictness of reasoning, from Mr. Sadler's own principles and from facts of the most notorious description that every consequence which follows from the law of geometrical progression, laid down by Mr. Malthus, WILL follow from the law mis-called a law of inverse variation, which has been laid down by Mr. Sadler." "But though, according to Mr. Sadler the fecundity is less in London than elsewhere, and though the mortality is greater there than elsewhere we find that even in London the number of births greatly exceeds the number of deaths. During the ten years which ended with 1820, there were fifty thousand more baptisms than burials within the bills of mortality. It follows therefore that even within London itself an increase of the population is taking place by internal propagation." "There is clearly nothing in Mr. Sadler's boasted law of fecundity which will keep the population from multiplying till the whole earth is as thick with human beings as St. Gile's parish." "Now if it follows, as it clearly does follow, from Mr. Sadler's own doctrines, that the human race might be stowed together by three or four hundred to the acre, and might still, as far as the principle of propagation is concerned, go on increasing, what advantage in a religious or moral point of view, has his theory over that of Mr. Malthus? The principle of Mr. Malthus, says Mr. Sadler, leads to consequences of the most frightful description. Be it so. But do not all these consequences spring equally from his own principle? Revealed religion con-

* Vol. 2, p. 356-7.

demns Mr. Malthus. Be it so. But Mr. Sadler must share in the reproach of heresy. The theory of Mr. Malthus represents the deity as a Dionysius hanging the sword over the heads of his trembling slaves. Be it so. But under what rhetorical figure are we to represent the deity of Mr. Sadler?"

It is true that in London the births exceed the deaths, but the increase is *not* the effect of internal propagation. 12,000 annual marriages could not possibly be kept up by 30,000 annual births. Were it not for a constant tide of immigration the marriages would continually diminish, and the deaths would exceed the births. The excess of births in ten years was 50,000, but the total increase in those ten years was 200,000. Thus does the Reviewer redeem his pledge. From the superfecundity which the one system supposes vice and misery ever have been, and will ever be inseparable. With the regulated fecundity of the other, vice and misery have never been, and never will be necessarily connected. The Reviewer undertakes to prove, "with the utmost strictness of reasoning" that these two schemes are equally consistent with human happiness, and with the benevolence of the deity; and displays, as might be expected, the utmost ignorance of the subject of discussion.

Mr. Malthus' great remedy for the evils which flow from superfecundity, celibacy, would be itself the greatest evil with which human nature could be afflicted, the most unjust, partial, cruel, and impolitic. "The rich have ten thousand sources of pleasure, an infinite variety of ways in which to pursue their several gratifications; the humble but one, that of domestic affection. The poor man has nothing "save one little ewe-lamb" of which the cruel system I am discussing, coolly recommends he should be deprived, while the flocks and herds of the privileged orders of the community are left untouched." "To the poor man of whatever pursuit, the wife is at once his solace; his assistant; his companion; his nurse; nay even his servant." "As it regards both the sexes generally no misfortune in life could equal that of rendering them celibates; the Struldbrugs of Dean Swift's *Laggnagg* give but a slight idea of the neglected and contemptible condition to which they would of necessity be reduced."

So precise are Mr. Malthus' ideas upon this subject, and so nice his calculations as to the effect of "room and vacancies" for marriages, that he pronounces that "the portioning of twenty maidens with a hundred pounds each," so as to cause their marriage, would be "balanced by the necessity of celibacy in twenty other maidens somewhere else," or "by an increase in general difficulties of rearing children and getting employment." Does the necessity of celibacy "spring equally from Mr. Sadler's principle?" Is *he* required to tax his ingenuity to reconcile con-

contradictory dispensations to the goodness of Providence? No. That impossible task is reserved for the Mathusians alone. Other writers on the attributes of the Deity, and the existence of moral and physical evil, have not found themselves embarrassed by any such difficulty. The evils of superfecundity are not to be found in Paley's *Natural Theology*; nor in Hawkins Browne's Poem *De Animi Immortalitate*,* which is a beautifully succinct system of natural theology; nor in Dr. Thomas Brown's *Lectures on the philosophy of the human mind*. The latter has the following passage. "The respect which he feels for the virtues of women may thus be considered almost as a test of the virtues of man. He is and must be in a great measure, what he wishes the companions of his domestic hours to be—noble if he wish them to be dignified,—trivious if he wish them to be triflers,—and far more abject than the victims of his capricious favour, if *with the power of enjoying their free and lasting affection*, he would yet sacrifice whatever love has most delightful, and condemn them to a slavery of the dismal and dreary influence of which he is himself to be the slave." If there be truth in the Malthusian doctrine one half of mankind have *not* the power of enjoying this interchange of affection; the exquisite picture of virtue and happiness displayed in "The Cottar's Saturday Night," is blurred and discredited; the "cup of heavenly pleasure" therein so solemnly avouched†, is dashed to the ground, or adulterated with poisonous ingredients.

"Nature," says Mr. Malthus, "has scattered the seeds of life abroad with the most profuse and liberal hand; but has been comparatively sparing in the room and the nourishment necessary to rear them;" and every Malthusian is bound implicitly to believe that Nature has not adjusted the balance of food and numbers, but has endowed animated nature with a degree of fecundity immensely disproportioned to the space and productiveness necessary to sustain them. But the most exact observers of nature "vindicate the honour of God" by disproving the injurious assertion. "In every part of the universe," says Adam Smith‡ "we observe means adjusted with the nicest artifice to the ends which they are intended to produce; and in the mechanism

* Quid, quos dira fames, AD VICTUM UMI CUNCTA SUPERSUNT
Absumit miseros.

† "I've travelled oft this weary mortal round,
And sage experience bids me thus declare :
If Heaven a cup of Heavenly pleasure spare,
One cordial in this melancholy vale
'Tis when a youthful, loving modest pair
In other's arms breathe out the tender tale
Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale."

‡ *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, vol. I, p. 216.

of a plant or animal body, admire how every thing is contrived for advancing the two great purposes of nature, the support of the individual and the propagation of the species." And to the same purpose a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 86, p. 413. "But above all he (the geologist) observes with delight the constant progress of *animated nature*, ever varied, but ever adapted to the circumstances which attend it, and sees in all the arrangements whether of the organic or mineral world, the same marks of a First Cause, acting by uniform, invariable laws—bringing order and utility out of the seeming elements of chance and confusion—connecting the peak of the mountain and the bottom of the ocean in one chain of mutual dependence, *and rendering the whole subservient to the existence of that abundance of life and enjoyment for which all has been beneficially contrived.*"

Doubtless there is moral and physical evil in the world ; but is there any instance in which the constant pressure of evil is the express object of nature ? Earthquakes destroy life, but they do not sadden and pollute it, like the Malthusian checks ; nor is there any provision for their recurrence at such short intervals, as would blight hope, paralyze exertion, and immerse the world in abject gloom and misery. "Nothing of this sort is to be found in the works of nature. We never discover a train of contrivance to bring about an evil purpose. No anatomist ever discovered a system of organization calculated to produce pain and disease, or, in explaining the parts of the human body, ever said, this is to irritate ; this to inflame ; this duct is to convey the gravel to the kidneys ; this gland to secrete the humour which forms the gout ; if by chance he come at a part of which he knows not the use, the most he can say is, that it is useless ; no one ever suspects that it is put there to incommode, to annoy, or to torment."* Now the evils of superfecundity, if they existed, would be a tremendous instance of a train of contrivance, in ceaseless operation to bring about an evil purpose.

But, says the Reviewer, the magnitude of the evil is a totally irrelevant consideration. "If any explanation can be found, by which the slightest inconvenience ever sustained by any sentient being can be reconciled with the divine attribute of benevolence, that explanation will equally apply to the most dreadful and extensive calamities that can ever afflict the human race. The difficulty arises from an apparent contradiction in terms ; and that difficulty is as complete in the case of a headache which lasts for an hour, as in the case of a pestilence which unpeoples an empire ; in the case of the gust which makes us shiver for a moment, as in the case of the hurricane in

* Paley's *Moral Philosophy*.

which an Armada is cast away." To such extremity does the Reviewer urge, and not in vain, his demand on the docility of his readers ! Yet he himself, in the same moment makes it "a question of more or less," since he thinks it would be unreasonable, and impious, in Mr. Sadler to complain of "*three or four* rainy summers in succession," or of "*a certain quantity* of dry weather, or stormy weather," implying that a *constantly* operating tendency to earthquakes and famines, could not be reconciled with the attribute of benevolence in the Deity. The question of more or less is an essential part of one of the two propositions on which Dr. Paley rests the proof of the divine goodness ; namely "that in a vast *plurality* of instances in which contrivance is perceived, the design of the contrivance is *beneficial*,"—"In each individual (animal) how many things must go right for it to be at ease ; yet how *large a proportion* out of every species is so in every assignable instance !" —"In our own species, in which perhaps the assertion may be more questionable than in any other, the *prepollency* of good over evil, of health, for example and ease, over pain and distress, is evinced by the very notice which calamities excite."

I have now examined *all* the Reviewer's arguments in support of the Malthusian, and against the Sadlerian law of population ; and commit the result to the deliberate judgment of the reader ; stipulating only that he shall be able to say with sincerity, *Amicus Malthusius*, or if it be so *amicus Sadlerius*, *sed magis amica Veritas*."

SONNET.

TO ———.

If verse the debt of gratitude could pay
 With what exulting eagerness of heart
 Thy name should now be uttered !—'Tis the part
 Of souls like thine, with friendship's fervid ray,
 To wake more zeal than words can well convey,
 Though tinctured by the Muse.—I toil in vain
 To yield thy meed, yet thou wilt not disdain
 The warmth that prompts the tributary lay.
 Thy generous courtesy and noble grace,
 Thy cordial manners and benignant deeds,
 Have left on "memory's waste" a lasting trace,
 As pleasant as the verdure that succeeds
 The summer rain, whose balmy moisture feeds
 The grateful soil and brightens Nature's face !

D. L. R.

THE XIV. ODE OF THE 1ST BOOK

OF HORACE TRANSLATED.

*(Horace dissuades the Republic, which is represented under the allegory of a ship
from renewing the Civil War.)*

O ! venturous bark, shall billows bear
Thee back again to sea ?
Fly not the port ! Beware ! Beware !
It still is on thy lee !
Beware ! Beware ! oh keep in mind
That thy rowers are torn away,
Thy main-mast split by the fierce south wind,
Thy yards sigh mournfully :
No undergirdings round thy keel,
It never can sustain
Shocks, which the rock itself may feel,
Of the imperious main ;
And no entire sail hast thou,
Nor ev'n one God to hear a vow
When danger comes again.

Although thou art of Pontic pine,—
Haught daughter of the wood,—
And so canst boast a race divine :
What reck's the boisterous flood ?
What reason can the sailor see
In a painted stern for faith ?
Beware ! Beware ! or thou wilt be
Sport of the wild wind's wrath !
Beware ! oh, long my constant care,
And still my anxious woe,
Of the shining cyclades beware,
And the waves that interflow.

E.

TO DEATH.

Hopes divine
Of faith and virtue born alone may cheer
Mortality's inevitable hour.
Nor phrensied prayer, nor agonizing tear
May check thine arm or mitigate thy power ;
Ruin's resistless sceptre is thy dower,
Thy throne, a world—thy couch, Creation's bier !

R.

SOME PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM GREEN, MARINER.

PART I.

I do not know who was in the right, when I was sent to Sea at twelve years old, in a most anomalous situation, of which I can give no account, being neither sailor, nor passenger, cabin-boy, midshipman nor powder monkey; it seemed as if I had been transferred to the Captain, to do with me as he listed, and had he chosen to kidnap and sell me, I dare say my guardians would have made but slender enquiries regarding me. I had lost my parents when very young, and my guardians were in no way connected with me, which may go some way to account for my not liking them, or they me; they said I was headstrong and disobedient, and I said they were tyrannical and capricious, so to prevent recrimination and mutual fault finding, I was consigned to a Sea Captain. He was an odd preceptor for so young a pupil, and a very improper one, if my character was really as described by my guardians; for the ropes-end, was the end of his every argument, and the beginning was a fisty cuff. Navigation, he must have known, or he could not have carried his vessel from port to port, but of everything else he was profoundly ignorant, grossly irreligious, given to strong potations of brandy, &c. and oftentimes very savage. If I was not drowned or starved on board of that vessel, or hanged after I quitted it, it was not the fault of my Captain. It was indeed very fortunate, nay providential for me, that our second Mate (for we had two) was a well educated and behaved young man, who seeing my helpless condition and the way I was going, took me in hand, and taught me many things, especially arithmetic and geography, as well as a smattering of latin; all which accomplishments I have since learned, and about as much as could have been acquired in a public or private school, conducted as they then were. I do not think my Captain liked to see me taken notice of, and used to jeer my master about his pupil, and myself about the elegant accomplishments I was acquiring; he ended one day by declaring, that I had been sent on board his vessel to learn Seaman's duty, and that I should get in at the hawse-hole, and work my way aft, and not commence with the Captain's cabin *larning* (as he pronounced) of latin, and swore that if he caught me reading latin books again he would mast-head me. Confined to geography and arithmetic, as far as intellectuals went, it may be supposed I perfected myself in the

various duties of a Sailor, and could hand a sail or steer with the best. But my fate was bad, for my friend the second Mate died during the second year of our cruise in the West Indies, and I was left without a single person to care about me. The year after this, the ship came home, and I went to visit my guardians; one had died in the interval. I had learned something of meum and tuum in my voyage, and hearing that my parents had left me something (else why should perfect strangers take care of me) I questioned my knowing guardian on that score; to which he replied, that I was a pennyless orphan and subsisted wholly on his charity, and that if I gave further trouble on the subject, I should be cast off. I then asked to quit my present captain and engage myself elsewhere, but this was not agreed to as Captain George Groves, my present master, had taken me as apprentice and received a fee, which he was not inclined to return. I was therefore obliged to re-embark with him and was subjected to more unkindness than usual, so that I resolved, as the seaman's phrase goes, to cut and run the very first opportunity. But ere we had been out at sea a month, I began to suspect we were bound upon a different business, than that on which we were ostensibly employed. I had observed with some surprise, that as we quitted the coast, men, whom I had never seen previously, and were certainly not borne on the ship's books, came out of the hold, and that the whole number became nearly three times as many, as are absolutely necessary to work a five hundred ton ship. I had my suspicions for a long time, more especially from the directions I heard the Captain give the helmsman, which was certainly out of the direct track to Cape Horn, which we must double in our way to the Spanish South Americas. All doubt however, was removed when we had one day a muster of all hands on deck, and ten long 12 pounders, and a swivel was hoisted out of the hold and placed on deck. An oath was then administered all round, accompanied with horrid imprecations on any one who should assist in discovering the adventure as it was called, and it was sworn by all, that should such a case happen, they would stir heaven and earth to find the offender and string him up as a dog or make him walk the plank. In this state of things I did not well know how to act, since these proceedings went clear against my conscience, and yet I well knew that I was completely in their hands, and they would soon do what they had threatened against peachers, if they entertained the slightest suspicions of my fidelity. One day Groves came up to me half groggy, slapped me on the back and said, "Well Bill, what do you think of our little Barky now; you was ever a useless lubber before, as long as you did the work of a 'prentice but now d'ye see I've made a gentleman of you, and a jolly rover

and may be as how you'll make your fortin. And then my lad, if I was you, I'd take the charge out of them rascally lawyers as has done you out of all your cash, you know," giving me a knowing leer. I begged he would be more explicit as to the particulars of matters which interested me not a little; but he seemed surprized at my requiring more information, and asked me if I had never heard of it before. I replied, that I had heard slightly but not as much as he had told me; to which he answered he was devilish sorry he had spoke at all on the subject and that it was all nonsense. Once, however, having heard these things, they did not slip through my recollection. I forgot to say, that our commander made me a midshipman, on the day he turned pirate.

Our first landing place after hoisting the Jolly Hodge and saluting it, was the Azores, and here we took about 20 more hands making a total of about one hundred; the rest of our crew were English and Americans, but these latter were the most cut throat looking vagabonds I ever saw. They certainly were not natives of those island, but must have rendezvoused there, with an intent to take the first pirate's offer they could find. Our first exploit in our new line, was picking up a Spanish bark bound to Madeira; she had luckily specie on board, for the pay of some of the authorities, on freight, and this we helped ourselves to. Next day being a calm, we repainted the vessel, quite different to what she had previously been, and altered the cut of her sails to that when we came to anchor in Funchal Harbour a few days afterwards, we had only to conceal our men, and the commander of the plundered vessel had no suspicion who we were. I had never in the course of my travels, been at this place before and asked permission to go ashore, which was granted, and I enjoyed myself considerably; but my surprize was very great, on seeing the vessel in the act of getting under weigh, without having hoisted a blue Peter or firing a gun or loosing the fore topsail, so that with great difficulty, I got a clipping boat to take me out just as the anchor was fished, or I should have been left behind. My mind misgave me, that this had been done intentionally, and that my kind captain would have been glad to have left me behind if possible; nor should I have regretted it, if I could at that time have got any other berth to suit me, but of that I was destitute. I suspected that the Captain thought I knew too much of himself and his masters, and there was something too of the latent dislike we had entertained for each other since the commencement. As it was, however, I had the tables turned against me; for though I considered myself injuriously treated, yet it was I who was charged with wishing to desert, and severely threatened.

It was now my fixed determination to liberate myself from my thralldom, whatever might be the hazard or expense; personal injustice exercised on me added to the horrid course I was pursuing, excited compunction. This also became evident to the crew, and I was now more an object of suspicion than formerly; the situation was not a pleasant one, where men are viciously inclined and under no sort of control. I was yet for some time longer obliged to support my condition with patience.

As yet, on board the pirate, I had seen no waste of human blood, but that was not long destined to continue, as will be related. After quitting Madeira we made for the Southern latitudes, and prowled about there in hopes of meeting with some homeward or outward bound Indiamen, or free traders—whalers would not have been beneath us, if we had fallen in with them. Our hopes were foiled for some time, and we cruised in vain; two or three of the bigger company's ships approached, but they were rather too large and powerful prey for us, so we were content to leave them aloné, though they sometimes did not seem so inclined towards us; and our appearance was suspicious enough to those who could judge of it. At last what we daily prayed for came to pass, and we fell in with a free trader something larger than our own vessel, and to all appearance scantily manned and armed, as they generally are. We had no necessity to chase this ship, for the persons on board her seemed conscious of their inability to outsail us, which was true enough. The first thing which Groves did before going into action, was to send for the brandy bottle, to which he helped himself immoderately; the same liberty was claimed by the Azores hands, and lastly the others on board following the bad example poured the liquid fire down their throats. This had the effect of rendering some men, unaccustomed to copious draughts half mad, and the major part of them savage and brutal: a worthy prologue to the scene which was about to ensue. As we neared the stranger, we sent a ball athwart her bows to make her heave too and send a boat, and on this manœuvre not being done as speedily as expected, another ball was fired through the fore top mast stay sail; this was answered in an unexpected way. The crew had apparently been employed in bringing all the six guns they had on board to the starboard side; at once hauling up the ports they gave us a broadside, in hopes to bring down some of our tackle and get off in the confusion. It was a desperate attempt, but failed in the object for which it was intended, although it killed and wounded many on board our vessel, at which the Captain and men grew exceedingly exasperated, and vowed vengeance on all the crew and passengers. It was now our turn to try the artillery; our shot riddled their sails

sadly, and brought the main yard down, by cutting the slings. Once again they attempted a broadside, but they were so confused, that it was of no effect, and they surrendered shortly after. I praise heaven, that I did not form part of the boat's crew which went to take possession of the prize; from the moment they got on board, I heard nothing but cries, shrieks and screams, and in a short period I could discern blood flowing from the scuppers. Four men jumped overboard rather than fall into the hands of these infuriated and debauched scoundrels, and one, whom I afterwards found to have been the commander, was run up at the yard arm. I had been agonised on seeing and hearing all these things when the sight of two females tied back to back, thrust out of the stern gallery window completed my horror; I rushed to Groves and besought him, for the sake of every thing he held dear to put a stop to this diabolical system of outrages, but he was too far gone in vice to listen to me; he merely laughed and told me the plunder would set me up as a made man. A petty officer of the ship who was present at the time of my remonstrance, swore at me as a meddling methodist parson, on which I struck him; an American sailor knocked me down swiftly and I was placed in irons below. What became of that ship and her crew, I cannot say from ocular demonstration; from a noise I heard, I should think an attempt had been made to blow her up, but the explosion seemed to be too trifling to effect the object, and I dare say she was scuttled. I remained in irons for fifteen days, and received nothing for sustenance but bread and water; but during this time, I had the singular and painful task of listening to the consultations in regard to my fate, which were held in the Captain's cabin, not ten yards from the staple to which I was chained. Some were for shooting from a gun, others for the fore yard arm, and a third party for the old pirate custom of walking the plank; but the great contest was, who was to have the trying of me, for although not a soul doubted of what the sentence would be, the honor of passing it was disputed, and the men maintained their right of participation in the deliberations of the officers. Numbers carried the day, and on a public trial, I was condemned as a defector from their body and principles, to be tied to a board and launched on the ocean. Two days time was given for preparation, during which, I found a broach, among some dirt which had been swept out of the Captain's cabin; it was gold, surrounded with pearls, black hair in the center and S. V. D. carved on the back.

The instrument, which these diabolical yet ingenious miscreants had constructed for my death, was a long stout plank, about thirteen feet in length and four in breadth, with holes bored there-

in so as to permit my arms and feet to be completely laced down, as I lay flat on my back, and a similar ligature confined my neck, so that I could not lift up my head from a horizontal position. Below the board were tied two pigs of lead, which kept that side in the water and myself on the uppermost. A mock sort of farce was held over me, before I was turned overboard, which was done with three cheers, and as if in derision, all hands were called upon to put sail on the ship which was then going a fair six knots an hour before the breeze. It is almost impossible to describe my sensations in this condition as I lay plunging and heaving on the waves, with an almost certainty of a horrible death; but yet I called to mind that I was a sufferer for the sake of mercy and most earnestly did I pray for forgiveness in case of death, or if it might be permitted, deliverance from it. I fell first into a kind of stupified slumber, in which delirium, I think, took possession of me, for I dreamed of things most extraordinary; of distant climes, of rare fruits, and then of horrible caves filled with monstrous animals whose eyes, of unequalled ferocity, glared hideously on me. The heat of the sun, which was intensely powerful, was sufficient of itself to have caused these frightful visions, but my slumbering was a mercy, for I should, I think, otherwise have gone deranged, but towards evening I woke, with a gentle breeze blowing on me, and a refreshing shower was falling; opening my parched mouth I eagerly caught some drops of moisture for which I was thirsting. But a new and terrible fear overcame me, flying fishes were careering round me, and dolphins playing about my frail plank, and I did not doubt that other fishes of greater size were near. The sudden flight of the lesser fish informed me that a shark was at hand, and I soon felt a pull at the board, towards my feet, which made it rise like a float, when a fish is nibbling the bait, and I saw the monster grasping the board with his inverted mouth, and his teeth just reached my feet, which were about four feet from the edge,—but it could not grasp further. Oh what a relief it was when the beast let go his hold and I resumed my recumbent posture. But yet again it came to the other side of the plank and made a tremendous gripe carrying me down a great distance with a plunge, the resistance, however, was too great, and the substance he had in his mouth (although doubtless he smelt the human repast) too intangible for him to retain his further hold, and so with a lash of his tail he let go, and I floated upward again without other damage than a ducking. I saw no more of my large friend, and bless heaven that did not; even to this day, the singular encounter appears more like a dream than reality, but after all it was too horrible to be anything but reality. It was fated, however, by providence for wise purposes

that I should escape, and it will only be necessary to state of my subsequent residence in the water, that I prayed humbly and heartily, and that three hours, after this, about dusk, when hope was nearly quitting me, I heard the hail of a boat, and was picked up by the good ship *Nancy*, bound for Buenos Ayres. Capt. Clark, who shewed me every kindness and attention that one Christian could do, to another.

R.

PART II.

As I advanced in my voyage, I had daily more reason to be thankful for the great interest taken in me by Captain Clark, who condoled with me on the hard treatment I had met with in the world, of which he himself too was a singular instance, having been captured twice by Barbary Corsairs; once he escaped from their prisons by stratagem, and in the other case, he was liberated by a British frigate. Most truly is it the case, that they who have met with misfortune are ever the readiest to assist others in similar circumstances. But one thing I cannot forbear relating, inasmuch as it must be of great benefit to mankind, that it should be known. In consequence of his being a Freemason, Captain Clark was received in Africa with great distinction, and was assisted in his escape by some brethren. I have also, in many situations, since that period, derived effectual assistance in a similar way, when much in want of it, and no prospect of aid presented itself. On my arrival at Buenos Ayres I was forthwith despatched to the house of the British Consul, who took down my deposition on oath as to the circumstances of the piracy I had witnessed, and been indeed partially, concerned in, but with every particular I could set forth as to the persons concerned therein. He likewise sealed up and forwarded to London the broach I found. In the above statement, I was compelled to detail all I knew of my own history, and in some measure implicated my guardian, whom I suspected at bottom to be little better than he should be, and to have behaved fraudulently to myself especially. I however, did not completely escape all suspicion. I had by my own account acknowledged staying in the vessel after she had committed piracy, and when I might have made my escape; but the state in which I was found at sea, as testified on oath by the ship's crew of the *Nancy* plainly proved that I was no favorite of these vagabonds. But as all these things required to be fully cleared up it was determined that I should be sent to England, in a man of

war after she had been out on a cruise after this pirate. The *Bri-tomart* was the vessel, and I was required to proceed likewise, but after a month's voyage, we returned without success, it being exceedingly improbable that the ship would have remained in those latitudes after the commission of such a crime ; not that they deemed any witnesses to the fact to be in existence, but their vessel was liable to be overhauled and questioned, and perhaps some of the property recognised, or at least they had but a poor chance of disposing of their spoil in the vicinity of those places, where it had been plundered. The pirate had in all probability doubled Cape Horn, and gone to the Spanish Americas. As further attempts to capture her were considered useless at present, we sailed from Buenos Ayres, and touching at Rio Janeiro and Madeira, arrived off St. Helena. At Madeira search was made for some of the individuals belonging to the bark we plundered, but none were to be found ; but the people and authorities of the Island, in whose recollections the circumstances were fully fixed, corroborated my statement of the affair, and the boatman too who took me off to the vessel, testified to their having nearly left me behind, and the accusation of desertion made against me by Groves ; all of which tended to exculpate me from any very deep implication in his schemes. On our arrival at Portsmouth, I was again examined by a Magistrate, and my deposition compared with the former one, which, as both were true, tallied exactly. Suspicions were so strongly excited against my guardian, in this matter, that he was apprehended and his house searched ; he had, I understand, received some news of what had occurred, and in his house no papers tending to criminate him were found. But something of great consequence to me ensued thereon ; papers were discovered which he had wilfully secreted, which proved me to be possessor of two thousand and odd pounds, the interest of which he had drawn, and given me no account of. When I addressed him on this subject, he shamelessly gave me a long account of expenses incurred on my behalf, and declared that I still owed him a balance ; finding, that I was no longer such a greenhorn as to submit to his chicanery, and that I threatened to put the matter into a lawyer's hands, he frankly offered me four hundred pounds, besides my own cash which I had inherited, and requested a receipt in full. I agreed directly and wished him well of his bargain. He expressed himself glad to get rid of me for good and all. I did the same with regard to himself, and thus we parted mutually satisfied, which is the first time we ever did so ; and the last. Of him I heard nothing more for many years.

It was not considered necessary to detain me on the piracy case ; my confession alone stood against me, and that allowed of

a very lenient construction ; it was however, deemed necessary to hold me to bail to give my evidence in case any of the depre-dators should be apprehended ; this I readily settled by depositing part of my ready cash, which I was somewhat at a loss, what to do with. I still had a considerable sum of money by me, and I was in London, and what was worse still knew nothing of the place, nor of the world either (having been all my life at sea) nor had I any person to whom I could apply for advice. After some wandering up and down the streets, and feeling the cravings of hunger, I thought it best to enter an eating house, where I sat down and ordered my dinner. Towards the conclusion of that ceremony, four well-dressed gentlemanly persons came in, and seeing the room full, appeared disappointed at not finding accommodation, and looked wistfully at the half empty box in which no person but myself was seated. The waiter proposed if I would permit, that the gentlemen should take up their position in that place. Common civility would have prompted the offer, had I not been asked ; and so they took their places. I did not know the ways of the world, and although I was rather astonished to hear them call for pork, pickled cabbage and porter, I supposed it might be fashionable to do so, as well as to interlard their conversation with oaths, which they did very plentifully. When they had finished their repast, they commenced talking about some great bargains they had purchased, at the auction of my Lord Somebody's effects, and proceeded to expatiate on them. All parties were more particularly loud in their praises of a gold watch and seals, bought by one of the gentlemen for a trifle, and one offered him forty and another fifty guineas for it. The watch was handed round and declared perfection as to make and manufacture, but the owner refused to part with it, though he asked me casually if I wanted such an article. I had none of my own and was not wanting in cash, and replied that I did not wish him to part with anything he valued so much, but that I did intend to buy one. The gentleman with all civility declared, that my politeness in offering him a seat had so obliged him, that he would willingly part with it to me, for what his opposite neighbour had offered him, namely thirty guineas. He who had offered forty, exclaimed against the preference given to a stranger and was highly offended. I again declined the bargain, and begged that the clamorous gentleman should take it. On this the owner peremptorily declined, and begged me to retain it, as the Lord Somebody, had more of the same kind, and he doubted not his friend would be able to please himself at a similar price. I thanked the gentlemen, who all acquiesced in this, and pulling out my bank notes paid the cash. My friends eyed the handful of notes astonishedly, and seemed inclined to

sit down again, but after a whisper among themselves, departed. Half an hour after this, the keeper of the house stepped up and asked me if I knew the men, who had dined in the same box. On my replying in the negative, he informed me they were great and notorious sharpers, who took persons in. The result was evident. My thirty guinea watch proved to be Jew's gold, and not worth fifteen shillings; and I hope I may be forgiven my suspicion, but I am strangely mistaken, if my host himself was much better than his guests, or he might have told me their nature before. This specimen of London, however, was sufficient for me, and I rejoiced that I had not been a loser to a greater amount. I considered how I should act, and resolved accordingly. My friend, my only real friend who died, the second Mate of the vessel, left a widow, whom I had formerly known in his life time, she was a simple, good honest creature and friendly too; to her I resolved to apply. She resided in Clerkenwell, to which place I hired a coach and proceeded. She received me with much good-will, and with her daughter, a pretty girl of nineteen, did all in her power to make me comfortable. As she maintained herself principally by letting lodgings, I was a welcome guest, and a happy one. By her advice, I redrew the money I had deposited as bail, which was a thousand pounds, and put it out to interest, getting another person to stand my security by giving him a collateral bond. It is not to be wondered at that situated as I was, I now for the first time felt myself perfectly at home, and that I wished to take unto myself a partner for life, and that when so nice a girl as my hostess's daughter was my constant companion, I should become attached. I was the worst hand in the world at courtship, and must be a much worse one at detailing its history, which is again altogether foreign to mine, and I shall therefore pass it over by saying, that when two honest hearts agree the process is short, and so it was with us, and we were married.

I now for some years lived a quiet and very happy life, respected abroad and loved at home; my wife was every thing I wished her, and she brought me a family. With a family, however, came expenses, and they were rather more than my income would easily admit of; and besides this, I was anxious that my children should enjoy that, of which I had not the benefit, and ever felt the want of; I mean a sound and useful education. Being familiar therefore, with maritime pursuits, I entered into some speculations in the coal and coasting trade, which though not involving a great amount of capital produced quick and certain returns. In this business Heaven prospered my efforts, and I was in the receipt of a sum of money amply sufficient for all my wants and wishes. Though owning several

vessels in partnership, I seldom had occasion to attend personally to my concerns as far as shipping itself was concerned ; my office for freight and passage was my daily employment, and in it I obtained a good name for punctuality, despatch and general respectability.

Nothing, however, in this world is unmixed with pain, and thus it fell out in this situation of mine, though having almost everything I could in reason wish for, I got into an affair which for some time caused me great annoyance. There are some persons, who can never be content with managing their own concerns, but must be perpetually prying into those of their neighbours. Next door to me lived a person of this sort, who was for ever pestering me with his interrogation and advice. The reader sees that I had reason to keep concealed some of my past history, which though not absolutely criminal, was faulty, and could not be well made known. When my inquisitive neighbour who was a baronet called Sir Simon ———, perceived my hesitation to confide my affairs to his discretion, he forthwith pursued the enquiry until he had made himself master of the whole. For a long time he did not cease to persecute me with hints of what he knew, but he forbore to render it as public, as his tongue and that of his tattling wife could do ; but an unfortunate dispute respecting a party ball, blew the slumbering embers into fire, and he one day, when a friend proposed me for a parish office, asked if we were to have pirates and smugglers as authorities over us. There were not wanting damned good natured friends to bring this to my ears, and as I disregarded the calumny for a long while, I found my friends begin to grow cold and some to drop off altogether. Measures must be taken to counteract this, or I, a prosperous man and one of good repute, should never have been able to hold my head high again. I therefore brought an action for slander against the Baronet, to which he put in a justification, and so the point must be decided if I was really a pirate and smuggler or not.

The day of trial came on at Guildhall ; we had each of us good Counsel, and our neighbours flocked to the tribunal to hear the case, on which so much, that I held valuable, depended. My counsel eloquently addressed the Jury on the hardship of my case ; that I was called upon to prove a negative ; that I laboured under a great difficulty in not having been regularly put upon my trial and acquitted, as I doubtless should have been, inasmuch as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had not only not brought me before a Court, but actually bound me over to give evidence should the real pirates be ever apprehended. He then went over the statement of the case in general, how I had been compelled to remain with, but never acted as, a pi-

rate, and had even been expelled for taking part against them. He set forth how I had been found at Sea, and had produced the Jewel, which belonged to one of the murdered ladies, as testified by her husband, and concluded by demanding heavy damages against the calumniator. My case was proved by evidence, as to the words spoken, which were not indeed denied, and as to the other points they were authenticated by part of the Nancy's crew, and copies of depositions taken magisterially. The defendant's counsel rested his case on my own deposition, and going over it word by word, said it was a complete confession of piracy, but most especially, that if I had at any time wished to relinquish my most disreputable calling, and an opportunity had occurred at Madeira, which had been neglected, simply because the deposition did not exist. As to my being found at sea, the learned counsel suggested, that so far from its being a circumstance in my favor, he would rather conclude that I had committed some disgraceful act, unworthy even of the name of a pirate, and had been ignominiously spurned by thieves more honorable than myself.

This last deattribution nearly expended the little stock of patience I had left. I determined however to listen calmly to the summing up of the learned Judge. It was much in my favor, and stated that my declaration of my stay with the pirates was the only foundation of the calumny against me, and that it should be taken as declared; because that had I chosen to conceal it, there could not have been the tittle of proof or charge against me and that such declaration was a proof of innocence rather than of guilt. The verdict of the Jury was speedily given in my favor, with damages against Sir Simon of a hundred pounds, and the by standers too rejoiced at the discomfiture of my busy-body enemy. I was once more re-established in good opinion, and perhaps not the less so, that I distributed the damages to the poor of the parish and the neighbouring hospitals. It was not until sometime after the happy termination of this suit, that through Providence, I was enabled to make an extensive and fortunate discovery of the villains, who had first and last formed the bane of my life, by having led me unwillingly into scenes at which my heart revolted. As long as they, or the principals of them remained unpunished, there was blood which cried aloud to Heaven for retribution and vengeance. Truly vengeance is with the Lord, and he will repay; and although for some wise and inscrutable purpose, it may be more slow than appears consistent with our weak notions of justice, it is not less true. The relation of this I shall reserve for another Chapter.

R.

GATHERING DEW.

A ROUNDEL FOR MAY.

I.

May dew ! May dew !—the Fairies brew
Their wizard wine of the fresh May dew ;
And the drops, which their breaths have breathed upon,
Ere lipped by the kiss of the sultry sun,
Cosmetic spell and influence own
To fix bright beauty on its throne !—
Oh ! the Ladye looks well, in her silken vest.
When the zone of gold clips her heaving breast,—
When the costly gems of her proud tiar
Sparkle, more bright than the brightest star,—
And the burnished gloss of her raven hair
Gleams, in the blaze of the revel there,—
But better she looks in her morning attire,
When she glides forth to list to the woodbird's quire,—
Better she looks, to the lover's view,
Gathering dew !

II.

May dew ! May dew !—the Fairies strew
A philtre-powder over you,
That lends to the cheek a richer glow,
And adds a grace to the living snow !—
The Baron asks for his favorite child,—
“ Where hath she sped, in her frolic wild ?
“ The garden hath roses,—hath she gone there
“ To cull a braid for her radiant hair ?—
“ The orchard hath fruits—all ripe and red,
“ Hath she stolen there from her downy bed ?—
“ Her minion fawn hath fled to the wood,
“ Where the foe of my house and the bane of my blood
“ Hath built him a hunting bower so gay,—
“ Forefend that my child hath gone that way !—
“ Oh ! no !” cried a page, ‘ ’tis the month of May,
“ And down in the mead, where the urchins play,
“ She busies herself, whilst the day is new,
“ Gathering dew !”

III.

May dew ! May dew !—a moon for you,
 And a moon for a lover's task will do !—
 And every morn of the month of May,
 Gathering dew by the early day,
 Was seen the Ladye Isabelle,
 Tended by one who loved her well !—
 The Baron was lame,—so he could not walk,—
 The Ladye was loved,—so none would talk,—
 The Baron was blind, and he could not tell,
 That the gallant knight with fair Isabelle
 Was the foe of his house and the bane of his blood ;—
 And the wily page, that by him stood,
 Said aye and anon with a laughing mien,
 “ ’Tis old nurse Alice, in coif of green,
 “ Who walks with our Ladye, faithful and true,
 “ Gathering dew !”

IV.

May dew ! May dew !—a month for you,
 And a month for the lover to win and woo !—
 ’Tis a morn of June,—and the beldam nurse
 Is turned to a stalwart Knight and horse ;—
 And the coif of green is a helmet bright,—
 And the Ladye hath mounted her palfrey white !—
 And long ere the Baron his page had asked
 For his morning posset, the Abbot was tasked
 To bind the knot that binds for life,
 And make fair Isabelle a wife !
 — Oh ! ye fathers old, whose eyes are dim,
 Whom age hath struck in lithe and limb,
 Beware of love's own month of May,—
 Of a wily page, and a beldam grey ;—
 And let not your daughters seek the wood
 Where the Fairies' philtre hath been strewed,
 For love may be seen, though not by you,
 Gathering dew !

Secundrabad.

R. CALDER CAMPBELL.

AURUNGABAD.

Aurungabad is a city of considerable note, founded by the Emperor Aurungzebe, from whom it derives its name, and contains many curiosities. Aurungabad belongs to the Nizam, and is the seat of a branch of his highness's government, forming a subordinate settlement. The state affairs under this division of the Nizam's dominions are administered by Rajah Govind Bux, a younger brother of Rajah Chundoo Lal, the minister at Hydrabad, which is the principal seat of government. As at Hydrabad, there is a British Resident with a large subsidiary force attached to maintain political relations between the Nizam and the British, and secure the latter's interests, so a subordinate Residency and a small subsidiary force are also fixed at Aurungabad for the same purpose. All important business, whether connected with the internal administration of justice, or the regulation of public matters, must be transacted with the knowledge at least, often with the sanction, of the British authority.

There is no native power, which is known to be more under British subserviency than that of Hydrabad. This may probably be owing to the moral and political weakness of the Nizam's government. Inefficiency and incompetency pervade every branch of its establishment. Such is the desperate situation into which maladministration has involved the country that very frequently some high-minded and powerful Zemindars have attempted to throw off the Nizam's yoke and declare themselves independent. The forces employed from time to time to subdue these refractory chieftains and bring them back to a sense of their duty have been found too feeble in amount and discipline to be able to make a successful stand against them ; and it was not until assistance was afforded by the British on some occasions, and the employment of the Russell Brigade since its formation on others that the rebels were brought into subjection.

According to the popular opinion, the administration of Govind Bux is more vigorous and active than that of Chundoo Lal. This efficiency arises from the firmness and resolution of the former's character, which is quite the reverse of that of the latter, distinguished as it is, in a remarkable degree, for imbecility and want of steadiness. Though it is admitted that Govind Bux owes his elevation to Chundoo Lal, who, from the moment he was raised to the ministerial office by the exertion of British interest and influence, used every means in his power to secure a like post for his brother Govind Bux at Aurungabad, the lat-

ter seems little anxious to acknowledge the obligation. This want of gratitude is manifested by him towards Chundoo Lal on every occasion ; and with respect to the administration of public affairs, he is too independent to permit any interference with them on the part of Chundoo Lal. The recommendation of the latter in behalf of any individual to a vacant post is always treated with a degree of contempt bordering on insult and indignity. Chundoo Lal too invariably retaliates in the same manner on Govind Bux. To such a degree is their hostility sometimes carried that, forgetting what is due to their character, they descend to absolute abuse, sparing neither father nor mother, neither sister, wife, nor daughter, though they are the offsprings of the same parents.

It is thought that if any thing was to happen to Chundoo Lal, who is far advanced in age, and very weak and infirm in health, Govind Bux, from the activity and shrewdness he has always shown in the management of the reins of government, would certainly succeed Chundoo Lal. The general opinion, regarding Govind Bux's diplomatic qualifications is favorable to his pretensions, for he has long had an eye to his elder brother's post. He is said to possess every requisite calculated to make him an abler and more efficient Premier. There is no doubt that he will try to obtain that high and responsible post ; but whatever claims he may have to the situation on the score of merit and capability, his success will depend entirely on the disposition which the British Government may entertain towards him, for without their support, he will assuredly fail, since they will favor the views of, and afford their countenance to, only that individual who will manifest an inclination to study the British interests chiefly and do his utmost to promote them even at the expence of those of his legitimate master. He will be the nominal servant of the latter ; but in reality the willing creature of the former. Such has always been, and such will ever continue to be the distinctive feature of British policy in this country ; and considering the relation they bear to it, it cannot be expected to be otherwise. The native states are associated with each other by all the ties of nationality, and they have moreover one common interest at heart, that of consolidating and advancing their own power and influence, which cannot be maintained while British predominance shall exist ; and how could the British secure their pre-eminence in a land where they are strangers ; where they are surrounded with enemies, who could not preserve their consequence without their expulsion ; and where, in short, they could never maintain a firm footing without the authority of the native states being necessarily weakened. Sympathy for the degradation of the

natives from their primitive dignity, opulence, and importance may be charitably felt, but sympathy—however, fine the feeling may appear, for their debasement; however much this humiliation of the natives may be lamented in a moral and philosophical point of consideration—ought not to shut the eyes of the British to their own danger, in which they would be involved, if the hold they at present possess were to be at all loosened. The evil is a necessary one, and cannot, under existing circumstances, be corrected.

Govind Bux is not popular, nor with the temper he possesses, unless changed, is he likely to become so in the event of his ever succeeding to the premiership. He is a Hindoo by *caste*, and as the country owns the Mahomedan ascendancy, it is to be feared that he will ever be an object of dislike and suspicion on that account; for the Mahomedans are a jealous race and entertain a mortal antipathy against the Hindoos, yielding only to their hatred of Europeans. Govind Bux is, besides, as tyrannical as Chundoo Lal, and this is another prolific source of his unpopularity. In one respect, however, he is unlike his brother, for he is naturally brave, while the other is remarkable for a certain timidity of character. But with all his firmness, Govind Bux has often been found to betray an unaccountable degree of vacillancy in his public acts. A measure adopted one day has frequently been abandoned the next. Equally extravagant too, as Chundoo Lal, the public resources are prodigally lavished, sometimes without any aim, and at others perhaps to secure some despicable object; so that the treasury is often exhausted, requiring the stretch of despotic authority to replenish it. By such means the country is impoverished, and the revenues found inadequate to meet the public expenditure. Expediency or necessity, the 'tyrants plea,' is frequently used as an excuse for plundering a rich subject, or wealthy Zemindar in order to meet the demands of the state. The intire sequestration of property, the consequence of resistance, can be eluded only by the voluntary offer of what is termed a *nuzzuranna* to a large amount, sometimes to that of lacs, according to the reputed wealth of the individual. The expedient of requiring *nuzzurannas* is now commonly practised, and found to answer admirably. Such despotism has often created a rupture between the Government and the Zemindars, who do not want spirit to resist the encroachments of tyranny, and who are not, therefore, likely to be easily intimidated into passive acquiescence, and abject submission to illegal exactions. But the resistance they make is generally of temporary duration from inability to cope successfully with the overwhelming power of the Government, whose employment of

troops on such occasions disciplined according to European tactics, and commanded by officers transferred for the most part from the Honorable Company's service must in a little time put an effectual check to their opposition. In such cases the fate of the delinquent is worse, than if he had at first quietly yielded; for a larger mulct is invariably imposed upon him as a punishment for his refractoriness.

The Nizam's country is exceedingly rich and fertile, and would become still more so, if properly managed; but acts of tyranny, to which there seems to be no limit fixed, are fast sinking it in poverty and ruin, from which the occurrence of some political event calculated to change the face of affairs and restore confidence, will alone save it. The constant depredations, to which, from want of an efficient administration, the Nizam's territories were at one time constantly exposed, committed upon each other by the Zemindars, who subsisted upon pillage and rapine together with the rapacity of the government would at length have sunk the country in utter and irretrievable ruin and misery, if it had not been rescued from so disastrous a fate by seasonable British interference.

The same system of maladministration, by which Chundoo Lal has brought himself into discredit, is pursued by Govind Bux, who endeavours to aggrandize himself at the sacrifice of the best interests and prospects of the country he governs. His object is to maintain himself in his post and to exercise a paramount authority so long as he can; and while in the possession of power, it seems to be a maxim with him first to secure his own individual advantage and next that of his relatives, friends, acquaintances and dependents, without reflecting whether the attainment of that object is injurious or not in its effects to the country. 'Make hay while the sun shines' is the prudent policy he follows, and it is by such selfish conduct that he has drawn upon himself universal hatred and abhorrence. Were he not, indeed, supported in his elevation by British influence, he too would have long been hurled from the undeserved eminence to which he has risen, not by merit but political intrigue, and met the fate which tyranny deserves.

About the latter end of 1816, Govind Bux paid a visit to Hydrabad, on some state affair, and resided with his brother Chundoo Lal. He was on one occasion most splendidly entertained by the British Resident, Mr. Henry Russell, with nautches and pyrotechnic display. I was at this time confined to my room by illness, but as the residency grounds were divided from the dwellings of the relative, with whom I lived, by only a public road, I was not deprived of the opportunity of witnessing the pyrotechnic exhibition. What was the nature of Govind Bux's

mission to his brother, it is impossible to say; for it was not known beyond the Court circle, whose interest it was not to allow the matter to gain publicity. After the satisfactory adjustment of the affair in question, Govind Bux returned to Aurungabad.

Chundoo Lal and Govind Bux had another relative, a half brother, who has long been numbered with the dead, and who, while living, used to experience the most indifferent and contemptuous treatment from them. In short his connexion with them was regarded rather as a misfortune by the two brothers who would often so far forget the respect due to him, to themselves, and to their stations, as to descend to the employment of the lowest and most scurrilous language towards him. Without any fault of his own, without having given any cause of complaint to them, he would be treated with a degree of harshness and barbarity quite incredible. He is the same individual, who was afterwards employed to reduce the fortress of Moormoor. After a protracted siege of near two months, Seetul Das succeeded in forcing Gopaul Roa the possessor of Moormoor to evacuate the place. Seetul Das's force consisted of a Brigade under Major Drew's command, Joachim's Battalion under a Native Officer, (Captain Joachim and his son being absent from the Corps) and parties of Sikhs and Arabs. The latter were subsequently ordered back to Hydrabad, in consequence of their creating a disturbance in the Camp. One of the Arabs having picked a quarrel with a Goand Sepoy, belonging to the Brigade, run his knife above the collar bone, and killed him on the spot. This murder created a great sensation among the men of Major Drew's Brigade: rising simultaneously, they opened a random fire on the Arabs, but did no mischief. Major Drew exerted his influence to put down the disturbance, and it was not, until assurances were afforded them, that justice would be done for the outrage which had been committed, that the infuriated soldiery were pacified, and retired to their tents. The delinquent had fled to Seetul Das for protection but the Rajah unable to quell the commotion was finally compelled to deliver the offender up to the vengeance of the troops. The poor wretch was accordingly seized and hanged on a tree. I was four days with Major Drew during the siege and was with him when the above affray took place.

Although I was at this period attached with a friend to Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co.'s teak timber concern, established in the Godavery forests, yet owing to its being extended over a large tract of country, we were frequently obliged to live apart. The want of Society, more than any other reason, induced me to avail myself of the opportunity of going to Moormoor, and as my

friend was an acquaintance of Major Drew's, he kindly furnished me with a letter of introduction to that officer. The reception I met with was at once cordial and hospitable. Seetul Das I had seen at Hyderabad, and consequently he was no stranger to me. He behaved in the kindest manner to me, and when I was about quitting his camp, presented me with a pair of crimson shawls with embroidered borders.

In the beginning of 1818, at the joint suggestion and solicitation of the British Resident, Mr. Russell, and of the Minister, Chundoo Lal, Messrs. W. P. and Co. carried a branch of their concern to Aurungabad. The object of the establishment of this branch was to make advances to Govind Bux for the purpose of enabling him to discharge the pay of the Aurungabad division of the Nizam's Army without allowing it to fall into arrears as heretofore. The army here as well as at Hyderabad was always kept in arrears owing to the mismanagement of the resources of the state; Govind Bux could not in consequence meet the public demands with convenience. The troops would frequently become clamorous, and sometimes even outrageous for their pay; but the Minister being incapable of satisfying their dues, he would be reduced to the necessity of borrowing money at exorbitant rates of interest from the Soucars. To obviate this necessity in future and also to enable him to pay the troops regularly, he proposed to his Brother Chundoo Lal, to obtain the sanction and co-operation of the Hyderabad Resident for the establishment of a branch of Messrs. W. P. and Co.'s Agency concern at Aurungabad for the express purpose of advancing him money to enable him to pay the troops. The plan was accordingly approved by Chundoo Lal, and Mr. Russell, who engaged Messrs. W. P. and Co. to carry it into execution. The scheme worked admirably for some years, but it was regarded with so much jealousy by the Home Authorities that it was subsequently ordered by them to be abolished.

H. P.

TO ENGLAND.

Star of the Wanderer's soul! Unrivalled Land!
 Hallowed by many a dream of days gone by!
 Though distant far, thy charms my thoughts command,
 And gleam on Fancy's sad reverted eye.
 And though no more my weary feet may stray
 O'er thy green hills, or down each flowery vale
 Where rippling streams beneath the sunbeam play,
 And throw their gladdening music on the gale;
 There are fond hopes that will not all depart
 Till Death's cold fingers tear them from my heart.

R.

THE MINSTREL'S ADIEU.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

I.

I may not yield my fervent heart
To all that would its hope entwine,
Nor trifle with the Minstrel's art,
Nor kneel a slave at Beauty's shrine.

II.

My lyre alas, must be unstrung,
The flowers that wreathed it left to fade,
And woman's charms remain unsung,
And youth's fond flattering hope betrayed.

III.

For I had dreamed, in happier days,
Of smiles and tears and pensive sighs,
Won by my lute's soft, soothing lays,
From woman's lips, and woman's eyes.

IV.

Oh, that the world's unnumbered snares
Should sterner thoughts and views inspire,
And manhood's duties, and its cares,
Quench the young poet's sun-caught fire.

V.

Yet it must be—I may not stray
Along the path howe'er divine,
Nor quit the dull and beaten way,
Not ev'n at soft commands of thine.

VI.

But it will mitigate my pain,
And gild fate's too severe decree,
To feel that this, my latest strain,
Sweet Lady, was addressed to thee I

CALCUTTA SOCIETY.

It seems to me, that the severest cynic could hardly do injustice to the general character of Society in Calcutta, however bitterly and contemptuously he might chuse to speak of it. I do not mean to say, that there are not many individuals, and even whole families, who would be exceptions to the truth of his remarks, but these persons form a comparatively small proportion to the rest, and are not sufficiently important, with reference to their numbers, to give a character to the Community. I feel a little apprehensive, that in the observations, which I am about to hazard on this subject, some people may imagine certain personal applications are intended, and I therefore caution the reader beforehand, that if he makes the cap fit on either himself or his friend, it is more his fault than mine. I entirely disclaim all personal allusion.

I never enter into Society, in this City of Palaces, without reverting to that of England, the recollection of which is mingled with a thousand domestic associations and pleasant dreams. The contrast brings tears into my eyes, and makes me feel, that I am in a land of exile. Comparisons, however, according to the vulgar proverb, are always odious, and it is perhaps, not to be expected that we should form a very impartial opinion of a Society like that of India, while we come to the consideration of it, with a host of tender retrospections.

Old Indians, who revisit their far father-land, are generally cruelly disappointed in their dreams of domestic felicity and often find the Society of London little more agreeable than that of Calcutta. There are many reasons to be assigned for this melancholy fact. When we return, after a long absence, to our native country, the old familiar faces are departed,—the unsuspecting fervor of youth that shed an ethereal lustre around every object and filled us with love and admiration, has been chilled and dissipated by a rough contact with the world,—experience has sharpened our penetration, and increased our mistrust, and we feel ourselves solitary in the midst of crowds.

If therefore prejudiced as we must be in favor of our own country, we still judge harshly of it when we miss our personal associations and connections, how much more likely are we to take an uncharitable view of a society like that of India, distinguished as it is, by habits, tastes and feelings so different from those to which we have been accustomed in happier years, and unhallowed by a single pleasing recollection. But allowing this argument its full weight, and guarding my-

self as much as possible against a hasty and partial judgment, I cannot help regarding the society of Calcutta with something like contempt and detestation. It is haughty, heartless, illiberal and malignant. The petty conventional distinctions, the hypocritical compliments, the cold formalities, the mean inquisitorial searchings into private histories, the eager scandal and invidious personal criticisms that characterize this community, deserve the castigation of a far more powerful pen than I can pretend to wield. We require an Indian Juvenal to lash its vices and its frivolities.

The greatest curse of Indian Society is, the utter absence of all domestic enjoyment, and, though this is to be attributed to the destruction of those nearest and dearest ties inseparable from the fate of such as leave their native country at an early age, and regard themselves as wanderers and adventurers, it is not the less lamentable, because we can reasonably account for it. In the same way it is easy to explain the causes of the prevalence of a miserable selfishness, and the rarity of genuine friendship. People feel that this is not their abiding place, and soon find that there are such continual and rapid changes in society, that in most cases acquaintances have not sufficient time to ripen into friends, even were they so disposed. Generally speaking, I think, persons who are much in society are little inclined to that concentration of feeling which is necessary to friendship. By scattering their sympathies over a wider sphere, they become indifferent to individual attachments, and, this may be another reason, why so little warmth and cordiality are evinced in our social intercourse in Calcutta, where the circle of each man's acquaintance is of an extent that would surprize even the fashionable denizen of St. James'. I will endeavour to explain also, the reason of the love of scandal and the haughtiness of demeanor, that I have already alluded to. British-Indian Society is at once the best and worst educated in the world. That is to say, in no other community is a certain share of education so equally diffused, and no where else, are there so few instances of great learning or superior accomplishments. The education, however, so common amongst us is of a very ordinary kind, being confined entirely to what lads usually acquire before leaving School, a superficial knowledge of languages and a smattering of Geography and Arithmetic. Literature, in the liberal sense of the word, and the science of thought, are utterly unknown. As the Servants of the East India Company are therefore little better than overgrown boys deprived by the custom of society of the simple amusements of boyhood, and have more holiday leisure than they know how to employ, they would be the victims of ennui and discontent if

they were not allowed to busy themselves continually with each other's affairs. As they cannot always be whistling for want of thought, they are compelled to resort to a more stirring but less innocent recreation. In England the daily Newspapers afford sufficient topics of conversation to persons whose heads are utterly unconscious of a single original idea, but in this country the journals are as barren as the people. In the absence of public news to prevent a mental famine, the most secret places are unceremoniously searched for private scandal, and the food thus obtained is circulated with greater rapidity than the contents of the newspaper itself. An attempt to supply the place of scandal with reasonable or philosophical conversation would be not only nugatory but ludicrous. No man who did not wish to be hated for his superiority or laughed at as a very odd sort of fellow, would venture the introduction of any thing so abstruse and unfashionable as a thought. All this will sufficiently account for the love of scandal, which arises in fact from a positive necessity. The haughtiness we have spoken of may be accounted for in much the same manner. A person who is conscious of a mental superiority to the crowd about him, is as easy on the score of his personal dignity as a gentleman in a mob. He assumes no airs of any kind. The generality of Indians in their poverty of mental resources are obliged to rest their claims to respect entirely on extraneous advantages and therefore feel in their own persons the force of the old proverb of "familiarity breeds contempt." You must look up—not to them—but to their appointments. You must not consider the person but the situation, the pedestal and not the statue. If they were to stand on the same ground as others they would be no taller. These kind of people therefore are very scrupulous about their station in society and are apt to look with peculiar distrust at clever men who see through the folly of their pretensions. The feeling that they have really no personal superiority makes them hesitate to admit those in less elevated stations to a local equality with themselves. Push them from their platforms and they are nothing.

After these general remarks it will be as well perhaps to be a little more particular and I shall endeavour to offer a few illustrations. I must inform my readers that I am a married man and that my wife after an absence of two years in England on account of her health, has lately returned to India. During the time that she has been separated from me I have enjoyed much literary leisure and have mixed very little in society. For the last two months, however, my wife who is fond of gaiety has taken me to almost every party in Calcutta, and I have thus lost sixty mornings, that would otherwise have been devoted to pleasant studies, in paying or receiving visits. This has occasioned me

so much disgust and vexation that I have determined to gratify my spleen by the publication of my feelings and opinions, and I shall probably write a series of papers on Life in India. The reader may perhaps think that it would be better to exercise a little wholesome authority over my better half, and compel her to limit her engagements, than allow myself to be thus annoyed. But to confess the truth I know not how to refuse any indulgence to a woman whom I love, and I am the less peremptory in this particular because I feel that I can turn my experience, bitter as it is, to some advantage. There is no employment more gratifying to one who has been disgusted by vice and folly than that of holding them up to the scorn and hatred of mankind. Instead of giving a general account of my visiting and dining adventures during the last two months I shall take a single day, and detail its actual occurrences. The reader must understand that I am a Civilian and though a married man, a young one. Though not a Big Wig my situation entitles me to an admission into the best circles.

"My Dear," said my wife to me at Breakfast yesterday morning in a coaxing tone, "we really must call at the Anton's, and the Westons too, will think we wish to cut them. Mr. Weston's bow on the Strand last night was more than usually formal, and you know we told Mrs. Anton, that she might expect us this morning." It was to no purpose that I talked to her for some time of the jaded horses, the heat of the weather and the comforts of quiet. She had soon the best of the argument and I reluctantly obeyed. We drove first to the Anton's. The husband though a little man in every sense, has a high appointment, and though laughed at for his stupidity and hated for his malice, is visited by every one who can obtain the honor of his acquaintance. His lady is coarse and vulgar in her manners and appearance but has a good deal of low cunning and natural wit. When we entered the Drawing Room Mr. Anton, favored us with a patronizing nod and his lady greeted us with an air at once condescending and familiar. We found several visitors male and female seated formally round the table and the following conversation ensued.

Mrs. Anton.—How very sultry it is to-day!

My Wife.—Very!

Mrs. Anton.—I think this is one of the warmest days we have had this season.

My Wife.—Why I really think it is.

Mrs. Anton.—I hope you don't find this weather disagree with you.

My Wife.—O, not at all—I never was better in my life.

After this very interesting dialogue had passed there was a sudden and uncomfortable pause for some minutes; at length it

was broken by an abrupt enquiry addressed to my wife of whether she had heard of the very strange intended match between Major Eltale and Miss Sackville. (Several of the company now joined in the conversation with much eagerness. I have distinguished the visitors—according to their local arrangement; the one nearest Mrs. Anton, is called the first visitor, the one next her the second visitor, and so on.)

My Wife.—Yes—I heard of it at Mrs. Rattle's yesterday morning, but you know there is no trusting her information—is it really true?

Mrs. Anton.—Quite true! The Major I understand has already had four wives and perhaps would have had but one had he not shortened the life of his first by the most shameful tyranny. He is said to have beaten her in a brutal manner with the soles of his shoes. He served her three successors in the same way and sent them out of the world before their time, with broken hearts, and as is said with respect to the two last, with broken bones also.

My Wife.—Good heavens! you don't mean to affirm that like another Blue-beard he positively killed his wives.

First Visitor.—(A Lady.) Mrs. Anton is right. He did not suddenly dispatch them, nor in a way cognizable by the law, but morally and truly speaking he *did* destroy them; for the illnesses of which they died were occasioned by his atrocious cruelties.

My Wife.—Well this is the more surprising to me because I knew his last wife and she always spoke of him as the best of husbands and the most amiable of men. He had an occasional roughness of manner but not of heart—at least I thought so.

Third Visitor (a Lady).—Well this is very strange! But I can positively inform you that whatever may have been his treatment of his last wife, her immediate predecessor was the most unhappy creature in the world. He used to beat her on the face and neck until she was quite an object, and then would confine her to her room until the disappearance of her bruises. Her Ayah is now in my service and she has told me this repeatedly.

First Visitor.—You see there can be no mistake—it is all perfectly true.

Second Visitor (a Gentleman).—I cannot say of my own knowledge that these reports are true but I think they are more than probable, for a bully and a coward is always ungenerous to the women, and that the Major deserves the application of these epithets is clear from his conduct at—pore about 15 years ago.

Mr. Anton.—Pray let us hear it all, for the more his character is made known the better. It may be the means of breaking off this unfortunate connection. I sincerely hope poor Miss

Sackville may yet escape. The Major is a vulgar man of low family.

Second Visitor.—To tell the truth my memory fails me as to the particulars, but I know his conduct was such as I have just described it.

My Wife.—What kind of girl is Miss Sackville? I have seen her occasionally but am not intimate with her. I have heard that she is amiable.

Mrs. Anton.—Why there is nothing positively objectionable in her nor positively pleasing—she is rather milk-and-waterish. She certainly has not shown much taste or discretion in her choice of a Lover.

Myself.—She is very pretty, I think !

Mrs. Anton.—Oh ! dear no—she has no pretensions to beauty.

First Visitor.—Not the slightest !

Second Visitor.—I think her face if not strictly beautiful is rather pleasing.

First Visitor.—I can only say that I never saw any thing pleasing in it myself. She has no expression whatever. Her face is like her character—not actually bad but common-place and insipid. By the way I hear her friend Mrs. Trueberry is at last found out ; Her husband discovered her on Friday evening to be on very familiar terms with young Mountford.

Mrs. Anton.—I always thought her a very disreputable woman—I never liked her from the first day of our acquaintance. [*This sentence was hardly out of the speaker's mouth when Mrs. Trueberry was announced.*] Ah ! my dear Mrs. Trueberry, is this you!—why you are quite a stranger—I have not seen you since Sir Charles Metcalfe's last party, which is now three weeks ago.

Mrs. Trueberry.—You know my dear, I don't like stirring out much these hot mornings, and I have to scold you for your long neglect of us. This is the first time for the last three years that you have not given us a call at least twice in the month. How is it—you have not been ill I hope ?

Mrs. Anton.—I have been out of town spending a few weeks with the Hunters and was never so tired of my company in my life. I found them perfect bores and was very glad to leave them.

[*The writer had got thus far in the above article when he was interrupted by visitors, and has not since had an opportunity of resuming it. It shall be continued and concluded on a future occasion.*] X.

Our correspondent must be a little more moderate and charitable or we cannot promise to give insertion to his future lucubrations.—Ed.

TEARS.

I.

Tears ! blessed Tears !—they urge, not all in vain,
Their course thro' throbbing hearts and aching breasts ;—
— Like heaven-blest infants, born 'midst pangs of pain,
Who live on earth joy's best and blithest guests,—
They spring from agony, but, as they flow,
Peace enters the torn heart and heals its woe.

II.

Tears ! blessed Tears ! but not those lava showers
That well from passion's hot volcanic stream ;—
Tears ! holy Tears !—not such as Frenzy pours
When disappointment wakes hope from its dream ;—
Tears ! trusting Tears ! such as affection rains
Upon the breast that shares its joys and pains !

III.

Sole brother of my hope and heart ! those dews
Upon each others' breasts have *we* not shed ?
And can ev'n cruel time—whose touch imbues
Each earthly hope with colours from the dead—
Drench with its chilling essence the sweet light
That o'er our spirits scatters rapture bright ?

IV.

Oh no ! believe it not ! the drowsy world
That lulls so many sluggard souls asleep,—
The dreams of pride, round selfish bosoms curled,—
The sensual sea, in which so many steep
Their mental energies,—these all in vain
May strive to break our friendship's sacred chain !

V.

We shall not heed them,—nor the envious crew,
Whose bitter tauntings fain would rend apart
The links, that shine so brightly to our view,
Binding us strength to strength and heart to heart :
What *they* misunderstand they love to blame,
For ignorance hides in feigned contempt its shame.

VI.

Then, Dearest ! when the cold world's heartless sneer,
Its frowns and scoffs assail us, let us turn
Each to the other, with that faith sincere
Which, like the hallowed fire in Guebre's urn
That dare not be extinguished, shall outlast
The clouds which time and fate may o'er it cast !

June 1830.

R. CALDER CAMPBELL.

THE BLEEDING HAND.

Many years ago, there was a young student, in the College of Anatomy at Leipsic, who was noted for his intense application to, and love of, the study of Surgery. Ulric Werner, for such was his name, was indeed the inheritor of an ardour so enthusiastic in the pursuit of professional knowledge as to enable him to surmount every difficulty and danger that arose in his path. He was not a native of the City, and little further was known of him than that he was reputed to be of ignoble birth, and that his circumstances were so allied to poverty as to render the practice of that profession, which was to him a passion, an absolute essential. That he was a gentleman by *education*, his highly accomplished mind and polished bearing amply testified; but precluded by necessity from acquiring a footing in that society, whence his supposed low birth banished him, but to which he would have been an ornament, he shunned companionship with all, excepting the few of his own sex and profession from whose scientific knowledge and intellectual acquirements he might hope to derive benefit. In his slight intercourse with his brother students, and with the few patients in the higher circles, with whom his skill had brought him acquainted, he had rendered himself both esteemed and loved; and there were not many, who had seen him more than once, that did not take an interest in the fate of a being so highly talented; yet whose history was so closely enveloped in obscurity as to impart an air of truth to the various and contradictory reports of his origin and early life—reports which, in all probability, had their rise in that perverse disposition to pry into the histories of our neighbours which is inherent in the idle and the malicious. He had been several years at Leipsic, when his ability gained him the situation of an Assistant in that College where he had so long been a student; and it was shortly after his assumption of his new rank that accident made him acquainted with one of the richest, proudest, and most disagreeable men in that city. The Baron de Rosenthal was disliked by all who knew him; he had but one merit and that was his wealth which was unbounded, he had but one friend and of that one he was unworthy, for to *her*, to Alethea, his only child he was a harsh, and cruel parent. Alethea was one of nature's loveliest creations, and not less amiable than beautiful. Her susceptible heart soon learnt to prize, too warmly for its own peace, the man whose scientific skill had rescued her father from a painful death. Ulric Werner's heart might have been compared to a fountain whose source had been

choked up by neglect and ruin, but which cleared of the rubbish that stopped its current, resumes its original flow of strength and freshness. Circumstances of a singularly sombre complexion had arisen to check and to chill the tender and gentle feelings of his heart, but the time was come when their course was no longer to be arrested, and they now gushed forth, in all the beautiful vigour of their original freshness, to do homage to one object, and that object was the daughter of de Rosenthal. Alas! what a deceiver is love! and how artfully does it effect its mastery over the strongest minds and the most vigorous intellects! Could Ulric have pondered but a single moment on the track that lay before him, reason must have taught him that to think of Alethea was madness. *He* the poor unknown practitioner of an ill paid art, with a blot upon his birth, and a brand upon his name, and *she*, the courted heiress of thousands the daughter of Leipsic's most arrogant noble! But what has reason to do with love? the coward flies at the first sight of the Boy God's quiver!

They loved! this pair, between whom rank and custom had planted such barriers, loved as if to love was all that the world had for them to do; and their brief dream of delight was only at an end when the discovery was made that each was dearer to the other than life itself. The discovery was not fated to rest with them:—we have described de Rosenthal, as being unamiable, proud, avaricious; the selfishness of his nature had caused him for a time to forget that his able medical attendant was the almost constant companion of his child: he felt a sort of liking for him as his preserver from a lingering death, and his professional abilities were still necessary, but had the idea crossed him, of the existence of an attachment between *his* child and Ulric Werner, he could, with his own hands, have slain them at once, rather than that the high race of de Rosenthal should suffer contamination from a connexion with one not merely of low parentage, but of ignoble birth. His rage was therefore the more violent, since he perceived that it came too late.

— Alethea was resting on the bosom of her lover, and listening to such words as but too often pave the way to a world of wretchedness, when the Baron burst in upon them, like a raving lunatic. Ulric received a violent blow! He was a tall, muscular youth, who could have flung to the other end of the room the feeble, abusive old man that had assailed him, but that abusive old man was the father of her he loved. He did nothing then, but, defend himself from further manual assault by forcing from the enraged Baron the instrument with which he repeatedly attacked him. He could not, however protect his ears from being wound-

ed by the volley of coarse insult which was showered upon him ; he heard himself called baseborn, ungrateful, a villain, till the words tingled through his brain like a flood of poison ; and it was then, for the first time, that the relative positions, in which he and the being whom he adored, stood, rushed in upon his mind with a violence that rooted him in almost guilt-like consciousness to the ground ! A pang of the bitterest self-accusation darted through his breast, as casting one impassioned look of love and agony on the insensible form of Alethea, as she lay stretched on the floor, he rushed out of the house !

For a week Ulric lay upon his bed in a strong fever. His senses had wandered, and it was not until the eighth day after the scene which has just been detailed took place, that he recovered to a recollection of the past. He found himself attended by two friends, who, to his queries regarding himself, merely replied, that he had been in a strong delirium for a week, and his life despaired of. He dared not ask for the Rosenthals,—they were indeed not known to his friends, and his mental misery was increased by his ignorance, of what had befallen her whom he loved so madly and so hopelessly. A few days saw him up again, but Werner was an altered man, a deep gloom was spread over his fine features,—his avocations, his studies, his dress, were neglected,—and the sudden change in his conduct and appearance inspired his companions and acquaintances with astonishment and curiosity. Daily, however, he regained his strength, and he began once more to resume his duties, and to revisit the Anatomical Hall ; but the life, the spirit, with which he had wont to pursue his tasks, were gone, and more than once, when appealed to, on professional topics, his answers were observed to be at variance, with the questions which were put to him. He was one evening sitting in his little apartment, over a work on Surgery, and as he slowly turned over the pages, a casual observer might have deemed, that his whole thoughts were employed upon it. There was a flush upon his cheek, and occasionally his eyes lit up with somewhat of their former fire, but his once favorite study soon ceased to interest him, and closing the ponderous tome, he turned once more to the gloomy volume within his mind's eye ; and occupied his thoughts in maturing a scheme, by which he might gain intelligence, if not a sight of Alethea.

At that moment the door was opened, and the lecturer of the week entered :—"Up Werner !" he cried, "do not give way to these gloomy humours,—either the result of your sudden illness, or of some private sorrow, which you have not chosen to impart to your friends, but which your own good sense will tell

you, is not to be removed by brooding over it. Psha, man, never frown; you know I love you; the cloud will pass away, depend upon it. You must spend the evening with me, there will only be Kramer, with his face full of glee, and his heart full of good fellowship, and Werther with his quiet, kind philanthropy, to share our flaggon, besides, we have been promised *a-most-interesting-SUBJECT*," (balancing his words, as he saw he began to arrest his hearer's attention). "Ah! *now* you prick up your ears with some of your former enthusiasm. Tomorrow, by break of day, you must be in my private dissection room, under your dormitory, you know; the subject is the body of a young lady, a sudden death, strange case, and all that. After all, Jan Speers, one eye and one leg, is the only man living, who can nab the dead with any spirit. Come along!"

Ulric accompanied the lecturer to his apartment; the party consisted only of those he had named; they were Werner's favorite associates, and he was welcomed amongst them, with a cordiality, that made his heart to glow, and a delicacy that avoided to touch upon his sorrows, the most soothing of kindnesses to a mind like his. There were choice viands, cool and exquisite liquors, kind words, and intellectual conversation. The influence of such over the most wretched has been owned, and Werner was not proof against the attentions of his friends. His frame, weakened by illness, and his mind, disenergized by distress, gradually yielded to the stimulating excitement produced by wine, kindness, and cheerful converse. The night waned, but it still found them over the flask of wine: Ulric's despondency gave place to tranquillity, tranquillity became cheerfulness, and cheerfulness waxed anon into mirth; and when the party broke up, with the determination of meeting in the Dissection Room at day-break, Ulric's head throbbed feverishly, his steps were unsteady, and, for the first time in his life, his senses were under the influence of the rosy God.

Ulric fell asleep the instant he got into bed; but an incubus sat upon his breast, and wild and terrific dreams distracted his slumbers, suddenly he thought that he found himself in the private Dissection Room of the Lecturer, beside the "*interesting subject*," which had been the last topic of their discourse on the preceding night: He thought that he was quite alone, and inspired by the desire of commencing the anatomy of the body before the arrival of his friends, he collected the necessary apparatus, and advanced to the board on which it lay prepared for inspection. Withdrawing the sheet that covered it, he was astonished to perceive, the emaciated form of an old man instead of that which he had expected to find;—there was no

other subject in the room, and advancing closely to the body, he startled to behold that it was the Baron de Rosenthal that lay before him ! As he gazed upon it, he imagined that he perceived a demoniac and contemptuous sneer distort the countenance of the deceased. The recollection of the bitter taunts which had been levelled at him by the Baron, inspired him with a momentary feeling of hatred and he plunged his amputating knife into the side of the body. Suddenly, he thought, a shriek rung thro' the chamber—the livid corpse moved convulsively, and stretching forth its withered hand, it seized Ulric by the hair as he bent his head over it ! With the wrench of strong terror, the dreamer imagined that he released himself from the grasp of the dead, and seizing the hand which had held him, with one blow of his scalpel he severed it from the wrist of the corpse, and rushed from the room. Stumbling over stones, and coffins, each of which held a grinning resemblance of the Baron, he thought that he at length reached his own apartment, and panting with his exertions, and his body bedewed with the sweat of terror, the dreamer awoke !

His lamp was still flickering beside his couch, and the grey dawn that began to break thro' his casement shed a ghastly light over the room. He started up, and blushing deeply with shame to find that he had retired to his couch without having divested himself of any other part of his dress than his watch, he put his hand under his pillow in search of it. A cold and clammy substance met his grasp, his blood, he knew not why, thrilled as he drew back his hand, and found that it was covered with blood ! With a strange sensation of horror and apprehension, he flung aside the pillow, and beheld a human hand ! the small, delicate, exquisitely beautiful hand of a female severed at the wrist, and dripping with blood !

He shrieked aloud ! such a shriek as man seldom utters save when a maniac, but he was no maniac ! There was but one hand on earth like that ——— he knew it instantly ! He sprung from the couch, he flew to the dissection room, the pass-key, which he had put into his pocket the preceding night, was in the lock—had *he* been there ? He entered, the apartment was tenantless, but there was an uncovered body on the table. It was the corpse of Alethea de Rosenthal !

Pure, white, beautiful, cold as marble she lay, like a sleeping saint, whom sin had never tainted, sorrow never more could pain. Beside her was an amputating knife and one of her small, delicate exquisitely beautiful hands was missing !!

* * * * *

Ulric Werner was found lying senseless on the floor, with the bleeding hand beside him: on his recovery from an illness of

many months, he left Leipsic and was never again heard of. There is no doubt of his having proceeded in his sleep to the dissection room, where he must have severed from the body of her whom he loved, that hand which had so recently been clasped in his own living, warm, and caressing ! Of Alethea's death little need be said ; an illness occasioned by the severe treatment of her father and neglected until too late, released her pure spirit from the endurance of earthly sorrows, and the sorrows of earthly love !

Secundrabad, April 1831.

R. C. C.

STANZAS.

BY A YOUNG WEST INDIAN.

When summer winds are fresh and free,
 And skies beam bright and clear,
 And blossoms tempt the honey bee,
 And singing birds are near ;—
 When hours that bring the noontide day
 Breathe o'er the sunny sea,
 I think of home—and far away,—
 I turn my thoughts to thee, dear maid,
 I turn my thoughts to thee.

And when the golden sun hath sunk
 Beyond the purple wave,
 And closing flow'rs have withering shrunk
 Like beauty in the grave ;—
 When twilight lingers warm and bright,
 Nor stars, nor winds there be,
 Like those that greet our Indian night,—
 O then I feel I'm far, dear maid,
 I feel I'm far from thee.

And when night comes upon this scene,
 And sleep upon these eyes,
 I ask not the lone heart what mean
 The anxious thoughts that rise ;
 I wake from dreams of thee, and weep,
 That we should sever'd be :
 But coming days, like present sleep,
 Shall bring me back to thee, dear maid,
 Shall bring me back to thee.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—PHYSICAL CLASS.

At a Meeting of the Class on Wednesday evening, the 20th April, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair:

1. Specimens of the Coal from Gendah on the Neengtee, or Kuenduen River, were presented in the name of Mr. Assistant Surgeon D. Richardson, Madras Establishment, with his Observations thereon; the Coal was met with in the soft sandstone district, on the boundary of the Manipur territory—the river and vallies abound with detached masses; the Coal frequently retains the form of the trees whence it was derived. The Burmans report it to be useless as a fuel without the aid of wood to keep it ignited.

2. Specimens of the Fossil Bones discovered in the neighbourhood of Prome, in Ava, were presented by Mr. Calder:—accompanied with a notice on the subject of them, by Dr. Falconer.

These Fossils were the more valuable, as the collection made by Dr. Crawford found its way to England, without leaving even one specimen to grace the Museum of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Falconer had succeeded in identifying the following remains of quadrupeds, by comparison with the plates of those examined in England:

1. Molar tooth of the Mastodon, with part of the jaw.
2. Portion of the Femur of ditto.
3. Lower jaw of an extinct species of Rhinoceros, with a perfect tooth.
4. Several vertebræ of Crocodilidæ.
5. Osseous fragments of two large genera of Turtle, the *Emys* and *Trionyx*:—these remains occur in large proportion to the other bones.

A number of the specimens are still undetermined, for want of the means of comparison.

3. A large square brick was transmitted by G. Swinton, Esq. on the part of Captain Davidson. It was dug up at Gooalpara, in Assam, and is supposed to indicate the existence, at an early period, of some fortress on that spot, which tradition ascribes to Man Singh.

4. A small fragment of clay sandstone, brought up by the borer in the Fort, from the depth of one hundred and sixty feet, and presented by Messrs. Ross and Strong, excited considerable interest, as it seemed to indicate that the rock had been finally reached.

5. A paper was read, on the determination of the Azimuth in Trigonometrical Surveys, by Captain Everest.

This paper embraces two objects of practical importance in Surveys, where great accuracy in the bearing of a station relatively to the meridian is requisite. The bearing is usually found by observation of the Azimuth of a circumpolar Star at its greatest elongation from the pole to the east or west. The calculation of this Azimuth depends upon three elements the latitude of the place; the North polar distance of the star; and the time of observation. Supposing the first or second elements to be incorrectly known at the time of making the calculations, and to be subsequently corrected, Captain E. deduces differential formulæ for the introduction of the corresponding corrections requisite in the Azimuth found, so as to avoid the necessity of going through the whole operation again.

The differential formulæ for changes in N. P. D. further enables the Surveyor to compute a set of observations for many nights in succession, by merely finding the daily variations in the other parts consequent thereto.

It has always been a desideratum to extend the observation of Azimuths to some time before or after the exact period of the maximum elongation, without resorting to the laborious formulæ of spherical Trigonometry to work out the results. The second part of Captain E.'s paper provides a rigorous formulæ, also differential, for this object; and it points out how the process may be simplified in practice, without dimi-

nishing in an appreciable degree from its practical accuracy. As an example of its application, he deduces that the polar star may be considered stationary in Azimuth for the space of four minutes and seven seconds; and that for half an hour prior and subsequent to the maximum elongation, the variation in Azimuth is only one minute of space in lat. 24° .

Tables for all these minute corrections may be computed with facility from the formulæ given.

6. Read also, some observations made in a journey from Calcutta to Ghazeepeer, by the Reverend R. Everest.

Mr. E.'s journey has furnished several valuable hints regarding the Geology of this hitherto unexplored region. The first change observed was in the nature of the soil, which gradually became more sandy and granitic: it was succeeded by a gravel of burnt clay, augite and cinders, resembling what is seen in other basaltic countries.

The isolated appearance of the hills on the new road, with the flat plains of sand or disintegrated granite between them, forcibly suggested that at one time, the former were islets in an ocean, in which were precipitated beds of their debris, and subsequently of the vegetables which grew upon them. The coal beds on the Damoodur abound with impressions of a reed which is not found in Europe, and may be deemed characteristic of the Indian coal. Between Bancoora and the Soane, there are observable not less than four protrusions of trap, not cutting through like dykes, but pushed and spread from between the strata of sandstone and gneiss, as if forced upward under enormous pressure. The evanescent gradations, between the primitive rocks, granite, gneiss, greenstone, basalt, and sandstone suggest the idea of their having been kept long in contact together, while in a state of igneous fusion:—the direction also of the trap protrusions which at first dip to the north, then are vertical, and towards Kutumsandy, dip to the south, render it probable that they have all a common focus under the earth, and that the whole granitic plateau of Hazareebagh, and perhaps the whole range of the Vindachul mountains, has been upheaved by their instrumentality. The granite in the neighbourhood of the trap, evinces by its crumbling state, the extensive 'maladie,' as the French call it, to which it has been subjected.

Mr. Everest particularly notices having met with vegetable impressions on shale in a small water-course, about quarter of a mile before reaching the Bungalow at Goomeah. This locality is pointed out to the attention of other travellers, as likely to furnish a rich field of vegetable remains. Coal doubtless occurs in the neighbourhood.

The same series of rocks occurs on both sides of the central plateau, extending in opposite directions—both to the vale of the Ganges and to the alluvium of Bengal:—Coal is found on both sides, as is proved at Palamoo and Beglipore. The sandstones above the line are, however, more consolidated and useful. Mr. E. supposes the hot springs, so frequent in occurrence to be indicative of gradual combustion of the coal strata, of which there is further evidence in the load of cinders and burnt shale met within the mines at Ranigunj.

Mr. Everest finally alludes to the Kankar formation, which he traces, with Dr. Hardie, to the action of calcareous springs.

The thanks of the Society were then voted in return for the various communications.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Society held on the 7th May, Dr. Brydon, of the Bombay Medical Service, and Messrs. Boswell, Ginders, and Blackwood, of the Bengal Establishment, were elected Members. The following communications received since last Meeting, were then presented to the Society—first, second, and third parts of Mr. Hutchinson's Essay on Fever; a Catalogue of one hundred and twenty Specimens of Burmese Materia Medica from the Vegetable Kingdom, and a sample of Amylaceous Fecula, prepared from the root of the *Jatropha Manihotta*, cultivated at Moulimien, by Mr. W. S. Anderson, Staff Surgeon.

A letter from Dr. R. Tytler, with a drawing representing a diseased condition of barley during the growth of the grain; a case in which the Ergot was administered with much benefit by Dr. Warrant, presented by Dr. Mount; a case of successful operation for strangulated Hernia, by Mr. J. B. Preston, Cuddalore; a successful case of ligature of the right common Carotid Artery, by ditto; two copies of Marshall's Popular Summary of Vaccination were presented by Dr. Jackson; Mr. Brett's case of exostosis of the lower jaw, and notes of cases of Lithotomy on Natives, and Mr. Burdard's paper on the same subject, were then read and discussed by the Meeting.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Society, held in the Town-Hall, on the 11th May, Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Society: Messrs. John Carr, John Brightman, John Swinhoe, and James Napier Lyall.

On the motion of Mr. Robison, Mr. Carr was appointed Assistant General Secretary.

Read a letter from Mr. H. Piddington, dated Nimtullah, 11th ultimo, presenting a paper entitled "*Description of the Hydraulic Heart for Irrigation and Draining*," and translated by him from the 25th No. of the Spanish Annals of Agriculture of the Havannah, together with the No. which contains the Plate referred to in the Paper.

Read a letter from Mr. Maingy, Commissioner at Moulmeen, dated 4th March last, sending a sample of Tobacco, the produce of Virginia Seed sent to him by the Society, and enclosing a Memorandum by Dr. Anderson, descriptive of the method pursued by him in cultivating it.

Read a letter from Mr. G. J. Gordon, dated 2d ultimo, presenting two bottles of Carracas Indigo Seed received from America by Mr. Palmer, and believed to be a species different from, and more valuable than the Bengal plant. The Secretary informed the Meeting that these bottles of Seed had already been handed to the Akra Committee for experiment.

Read a second letter from Mr. Maingy, dated Moulmeen, 7th ultimo, sending two bags of uncleaned Tenasserim Cotton, and another sample of Tobacco grown from the Society's Seed—also one from Sir Robert Colquhoun, dated 7th ultimo, presenting, in the name of Mr. Swinton, specimens of Arracan Rice, and enclosing Mr. S.'s communication to him—one from Mr. W. C. Hurry, dated 7th inst., to whom these specimens had been submitted, giving his opinion on the same. The Secretary was requested to communicate Mr. H.'s opinion to Mr. Swinton.

Read a letter from Mr. J. C. Marshman, dated 20th ultimo, sending three hundred copies of the Bengalee Version of the First Volume of the Society's Transactions. The most grateful thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Carey for the great labour he had bestowed on this Translation, with no other assistance from the Society than a common native copyist. The Secretary was requested to send a proper number of copies to the Government here, as well as to the Court of Directors, and also to distribute them among the Members of the Society.

Read a letter from Serjeant Major Watson, dated Durbungah, 22d ultimo, submitting the Plan of an *Improved Hungarian Machine* for drawing and raising water—also one from Colonel Coombs, dated Palaveram, 26th ultimo, regretting the want of an Agricultural Society at Madras, and requesting to be supplied with American Sea Island Cotton, Havannah Tobacco, Grass, and other Seeds. The Secretary was requested to reply to Colonel Coombs, and afford him such assistance as the Society's present stock enabled him, consistently with local demands upon him. Read a letter from Mr. M. Larruleta, dated Atchipore, 27th ultimo, enclosing a letter to his address from Mr. Ryan, dated Philadelphia, 8th November last, who pro-

mises to send Cotton Seeds and Plants commissioned by Mr. Larruleta for the Society, by the first vessel that should leave that place in the ensuing spring—also one from Mr. H. Turnbull, dated 28th ultimo, submitting samples of Tobacco grown by him from the Virginia and Maryland Tobacco Seed, presented to him by the Society: and two from Mr. W. Prinsep, dated 29th ultimo and 11th instant, reporting on two specimens of Poonah and Salsette Island Silk, presented by Sir Edward Ryan, in the name of the Lord Bishop, at the meeting of the Agricultural Committee, on the 7th ultimo, and which the Secretary was requested to submit to Mr. Prinsep for his opinion thereon. The Secretary was requested to communicate the substance of Mr. Prinsep's report to His Lordship.

A letter was read from Mr. W. Smith, presenting two bottles of a superior kind of Bean, produced from a plant received by him from the Isle of France: and communicating several particulars as to the time of sowing, &c.—one also from Mr. De Verzine, dated this day, submitting a Statement and Plan of work done at Akra, from 17th November last to the end of last month, together with an Abstract and Expenditure, and also samples of Virginia, Maryland, and Persian Tobacco, and of Sea Island and Bourbon Cotton, the growth of the Farm: and a paper by Mr. John Brightman, on a mode of cultivating Artichokes here, which he had found very successful.

Sir Edward Ryan submitted a letter from Dr. Robert Tytler to Sir Robert Colquhoun, dated Gorruckpore. 2d ultimo, enclosing two Drawings, by Ensign Kewney, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, of the diseases affecting Grain, alluded to in the Doctor's letters read at the last meeting; and communicating additional particulars.

Dr. Strong presented about a maund and a half of Coffee, the produce of plants grown by him at Russapugla, and which had not been shaded.

The Secretary having submitted a recommendation of the Agricultural Committee, (at its last meeting on Thursday the 5th current,) that twenty Beegahs of the Akra Farm should be set apart for the cultivation of Grasses, Turnips, &c. with a view to the improvement of Cattle, &c. the expences whereof should be defrayed out of the General Fund of the Society; it was

Resolved, that this Fund could not bear this expense, and that as these could not be defrayed out of the Akra Fund, furnished by Government for the cultivation of Cotton, Tobacco, Silk, Sugar, and other exportable articles of Raw Produce, the measure must be delayed till a future period.

The Hydraulic Heart, communicated by Mr. Piddington, consists of a Horizontal Cylinder, part of the circumference of which is cut out, and upon this part is fixed a Chest, and in the sides, and covers of which, are valves for the admission, and expulsion of the water. The interior of this apparatus is divided into two parts, by a partition fixed to the cover, and which, at its lower edge, terminates in a moveable flap, turning on an axis in the centre of the cylinder. On the upper part of the chest is a head, terminating in a pipe, for carrying the water raised. This apparatus, as described in a plate, is fitted into a simple frame-work, to keep it upright, and is wrought by the oscillating motion of a lever, with chains and pulleys, giving motion to the flap. The moveable flap, reducing alternately the capacity of one side of the cylinder, drives out the water through the expulsion valves on the one side; while that on the other is driven in by its own weight, and this, reversed immediately by the oscillating motion, produces the same effect on the other side, which thus gives a considerable stream of water.

Mr. Maingy states that the Natives about Moulmeen prize extremely the Virginia Tobacco, which yields much larger and finer leaves than the Tobacco of that country.

Dr. Anderson, in his memorandum, thus describes the mode followed by Mr. Maingy in cultivating the Virginia Tobacco.

"The seeds were sown in a bed, and when their leaves were about three inches long they were transplanted; the ground being prepared by hoeing deep; manure was laid down in small heaps and the soil was drawn up to cover it, forming small hillocks, at the distance of from four or five feet from each other. One young Tobacco plant was planted on the top of each of these hillocks, watered and shaded, un-

til it took root. The lower leaves were removed from time to time, being small and worm eaten. When the plant was about a cubit high the top was pinched off, leaving six or seven leaves on each plant. Shoots which struck out from the axillæ of the leaves were pinched off, and the plants were mulsed every eight or ten days with the drainings of a stable. When the leaves began to change colour and assume a yellow marbled appearance, they were considered ripe, and at this time, shoots left, had thrown out blossoms. The leaves when cut were heaped together for three days in a house, when they became yellow. They were then spread in the shade to dry for eight days, after which they were tied together in bundles of three, and hung upon the rafters of a shed to dry thoroughly.

On the specimens of Rice sent by Mr. Swinton, Mr. Hurry reports that he is at a loss how to value them, as they are of kinds totally unsaleable either here or in England. Two that he had marked with red ink, would answer for the Isle of France or Eastern markets, if better cleaned. That when Major Burney was here, he (Mr. H.) had caused a quantity to be prepared in the Bengal manner in Major Burney's presence, that he might initiate the Arracan and Tavoy people. That the black kind is much valued by the Malays, and that the red is used here by our Boatmen on account of its cheapness, being the common produce of Ballasore and Cuttack, and brought here daily in boats, at prices which he thinks would effectually prevent the Arracan Rice finding its way so far.

The improved Hungarian water raising Machine described in Mr. Watson's letter, which is accompanied by a sketch, is only so far claimed by him as he has invented the method of making it work without being dependant on a spring of water from a hill, which is a great advantage in this country.

At a late Meeting of the Agricultural Committee, Sir Edward Ryan had presented in the name of the Lord Bishop, two specimens of Silk, the first fruits of the labour and attention lately applied to this production in Bombay. One specimen was from Poona, and had been raised by an Italian lately settled there, through the influence and encouragement of the Collector, Mr. Gisborne. The other specimen was from the Estate of Framjee Cowasjee, in Salsette, who has lately brought some worms and two skilful managers from China. Mr. W. Prinsep, to whom these specimens were submitted, and whose great skill and science in such matters is well known, made the following report upon them.

"No 1. *The Poonah Skein.* Letter A. No 1, or four to six cocoons, would be the denomination here of a thread of this size; harsh and dull, has very much the appearance of China Silk—but though thread is very uneven, fleecy and endy—these terms apply to the want of equal compactness in the thread; the fault arising, most probably, from some defect in bringing the different cocoon threads together—it is obviated here by a wheel which crosses the two threads as they rise wet from the basin, and serves to bind them firmly before they run into the skein on the reel. It would be a defect seriously felt by manufacturers of Silk of this size."

"No 2. *The Salsette Skein*—rather finer, but would be ranked under the same class of A. No 1, four to six cocoons. It is bright, soft and mellow, the colour not quite so pure as the Poonah Silk, but quality generally superior, and the reeling decidedly so—this thread is round, even, and strong, but it should be less endy in the skein—it is difficult to judge of this defect unless the skein has escaped handling by others—this silk is superior to any that is exported from Bengal, although single skeins are occasionally seen of equal value.

"In both the above Factories the reeling might be much improved by adopting the Bengal size of skein instead of imitating that which comes from China; it is more easily handled in the making and putting up here, as well as being more conveniently applied to general purposes in the Silk Mills of England."

Mr. Smith describes the Bean, furnished by him to the Society, as an excellent vegetable, and usually eaten in the same manner as Windsor Beans when young, and also very good in a dried state, with the skins taken off. He recommends their

being put into the ground either at the commencement of the rains or the beginning of the cold weather ; they grow like a runner and require support, as they spread very much, (three having covered a space of fifty feet) giving two crops during the season ; the time for gathering them being when the pods begin to turn white.

The following is Mr. Brightman's mode of cultivating Artichokes.

" The seed ought to be sown in the month of October, in a rich soil. When the plant is about a foot high it should be transplanted, say three or four times, every fifteen or sixteen days, before it is placed in the spot in which it is intended that it should bear. When the plant is put into the ground for the last time, the root ought to be well covered with old manure and the earth heaped up in a mound round the plant, of a pretty good circumference and about a foot high, or in proportion to the height of the plant. A small ditch should be made round the mound to hold water, which must be given very plentifully every morning and evening. By the above means, Mr. Brightman has had Artichokes in his garden, since the middle of March, every four or five days, a dozen or sixteen, up to the beginning of May."

Dr. Tytler's letter is in continuation of his last communication, and is accompanied by two beautiful drawings executed by Ensign Kewney, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry. He states that the disease of Barley and Oats, which those drawings represent, had not (after a minute search over many miles of ground along the banks of the Ganges,) been detected by him even in a single ear of Wheat,—that in instances where Wheat and Barley were intermingled in the same field, he found the disease affecting the Barley but not the Wheat, and that in his opinion the distemper does not owe its origin to moisture, because in a Jeel, in the neighbourhood of Puttergotta, he found sound Barley growing in the water, and diseased Barley on dry ground above the Jeel, from which he infers that, in this particular, the disease differs from that called Smut.

There were submitted to the Society, Statements embracing the whole operations at Akra since Mr. De Verine became Superintendent of the Farm. The Committee of Management had, at first, difficulties to overcome, both in the condition of the land and unwillingness of the Natives to work for the Society ; patience and perseverance had however overcome all these, and in the short space of six months, the Farm exhibits a most interesting appearance, ninety-seven beegahs being already covered with Cotton plants, partly in bearing ; six beegahs being under Tobacco ; three beegahs under sugar-cane ; two and a half beegahs under Indigo, raised from the Seed of Bengal, Hindoostan and the Carraccas ; and four beegahs under the West India Arrow-Root plant ; while two hundred and two more beegahs were cleared of jungle, ploughed, harrowed, and ready to receive Cotton and Tobacco Seed, so soon as a fresh supply shall arrive from America, of which the Society is in daily expectation ; the greater part of the Seed sent out by the Court of Directors, if not the whole, having failed.

The specimens of Tobacco produced from the Farm, appear to be of a quality much superior to any hitherto raised in this Country, and the Cotton appears to offer the same promise of success.

One specimen of Cotton raised at Akra, from Sea Island Seed, presented by Mr. Palmer, and planted in November last, was carefully compared with some Sea Island Cotton sent to Mr. Henley, a Member of the Society : (Cotton of the same description as this sample, in July 1830, was selling in the Liverpool market at the rate of 14d per lb.) The Gentlemen who compared these specimens, having themselves much experience in the value of Cotton of different descriptions in the markets of Europe, were of opinion that, notwithstanding the strong prejudice which exists against all Cotton grown in this Country, that the Cotton grown at Akra would, at the very lowest, fetch from 9d. to 10d. per lb., which is a higher price than the second best Cotton sent to the Liverpool market from America.

The Meeting adjourned.—*Gent. Gas.*

INSOLVENT COURT,—APRIL 23, 1831.

IN THE MATTER OF PALMER AND CO. INSOLVENTS.

The Resolutions carried at a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co. held at the Exchange Rooms on the first of February last, having obtained the signature of the requisite member of those concerned, either by themselves or their constituted Attornies; and the Court being satisfied as to the power under which such Attornies acted, Mr. Cleland this-day moved to have the resolutions sanctioned by the Court.

The following resolutions were confirmed:—

First. To commence and prosecute Actions at Law and Suits in Equity against any of the persons whose names appears as Debtors or Creditors in the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked with the Letter A. and also to defend Actions at Law and Suits in Equity brought against the Assignees by any of the persons whose names appear as Debtors or Creditors in the said Schedule, and to defray the costs to which the said Assignees may be put in respect of such Actions and Suits, out of the proceeds of the Effects of the Insolvents.

Second. To take such reasonable part of any debts due to the said Insolvent's Estate by the several persons whose names appear as Debtors in the said Schedule as may by Composition be gotten: in full discharge of Debts.

Third. To submit to arbitration any difference or dispute between the said Assignees, and the several persons whose names appear as Debtors or Creditors in the said Schedule for or on account or by reason of any thing relating to the Estate of Effects of the Insolvents.

The following resolution next came under discussion:—

Fourth. With advertence to the circumstance: that several of the Assignees are Members of Houses of Agency or otherwise engaged in transactions connected with the produce and sale of Indigo, and that a strict application of the Rule of Law which prevents Assignees from being concerned either directly or indirectly in the purchase of any part of the Insolvent's Estate, would by diminishing the number of purchasers be highly prejudicial to the Interests of the Creditors. Resolved, that the Assignees shall be at liberty to become purchasers of any of the Indigo Factories or other property of the Estate, in the same manner as other persons.

With reference to this resolution, the Court were decidedly of opinion, that consistently with the Rule of Law in England, and the Act of Parliament, it could not be confirmed in its present form. A long conversation followed, in the course of which various modes of obviating the difficulty complained of, were suggested, and the Court appeared fully sensible of the considerable depreciation the property would sustain, if the members of mercantile firms, who are Assignees, were precluded from purchasing, and an order was passed in effect as follows, which appeared to meet the wishes of all parties. That in cases when sales are made by private contract, application must be made to the Court to confirm the purchase; and when by auction, some one or more Assignees must be specially appointed to conduct such sales, and that at sales so conducted, the other Assignees be at liberty to purchase, subject to an application to the Court to have that purchase confirmed, which application the Court will advertise and appoint a day for confirming it, when such creditors as please may come in and object.

INSOLVENT COURT,—MAY 17, 1831.

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. PALMER AND CO.

Nothing particular was done in this case except that the Insolvents filed an account of the amount of their debts to the several individuals of the firm from which account it appears, that the whole of their debts sworn to and for which the Creditors have had no security or satisfaction amounts to Sa. Rs. 76,86,012.

The case stands over.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM PRINSEP.

Mr. Turton having on a former day obtained a Rule Nisi why Messrs. Cullen and Brown, the constituted Attornies of Alexander Brodie, the Executor, and certain persons, the Legatees under the Will of William David Brodie, should not make their election of either the joint Estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co. or of the separate Estate of W. Prinsep, from which to receive their dividends; appeared this day to have it made absolute. *Mr. Cleland* on behalf of Messrs. Cullen and Brown was heard in opposition. He contended that his clients did not hold sufficient authority to make the election and that the present application was made too soon. The Court ordered that the dividend of this claim be postponed till the 17th August; but afterwards *Mr. Turton*, with consent of *Mr. Cleland*, applied to the Court to withdraw that order and give leave to argue the case on the merits, *Mr. Cleland* admitting the sufficiency of the power to his clients. Leave was granted to renew the motion on Friday next, when the case will be heard on the merits.

MAY 20, 1831.

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. PALMER AND CO.

Mr. Strettell on behalf of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore applied for the confirmation of the purchase of Nundolollpen Indigo Factory by the Baboo from the Assignees. Sale confirmed.

IN THE MATTER OF W. PRINSEP.

The application in this matter was again resumed this day, when the Court ordered that no dividend should be paid on the claim of the executor and legatees of Browdie, without further leave of the Court, and that if any dividend should be made before the 17th Aug. by order of Court, such dividend should be made without reserving any thing in respect of this claim except the third part of the monies in the hands of the Assignee, which by act is directed to be reserved until one year shall have elapsed for the publication in the *London Gazette*, of the notice of the Insolvent's petition having been filed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Houlton, G. F. Mr.; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 11th or Patna division, may 3.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 1ST APRIL TO 13TH MAY.]

Agar, S. D. ensign; 55th regt. n. i. leave from 1st may to 15th june, in extension to remain at the presidency for the purpose of submitting an application for leave to proceed to Europe, for one year, april 29.

Aitken, R. lieutenant; 6th l. c. appointed to act as adjutant to the regt. vice lieut. and adjutant Watt, absent, april 25.

Alcock, C. B. P. lieutenant; engineers, leave from 15th april to 15th nov. on medical certificate, to visit the hills North of Deyrah, april 5.

Alexander, Robert, ensign; to be lieut. without purchase, 29th sept. 1830, april 18.

Allan, A. T. gentleman; to be ensign vice E. Lockyer, 29th sept. 1830, april 18.

Andrews, C. captain; 64th regt. n. i. to officiate as major of brigade, april 12.

Ball, Robert, lieutenant; from half pay 59th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, 23th sept. 1830, april 18.

Barker, John, Private, of the European regt. is, at his own request transferred to the artillery, april 12.

Baynes, Francis, ensign; from the 88th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, 30th sept. 1830, april 18.

Bevan, Rowland, ensign; from the 11th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, 30th sept. 1830, april 18.

Bignell, William, captain; 63d regt. n. i. leave for eighteen months to proceed to the Mauritius and to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, april 21.

Blackwood, J. assistant surgeon; 50th regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th july, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, april 8.

Blythe, John David, ensign; from the 1st West India regt. to be ensign, vice W. Lockyer, 29th sept. 1830, april 18.

Boscaven — lieutenant; commanding the Mug Sebundy corps, an extension of leave for health until the 1st nov. next, to remain at the presidency for health, may 13.

Bradshaw, William, sergeant; appointed quarter master sergeant to the 22d regt. n. i. at Keitah, april 13.

Briggs, W. T. lieutenant; 74th regt. n. i. leave from 20th jan. to 10th march to visit Akyab, on medical certificate, april 12.

Brown, C. B., C. brigadier; horse artillery, leave from 1st may to 1st Aug. to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs, april 19.

Brown, James, lieutenant; 57th foot, to be captain, vice Hunt, 23th sept. 1830, april 18.

Bruce, H. A. assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty with the artillery at Dum Dum, april 12.

Campbell, R. lieut. interpreter and quarter master; 43d regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th sept. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Landour, on private affairs; april 7.

- Campbell, A. assistant surgeon; 3d brigade horse artillery, appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour, vice Fisher, april 25.
- Campbell, R. M. lieutenant; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 33d n. i. vice ensign Sandeman, absent on medical certificate, april 26.
- Charteris, R. L. R. lieutenant; 65th regt. n. i. appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master, april 21.
- Clapperton, J. B. surgeon; 6th l. c. appointed to officiate as superintending surgeon to the Cawnpore circle, april 22.
- Colebrooke, Thomas Elliott, supernumerary ensign; 13th regt. n. i. brought on the effective strength of the regt. from the 22d april 1831, vice D. M. Brodie, deceased, may 6.
- Conolly, Edw. rd Barry, supernumerary lieutenant; 6th regt. l. c. brought on the effective strength of the regt. from the 10th april 1831, vice W. Parker, deceased, april 22.
- Conran, J. W. lieutenant; 64th regt. n. i. to act as station staff at Dacca, april 2.
- Cooke, Bryan William Darwin, lieutenant; 56th regt. n. i. furlough to Europe, for health, april 22.
- Cooper, Henry, color sergeant; appointed quarter master to the 59th regt. n. i. at Allahabad, april 13.
- Cooper, J. C. ensign; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master, to the 49th regt. n. i. vice lieut. Elwall, absent, april 14.
- Coventry, C. captain; 32d regt. n. i. leave from 28th feb. to 31st aug. to remain at Bareilly and visit Cawnpore on private affairs, april 8.
- Craigie, G. assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Azimgurh, to officiate as assistant marine surgeon, may 6.
- Darling, Charles Henry, ensign; to be lieut. without purchase, 29th sept. 1830, april 18.
- Davidson, A. captain; 13th regt. n. i. and assistant to the political agent North East frontier, leave for eighteen months to proceed to New South Wales via Isle of France, for health, may 13.
- Davidson, M. D. Alexander, assistant surgeon; appointed to the 32d regt. n. i., april 2.
- Day, J. L. captain; 8th regt. n. i. leave from 10th may to 10th nov. to visit Simla, and Kotgurh, on medical certificate, april 26.
- DeSaumarez, S. F. gentleman; to be ensign, vice Darling, 1st oct. 1830, april 18.
- Dixon, F. G. P. M. cadet; infantry, (doing duty with 2d n. i.) leave from 10th may to 10th july to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service, april 26.
- Eckford, J. surgeon; appointed to officiate as superintending surgeon, vice mr. Tweedie, absent, april 22.
- Ellis, R. R. W. ensign; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master, to the 23d n. i. vice lieut. Platt, absent, april 4.
- Elliott, E. K. ensign; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 43d regt. n. i. vice lieut. Campbell, absent, april 15.
- Fisher, F. H. assistant surgeon; 1st regt. n. i. doing duty at Landour, leave from 1st may to 15th nov. to remain in the mountains, North of Deyrah, on private affairs, april 25.
- Garden, A. surgeon; garrison surgeon, Agra medical staff, leave from 30th april to 30th oct. to visit the hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs, april 27.
- Garstin, H. captain; 10th regt. l. c. to the temporary command of the 5th local horse, april 29.

- Gascoyne, C. M.** cornet; 5th regt. l. c. leave from 1st april to 15th nov. to visit the hill provinces, in the neighbourhood of Kotgurb, on medical certificate, april 4.
- Ginders, T.** assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty with his majesty's 3d Buffs, april 22.
- Gould, T.** lieut. interpreter and quarter master; 11th regt. n. i. leave from 20th march to 20th may, to visit the Sand Heads, on medical certificate, april 5.
- Graham, M. D. James,** assistant surgeon; medical department, to be surgeon from the 7th may 1831, vice C. Hunter, deceased, may 13.
- Green, James,** acting corporal; European regt. promoted to sergeant and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 74th regt. n. i. at Chittagong, april 13.
- Griffiths, G.** lieutenant; 13th regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 15th dec. to visit the presidency, preparatory to making application for furlough to Europe, april 29.
- Gullan, D.** assistant surgeon; appointed to act as garrison surgeon and medical store keeper at Agra, vice surgeon Garden, absent, april 27.
- Guthrie, M. D. Hugh,** assistant surgeon; medical department, to be surgeon from the 18th april 1831, vice J. Woolley, deceased, may 6.
- Hall, T.** major; commanding the Bareilly provincial battalion, leave for eight months, to proceed to Mussoory in the hills, for health, may 6.
- Hart, T. B.** assistant surgeon; 37th regt. n. i. leave from 20th april to 20th nov. to remain in the hills North of Deyrah on medical certificate, april 7.
- Hopkins, P.** lieutenant; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 27th regt. n. i. vice lieut. Plumbe, absent, april 5.
- Horner, J.** ensign; 55th foot, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Cary promoted 7th jan. 1831, cancels ensign Wake's promotion to this vacancy, april 8.
- Hunt, Robert,** brevet major; 57th foot, to be major, vice Shadforth, 23th sept. 1830, april 18.
- Hurley, C.** assistant steward; subordinate medical department, leave from 16th april to 16th jan. 1832, to proceed to Landour on medical certificate, april 26.
- Huthwaite, E.** captain; 3d battalion artillery, leave from 2d may to 2d nov. on medical certificate, with permission to remain at Bareilly and to visit Simla, april 18.
- Hylop, M.** lieutenant; 59th regt. n. i. appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 11th regt. n. i. vice lieut. Gould deceased, april 18.
- Ivers, Thomas,** sergeant; appointed quarter master sergeant to the 70th regt. n. i. at Baitool, april 18.
- Jackson, J.** assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty with his majesty's 16th foot, april 19.
- Jenner, B. W. R.** ensign; 64th regt. n. i. leave from 25th march to 30th april, to remain at Sheerpore, on urgent private affairs, april 19.
- Keeir, M. D., A.** assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty with his majesty's 3d regt. or Buffs, april 19.
- Keiller, D. C.** lieutenant; 6th regt. n. i. leave from 8th april to 15th june to remain at the presidency on private affairs, april 22.
- King, J.** lieutenant; European regt. leave from 15th Jan. to 28th march, in extension to enable him to rejoin, april 12.
- Laing, A.** assistant surgeon; attached to his majesty's 49th regt. to proceed by water and do duty with the 64th regt. n. i., april 22.
- Lamb, Y.** lieutenant; 51st regt. n. i. to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Somerville, resigns the appointment, april 13.

- Lane, Edward, captain; 57th foot, from the 1st foot, to be captain, vice Daveney, who exchanges, 21st sept. 1830, april 18.
- Laughton, R. assistant surgeon; 2d regt. l. c. leave from 10th may to 10th oct. to visit Simla, on medical certificate, april 30.
- Lewis, H. T. ensign; to be lieut. without purchase, vice Richardson, promoted, 22d feb. 1831, april 8.
- Lightfoot, S. assistant surgeon; appointed assistant surgeon to the civil station of Juanpore, vice Davidson, resigned, april 29.
- Lockyer, Edmund, ensign; to be lieut. without purchase, 29th sept. 1830, april 18.
- Lockyer, William, ensign; to be lieut. without purchase. 29th sept. 1830, april 18.
- Loft, Thomas Capel, ensign; from the 92d foot, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Brown, 30th sept. 1830, april 18.
- Lomer, O. lieutenant; 21st regt. n. i. to the officiating situation of 2d in command of the Mhairwarrah local battalion, april 29.
- Loughnan, J. M. cornet; 10th regt. l. c. leave from 15th may to 20th nov. on medical certificate, to remain at Jubbulpore, april 20.
- Louis, J. T. captain; 29th regt. n. i. leave from 1st april to 1st july, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate, april 12.
- MacCarthy, William Justin, 2d lieutenant; from the Ceylon regt. to be lieut. without purchase, 30th sept. 1830, april 18.
- Macdonald, J. B. assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty, until further orders, with the 3d regt. l. c., april 11.
- Macdonald, J. B. assistant surgeon; permanently posted to the 3d regt. l. c. vice Spry, appointed to a civil station, april 19.
- Macdonnel, James, assistant surgeon; from the 55th foot, to be surgeon, vice Evans, promoted 21st sept. 1830, april 18.
- Mackenzie, H. captain; 74th regt. n. i. leave for 10 months to proceed to Singapore and China, via Bombay, for health, april 22.
- Mackenzie, R. captain; 15th regt. n. i. leave from 22d march to 22d june, to remain at the presidency on urgent private affairs, april 7.
- Macra, J. M. surgeon; 27th regt. n. i. leave from 11th april to 13th july, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate, april 25.
- Magrath, J. assistant surgeon; appointed to assume medical charge of the 4th company of pioneers, april 29.
- Maidman, W. R. lieutenant; appointed to act as adjutant to the 2d brigade horse artillery, vice lieut. Dashwood, absent, april 20.
- Mainwaring, H. G. ensign; 13th regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th july, to visit Saugor on private affairs, april 8.
- Mann, John, captain; of the 57th foot, brevet, to be major in the army, 22d july 1830, april 18.
- McGrath, F. V. lieutenant; 62d regt. n. i. (doing duty with the 52d regt. n. i.) leave from 15th may to 15th oct. to visit Patna and the presidency on urgent private affairs, april 21.
- McKinnon, C. assistant surgeon; appointed to assume medical charge of the 12th n. i. vice surgeon Eckford, absent, april 22.
- McNaghten, R. A. captain; 61st regt. n. i. leave from 5th feb. to 5th aug. to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, april 7.
- Miles, F. A. lieutenant; 3d battalion artillery, leave from 2d june to 2d nov. to visit Lucknow, on private affairs, april 29.
- Milner, F. C. lieutenant; 36th regt. n. i. leave from 15th june to 15th oct. to visit Mirzapore and Dinapore, on private affairs, april 22.
- Money, E. K. cornet; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 2d l. c. vice lieut. Burton, april 7.

Nicolson, P. ensign; 28th regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 30th june, in extension to enable him to rejoin, april 30.

O'Callaghan, K. C. B. sir Robert, lieutenant general the hon'ble; appointed to the staff of the army in the East Indies, at the presidency of Madras, vice lieutenant general sir G. T. Walker, retired, april 8.

Parker, C. lieutenant-colonel; removed from the 6th and posted to the 5th battalion artillery, april 8.

Pearson, J. T. assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Midnapore, leave for one month from the 10th may, on urgent private affairs, may 13.

Phillips, J. C. cadet; to proceed by water and to join and to do duty with the 63d regt. n. i. at Berhampore, april 13.

Pollock, C. B., G. lieutenant-colonel; removed from the 5th and posted to the 6th battalion artillery, april 8.

Putnam, William Frederick, lieutenant; from half pay, 101st foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, 28th sept. 1830, april 18.

Richards, Samuel, serjeant; appointed quarter master serjeant to the 33d regt. n. i. at Cawnpore, april 13.

Richardson, J. lieutenant; 40th foot, to be captain of a company without purchase, vice Dalrymple deceased, 22d feb. 1831, april 8.

Robertson, J. lieutenant; 70th regt. n. i. leave from 10th april to 10th oct. to proceed to Jubbulpore and eventually to the presidency on medical certificate, april 11.

Sandeman, R. T. ensign, interpreter and quarter master; 33d regt. n. i. leave from 6th april to 6th feb. 1832, on medical certificate, to visit Mussoorie, april 14.

Saunders, William John, lieutenant; from the 75th foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, 28th sept. 1830, april 18.

Savage, C. captain; 27th regt. n. i. leave from 16th march to 16th march 1832, to visit the hill provinces, North of Deyrah on medical certificate, april 12.

Scott, J. captain; 3d brigade horse artillery, leave from 1st may to 1st dec. to remain in the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate, april 22.

Seaton, F. lieutenant, interpreter and quarter master; 66th regt. n. i. appointed to act as district and station staff, april 27.

Shadforth, Thomas, brevet lieutenant-colonel; 57th foot, to be lieutenant-col. without purchase, 28th sept. 1830, april 18.

Shakespeare, W. T. ensign; 13th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Pearson, resigned, 11th march 1831, april 8.

Shepherd, James, quarter master serjeant; 59th regt. n. i. appointed serjeant major to the regt. vice Fitzpatrick, april 13.

Skeavington, G. Veterinary surgeon; 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery, leave from 6th march to 15th june, to remain at Dum Dum, on private affairs, april 12.

Skene, G. ensign; 53d regt. n. i. leave from 30th march to 30th april, to remain at Bheerbhoom on medical certificate, april 22.

Skinner, J. lieutenant; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 61st regt. n. i. vice lieutenant Turner, absent, april 14.

Smith, L. 2d lieutenant; 2d battalion artillery, leave from 15th april to 15th oct. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate, april 11.

Spence, John, gentleman, to be ensign; vice Alexander, 30th sept. 1830, april 18.

Starkey, S. C. ensign; 63d regt. n. i. appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master, april 21.

Stephen, J. lieutenant; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 19th n. i. vice ensign Dougan, absent, april 25.

Stewart, H. S. cadet; infantry; doing duty with 4th regt. n. i. leave from 23d march to 23d sept. on medical certificate, to proceed on the river and eventually to Calcutta, april 4.

- Struthers, W. captain : 14th regt. n. i. leave from 2d april to 2d oct. to visit Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and the hill provinces in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs, april 11.
- Sturt, William Milner Neville, captain ; 10th regt. n. i. furlough to Europe, for private affairs, april 22.
- Taylor, R. lieutenant ; 65th regt. n. i. leave from 18th march to 18th sept. to visit Fetteh Gurb, on private affairs, april 20.
- Teulon, P. captain ; 1st regt. n. i. to officiate as commandant of the palace guards at Delhi, vice Grant, absent, may 6.
- Thomas, C. H. lieutenant ; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 11th regt. n. i. vice lieut. Gould indisposed, april 25.
- Thomas, R. A. captain ; 48th regt. n. i. leave from 10th march to 2d april, in extension to enable him to rejoin, april 22.
- Thompson, John, hospital apprentice ; attached to the 3d battalion artillery, is discharged the service, april 2.
- Thornton, H. J. assistant surgeon ; appointed to do duty with his majesty's 3d regt. of foot, april 2.
- Thynne, George, the right hon'ble lord ; 40th foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Lewis, promoted 22d feb. 1831, april 18.
- Todd, F. B. lieutenant ; appointed to act as adjutant to the left Wing of the 11th regt. n. i. detached on Escort duty, april 19.
- Tratt, John, sergeant ; late of the Madras European regt. transferred to the town major's list, to fill a vacancy in the Calcutta town guards, april 5.
- Troup, J. R. lieutenant and adjutant ; 36th regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 15th aug. to visit Lucknow, on urgent private affairs, april 26.
- Tulloch, J. major ; 43d regt. n. i. leave from 23d april to 23d oct. to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs, april 7.
- Tweedie, T. surgeon ; 11th regt. n. i. leave from 17th march to 17th June, to visit Benares, on private affairs, april 12.
- Tytler, A. F. lieutenant ; 33d regt. n. i. leave from 25th april to 25th oct. to visit the hill provinces North of Deyrah Dhoon, on urgent private affairs, april 7.
- Tytler, G. A. gentleman, to be ensign ; by purchase, vice Shakspeare, promoted 11th march 1831, april 8.
- Vanrenen, J. H. lieutenant ; 25th regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 15th sept. to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, april 26.
- Vickers, C. R. ensign ; 52d regt. n. i. leave from 25th may to 25th sept. to visit Arrah, on urgent private affairs, april 11.
- Wade, Mark Thornhill, assistant apothecary ; permitted to resign the service of the hon'ble company, april 22.
- Waring, E. S. S. cornet ; 6th regt. l. c. leave from 15th april to 15th oct. to visit Meerut, on urgent private affairs, april 7.
- Washbourne, R. assistant surgeon ; directed to do duty with the 59th regt. n. i. april 29.
- Washbourne, Robert, assistant surgeon ; appointed garrison assistant surgeon at Allahabad, vice assistant surgeon John Bowron, resigned, may 6.
- Waugh, A. S. lieutenant ; corps of engineers, to be adjutant, vice Laughton, april 13.
- Wilson, Hugh Campbell, lieutenant ; 25th regt. n. i. to be adjt. vice Vanrenen, resigned, april 25.
- Wilson, William, lieutenant-colonel ; 31st regt. n. i. furlough to Europe, for health, april 29.
- Worseley, T. lieutenant-colonel ; 33d regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th nov. to visit Benares, on private affairs, april 7.
- Wyndham, H. ensign ; 2d regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 15th july, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service, april 26.
- Ximenes, H. J. mr. of the pension establishment ; permitted to return to Europe, on medical certificate, april 29.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 21, 1831.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Cotton*; market steady.—*Rice*; Exports to England during the week 2,600 Bags.—*Sugar*; market continues in a very inactive state.—*Saltpetre*; in steady demand.—*Raw Silk*; in request in our quotations are readily obtained.—*Lac Dye*; dull.—*Shell Lac*; the Americans have determined to hold off from purchasing at present, calculating that prices will fall; this has created a temporary depression in the article but cannot continue for any length of time, more particularly when it is known that limits from English as well as American Houses have been given for extensive purchases as high as Sa. Rs. 40 per Bazar maund.—*Safflower*; none in the market.—*Borax and Tincal* very dull.—*Hemp and Jute*; without enquiry during the week.—*Indigo*; prospects generally throughout the respective Districts are favourable.—*Opium*; a few lots changed hands during the week for shipment to China by the *Falcon*, at Sa. Rs. 1760 for Patna and Sa. Rs. 1755 per Chest for Benares.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—All descriptions are exceedingly dull.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; market dull during the week.—*Turkey Red Yarn*; demand very steady, and prices are on the rise.—*Beer*; market looking down.—*Bottles*; Liverpool and Scotch considerable sales were effected two days ago at Sa. Rs. 11 to 12 per 100.—*Brandy*; prices daily advancing.—*French Claret*; market completely overstocked, and sales can only be effected by Outcry, at a great sacrifice.—**METALS**—*Copper*; no sales of any consequence have been effected during the week.—*Iron*; considerable transactions have taken place in this metal at the rate quoted.—*Speltre*; 3000 to 4000 maunds were sold a few days ago at Ct. Rs. 5-12 per Factory maund.—*Lead*; in very moderate enquiry.—*Steel, Swedish*; demand steady.—*English* without enquiry.

Freight to London.—£4 per Ton of 20 Cwt. for Dead Weight; £5 to £6 per Ton of 50 Cubic feet for measurement Goods: these latter rates are likely to improve as it is currently reported that the quantity of Tonnage this season for Bengal will be very small.—At Bombay, Light Freight for London has risen to 8 Guineas per Ton.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 23, 1831.

MEAT, (Goats)—Rather yellow and spongy in general—Beef, 1st sort, scarce—Patna and country Sheep Mutton, Goat Mutton, Lamb and Kid: prime pieces of these can be had only during the early part of the morning—Fresh Pork, of the 1st quality comes to the market every morning.

GAME, (Jungle Cheera)—Gone out.

RABBITS, (Khurgosh)—come to the bazar every morning.

FOWLS, (Moorghee)—No variation in the market.

FISH, (Mutchlee)—Mangoe-Fish, (*Tubsah Mutchlee*) with Roes, come to the market every morning in excellent condition—Cockup, (*Bekhte*) Bonspottah, and Kankelah Fish, rather scarce, and are sold during the early part of the morning at most extravagant prices—Good Tank Fish, viz. Roo-ee and Cutla, of an excellent flavour, if boiled, stewed, or roasted, can be had every morning at Lallah Baboo's bazar, on the Chitpore-road, at only 4 annas per seer.

VEGETABLES, (Turkaree)—Asparagus, (*Paragras*) a small quantity come to the market every morning—Young Radish, (*Moolee*) come to the market every morning—Pulwul, plentiful—Potatoes, (*Belatee Aloo*) both Batavia and DC, in abundance—Sweet Potatoes, (*Shukurkund Aloo*) scarce—Turnips, (*Shulghum*), indifferent, a few procurable—Love Apples, (*Belaty Bygun*) getting scarce—Cabbage, (*Cobee*) small, and indifferent, a few procurable every morning—Brenjals, (*Bygun*) indifferent, and scarce—Pumpkins, (*Kuddoo*) plentiful—Sweet Pumpkins, (*Kuddema*) plentiful—Water Cresses, (*Halim*) procurable every morning—Spinnage, scarce—Greens, (*Saug*) of all kinds, immense quantity in the bazar.

FRUIT, (Phul)—Peaches, (*Peach Phul*) come to the market every morning—Lecbees, come to the market every morning in abundance—Jamrools, come to the market every morning—Rose Apples, (*Golaub-Jaum*) still plentiful—Ripe Mangoes, improving, and come to the market every morning—Musk-Melons, (*Phootee*), plentiful—Water Melons, (*Turbooj*) rather small, and indifferent—Bull's-Heart, (*Nona Attah*), plentiful—Guavas, (*Geeaboo*) scarce and indifferent—Kasoor, plentiful—Sugar Canes, (*Ook*) plentiful—Cucumber, (*Kheerah*) plentiful—Plantains, (*Kellau*) in perfection—Country Almonds, (*Dassees Buddam*) plentiful—Papiahs, plentiful—Green Mangoes, (*Cutchi Aumb*) getting scarce.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

<i>Dte.</i>	<i>Vessels' Names.</i>	<i>Tns</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
Apr				
25	Irt. <i>barque</i>	310	W. Hoodless, ..	Liverpool 14th November.
29	Thistle, <i>schooner</i>	30	A. Macdonald, ..	Rangoon 17th April.
30	Bounty Hall,	250	T. Jackson, ..	Liverpool 4th December.
May				
1	Virginia <i>brig</i>	160	J. Hullock, ..	Bombay 19th Feb. & Madras 23d April.
2	Cecelia, <i>brig</i>	220	P. Roy, ..	Penang 9th April.
3	William Wilson,	..	A. Landale, ..	Madras 27th April.
6	Hero of Malown,	487	J. M. W. ..	London 24th Nov. and Cape 20th Feb.
7	Elizabeth,	350	John Currie, ..	London 13th Dec. and Cape 23d Feb.
10	Lady Melville,	1263	R. Clifford, ..	London 23d January.
11	Childe Harold,	463	T. Leach, ..	London 29th Nov. and Lisbon 10th Jan.
11	Research, <i>barque</i>	253	W. T. Strettell,	Liverpool 1st January.
12	John Taylor,	428	John Crawford,	Liverpool 1st January.
13	Capricorn, <i>brig</i>	..	R. Smith, ..	Mauritius 1 Feb. Trinc., Madras 7 May.
13	Elizabeth, <i>brig</i>	..	Lt. R. Lloyd,	Mergue 30th April.
14	Sumatra, <i>barque</i>	366	D. Cardozo, ..	Covelong 5th and Madras 9th May.
16	Robarts,	726	P. Murray, ..	Bourbon 5 March Mad. Covelong 10 May
17	Alexander,	..	Henry Wake, ..	Bourbon 6 Feb Mad 1 Covelong 12 May
17	David Clark,	608	J. B. Viles,	Madras 11th May.
19	Caroline, <i>brig</i> (Amr.)	..	W. Graham, ..	Philadelphia.
20	Thames,	1330	J. K. Forbes, ..	London 26th Jan. & Madras 16th May.
21	Brougham, <i>barque</i>	..	J. R. Bowman, ..	Akayab 16th May.
21	Memnon, <i>barque</i>	..	J. Pattinson,	Liverpool 13th November.
21	Fifeshire, <i>barque</i>	228	W. Crawley,	Madras 16th May.

Departures.

Apr				
26	Diedericka, <i>bk.</i> (Dutch)	222	..	Batavia.
27	Dronau,	355	J. McKenzie, ..	Mauritius.
30	Jean Henry, (French)	272	P. Baudwin, ..	Bordeaux.
..	Linnaeus, <i>barque</i>	350	P. Winder, ..	Mauritius.
..	Wade, (American)	350	T. Cunningham,	Boston.
May				
9	Catherine,	522	B. Fenn, ..	London.
..	Sapphire, (American)	400	W. Gould, ..	New York.
10	Emily,	252	A. Black, ..	Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
13	Red Rover, <i>barque</i>	255	W. Clifton, ..	Straits and China.
15	Thistle, <i>schooner</i>	30	A. Macdonald,	..
16	Cavendish Bentinck,	372	D. R. Taylor, ..	Bombay.
20	City of Edinburgh,	500	L. McKinnon, ..	London.
21	Falcon,	170	D. Ovenstone, ..	Straits and China.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per William Wilson, from Madras.—Lord Bishop of Calcutta ; Mrs. Horner and 2 Children ; Miss Showers ; Doctor Spon ; Lieut. Paterson, 50th M. N. Infantry ; Mr. G. Hayne.

Per Hero of Malown, from London.—Mrs. Watson ; Mrs. Bignell ; Misses Watson and Gunning ; General Watson ; Mr. Mathews ; Mr. Cunliffe. *From the Cape.*—Miss Herbert ; Captain Watson.

Per Nerbuddah, from Madras.—Mrs. Duncan.

Per Lady Melville, from London.—Mrs. Mactier ; Mrs. Fraser ; Miss Helen Fraser ; A. Campbell, Esq. C. S. ; Captain A. Hervey and W. Mactier, in charge of the Troops ; Captain Conroy, H. M. 49th Regt. ; Lieutenant Keating, ditto 13th Regt. ; Ensigns Murray, Eager and Boyes, 16th Regt. ; Mr. Wm. Scott ; Mr. T. Starroch, Cadet ; Mr. J. Davidson, Free Merchant ; Mr. A. Boyd, Mariner ; Mr. R. Hunter, and Mr. A. M'Leod ; Mrs. C. Voysey, Mrs. M. Berry, Annah and Mary Berry ; 150 Company's Recruits, 9 Women and 5 Children.

Per Ship Child Harold, from London.—Lieut. Chas. Fowle, 65th N. I. ; Rowland Money, Esq. Writer ; G. H. Gordon, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 16th Foot ; Mr. C. Fowle, Son of Lieut. Fowle.

Per Sumatra.—Mrs. White and two Children ; Monsr. L'Abbee Guerias, Monsr. Lutingy ; Mr. James Stainton ; Pachee Aratoon and Son ; Cassam Beg, Zakarea and Hannah, Armenians.

Per David Clark.—Mrs. Stokes and Child, and Captain Stokes.

Departures.

Per Drogan, to the Isle of France.—Capt. Bignell.

Per Lord Melville, to London.—Mrs. Petit and Child, and — Toone, Esq. Civil Service.

Per Catherine, B. Fenn, for London.—Mrs. Dore ; Miss Dougal ; Col. Wilson ; Captains Christie, Dore, Burchall, and Sturt ; Lieutenants Elton, Hotham, and Cook ; Ensign Burton ; Cornet Molachowske ; — Stanforth, Esq. ; G. Dougal, Esq. and — Hodgskinson, Esq.

Per Gleniffer.—Lieut. Jenkins and Mr. Middleton.

Per Barque Falcon.—Mrs. Wemyss, Captain C. F. Gower and Jas. McPherson, Esq.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| April 8 | At Dinapore, the Lady of E. M. Sandford, Jun. Esq. of a Daughter. |
| 20 | Midnapore, the Lady of Capt. H. Templer, 7th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter. |
| 21 | Noacolly, the Lady of C. G. Blgrave, Esq. of a Son. |
| 23 | Chittagong, the Lady of Lieut. Worsley, 74th Regt. N. I. of a Son. |
| 25 | Lucknow, the Lady of Lt. J. Remington, 12th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter. |
| 25 | Kurnaul, the Lady of Lieut. George St. Patrick Lawrence, 2d Light Cavalry of a Daughter. |
| 25 | Howrah, the Lady of Mr. J. Randle, of a Son. |
| 27 | the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, the Wife of Assistant Apothecary John Wilson, of a Son. |
| May 2 | Colgong, the Lady of J. V. Hanes, Esq. of a Son. |
| 2 | Sanson Seal, the Lady of Col. Cumming, of the Ben. Cavalry, of a Son. |
| 3 | Lucknow, the Lady of Capt. John Fitzgerald, of a Son. |

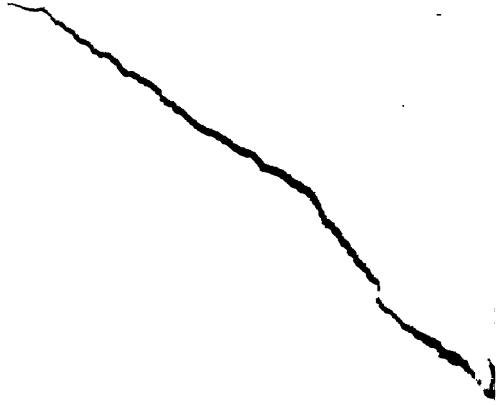
- May 3 At Agra, the Lady of Capt. T. Polwhele, of the 42nd Regt. B. N. I. of a Son.
 3 Calcutta, the Lady of G. Gregory, Esq. of a Daughter.
 3 Serampore, Mrs. John Marshman, of a Son.
 4 Bassuldee Factory, near Dacca, Mrs. James Bluett, of a Daughter.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a Daughter.
 5 Calcutta, the Lady of Geo. Johnson, Esq. of a Daughter.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Jones, of a Daughter.
 7 Calcutta, the Lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq. of a Son.
 11 Calcutta, the Lady of G. A. Bushby, Esq. of a Son.
 11 Calcutta, Mrs. R. B. Richardson, of a Son.
 11 Calcutta, the Lady of M. Z. Shircore, Esq. of a Son.
 12 Sydabad, the Lady of S. M. Vardon, Esq. of a Son and Heir.
 13 Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph A. Camell, of a Son.
 13 Park Street, the Lady of Mr. Chas. Warden, of a Daughter.
 14 Serampore, Mrs. J. B. Dorrett, of a Daughter.
 18 Howrah, Mrs. John Wood, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- April 27 At Cawnpore, Major B. Halfhide, H. M. 44th Regt. to Elizabeth,
 Daughter of the late Richard Kinchant, Esq. Madras Civil Service.
 27 Secundrabad, Captain Robert Alexander, Jaina, to Charlotte, eldest
 Daughter of Major Josiah Stewart, Resident at Hydrabad.
 27 Calcutta, at the Roman Catholic Church of Nesso Senhora das Dores,
 Michael de Souza, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Thos. de Souza
 and Co. and youngest Son of the late Thos. de Souza, Esq. to Louisa
 Petronilla, 2d daughter of Mrs. A. M. Gonsalves, of Durrumtollah.
 23 Saugor, Lieut. John De Fountain, of the 56th Regt. N. I. to Frances
 Foquett, fifth Daughter of R. Foquett, Esq. Isle of Wight.
 29 Calcutta, Mr. S. F. Rice, of Syllidah, Commercolly, to Catharine,
 Daughter of the late John Shuttleworth, Esq. of Bromley Middlesex.
 May 5 Calcutta, St. John's Cathedral, John Hunter, Esq. of the Civil Service,
 eldest Son of Sir C. S. Hunter, Baronet, to Louisa Anne Fergusson,
 eldest Daughter of the late Captain Garstin, of H. M. 88th Foot.
 9 Fort William, Mr. John Gleeson, to Mrs. Sarah Anne Twiss.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 9 At Sea, Richard Udny, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.
 Mar. 31 Chicacole, Lieut. D. Flyters, 41st Regt. Madras N. I.
 April 5 Bellary, Colonel Snow, 5th Madras Native Infantry.
 11 Lohoghat, Alexander, the son of Assistant Surgeon A. K. Lindesay,
 58th Regt. N. I. aged one year and two months.
 12 Kurnal, Michael Gorman, Riding Master 2nd Light Cavalry, aged 49.
 16 Sylhet, W. J. Turquand, Esq. Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.
 18 Jeypoor, Amelia, the infant daughter of A. De Fountain, Esq. aged 5
 months.
 21 Calcutta, Mary Anne, the beloved Wife of Mr. G. H. Huttman,
Government Gazette Press, aged 30 years.
 21 Kidderpore, Reverend John Adam, aged 27 years and 9 months.
 21 Sylhet, Elizabeth Caroline, the Wife of Mr. J. C. Woodward, of Chirra
 Poonjee, aged 16 years and 8 months.
 22 Nunglow, Sylhet, Ensign David Hay Brodie, aged 22 years.
 22 Calcutta, Harriet Erskine Fularton, the infant Daughter of R. M. Ro-
 nald, Esq. aged 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days.
 23 Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Pratt, Lady of Charles Maclean Pratt, Esq. In-
 digo Planter, aged 36 years and 9 months.
 28 Calcutta, Ann, the Wife of Mr. T. M. Gale, aged 33 years and 5 months.
 28 Calcutta, Miss Mary Halliday Byrn, aged 1 year and 8 days.
 29 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Frisby, aged 35 years.
 29 Ailahabad, the infant son of the late Captain A. Fuller, aged 1 month
 and 18 days.



THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

No. XIX.—JULY, 1831.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
Mary Annerley,.....	363
Fragment, by R. Calder Campbell,.....	373
Some Passages in the life of Wm. Green, Mariner,	374
Stanzas,	392
The Suicide's Grave,.....	394
Moore's Life of Byron,.....	395
Modern Delhi,	427
A Sketch,	442

BENGAL GENERAL REGISTER.

The Rains—The Storm,.....	115
Asiatic Society—Physical Class,.....	116
The Insolvent Act,	117
Insolvents' Court,.....	118
Fort William, Financial Department,.....	119

MISCELLANEA.

Civil and Military Appointments,	81
Commercial Intelligence,	87
Shipping Arrivals and Departures,.....	88
Arrival and Departure of Passengers,.....	89
Domestic Occurrences,.....	90

MARY ANNERLEY.

Mary Annerley was born in the country, and had abode there during the short seventeen years which had passed away of her quiet, and, till lately, happy life. The maiden purity of her heart was preserved unsullied amidst the shades that surrounded her humble dwelling. Remote equally from poverty and wealth, she performed the domestic duties which devolved on her, undegraded by any servile occupation. The produce of her father's farm was abundantly sufficient to provide for the comforts of his family, and cheerfulness reigned through every department of their small establishment. All the sweet links of home-affections were twined around Mary's heart, filling it with such blessed feelings as gilded with a ray of sunshine, her humblest avocations. The very air—the green trees—the blue sky—the smooth stream—were pregnant with delight to her, and her mind blessed by its own piety, seldom went out into the future to search for objects to rest upon. If she tired of her employment within the house she stepped to the door and looked upon the face of nature, dislodging from every nook of her heart, by this gentle remedy, all spleen and discontent. She was so beloved by her parents, by her brother and sister, that she had no leisure to range abroad in search of other attachments, she was blooming in her seventeenth summer, yet all unconscious that there *was* one strong tie of love of the strength of which she had had no experience. The marriage of her sister and her consequent removal was the only sorrow that had ruffled the stream of Mary's quiet life. Sometimes even yet she wept when she thought of the distance that divided her from that dear sister. But time had produced its usual effect of diminishing the poignancy of her grief. Her general cheerfulness made her the delight of the little household in the midst of which she dwelt as an angel of peace and joy. She was very beautiful, and her person possessed a sweet gentle grace, which accorded well with the purity and delicacy of her mind. A poet might have compared her, perhaps to Eve, before the cloud of sin and sorrow had marred the brightness of her native beauty.

When, at length, misfortune entered Mary's happy home, it seemed to take permanent abode there. Seasons were bad—crops failed—and their cattle died under incurable diseases. Like the messengers of Job, one sorrow seemed but the forerunner of another. The little family retired every night to weep over some fresh disaster, and they arose in the morning trembling from a too well-founded anticipation, that the day would bring

them additional cause of mourning. The result of this train of evils was the unwilling surrendering up of the farm the Annerleys had so long held, and the acceptance of a means of competence afforded them by the husband of their married daughter. They were to open a shop in a large commercial town and—to the unspeakable regret of Mary—she was to exchange the balmy air, and the pleasant fields of her home, for the thick vapours of a city, and for crowded narrow streets, in which the sun never cheers with his full light of splendour.

It was her duty to yield to the will of Providence, and her countenance and words expressed perfect resignation. Her outward serenity abided the taking away of all their furniture;—but when the pleasant rooms in which her happy days had been spent, were indeed desolate—when all but herself had left that cheerful place—she pressed her head against the cold, bare wall, and, for the first time in her life, was betrayed into a passionate burst of grief.

Mary leant for the last time from the casement of the little apartment she had been accustomed to occupy. There was scarcely an object upon which she looked, that did not recal some event that had been calendared amongst the white days of her life. She knew the inhabitants of every farm-house within the reach of her eye; she had lived in habits of intimacy with many of them, and had constantly paid and received those visits of hospitality which cast so cheerful a light upon a country-home. She thought there was a sighing sound of sorrow borne on the wind as it blew past her—she felt that she never could have tired of looking upon the beautiful landscape that lay around her home. But she felt also that this indulgence subdued her mind so that she would find it difficult to master her grief. At length, she slowly withdrew; and with her own hand she closed against herself that door, which she had never seen before with sorrow,—had *never* left without regret.

She had yet to pass through the little flower-garden that lay in the front of the house. This small plot of ground had been her peculiar case, affording, at once, wholesome exercise and pleasant recreation. She walked slowly over every narrow walk that separated the flower beds. It was unpoluted by a weed, and bore testimony to her assiduous attention to its beauty. There was a gay variety of colours just unfolding their blushes to the day; and a delicious perfume was exhaled from the profusion of roses and of mignonne. Mary sighed at the anticipation of being immersed in a confined residence barren of all these sweets. She loved flowers with that natural inclination possessed by all delicate minds; she had indeed no scientific acquaintance with them, but how

little essential that knowledge is to the enjoyment of them, is proved every day with equal force of evidence by the initiated and the ignorant. It is inconceivable how closely the heart will attach itself even to inanimate things which have been reared into beauty by its own efforts. Mary plucked up a rose tree by the roots, and planted it anew in a flower-pot, "she would carry this one relic with her into town not as a token of remembrance," she said to herself "for I shall never cease to see in my own mind all that belongs to my home. But I shall seem not to be quite shut out from it whilst I possess one of its prettiest ornaments."

Annerley opened his little shop of haberdashery. It was Mary's office to attend to their customers whilst her father was employed in business in the town, and her mother was occupied in domestic concerns. The brother had obtained a situation amongst the junior clerks of a large establishment six or eight miles from their dwelling, happy in the prospect of present comfort and future advancement. Mary performed the duties of her new situation resignedly, even cheerfully, but her heart was still in the country whenever she had leisure to indulge in retrospection. The street she inhabited, was very narrow, and the opposite houses were so lofty, that the shop was enlightened by the sun-beams only a few hours in the course of the day. Now, Mary loved the light, because, in the chain of her associations it was allied to cheerfulness and happiness. But she walked daily with her father in the fields that lay around the town, and this judicious plan of regular exercise preserved health and dissipated mental gloom. If her colour was somewhat less vivid, it was not less healthy; and if her gaiety was not so mirthful, it was natural and unaffected. As the winter came on, the hours of her confinement to the shop were indeed duller than ever,—but then the evenings were cheerful, enlivened by a blazing fire; and Mary thought their small sitting-room was as comfortable as that which they had occupied at the farm. The window shutters were closed, and the white curtains were drawn, and the furniture was arranged exactly as it used to be in the country. The darkness concealed what was different, and Mary loved this season because her dream of her former home was then unbroken. The family lived necessarily in complete seclusion; consequently they had none of that knowledge of the persons and external circumstances of their neighbours which most towns people possess. They were too happy in their own small circle, enlivened by the occasional visits of Mary's brother; to regret the retirement, which prudence compelled them.

But the time arrived when Mary,—with all her love of the country,—all her recollections of stately trees and musical

birds, and blue skies, and light rooms,—discovered that there *were* circumstances which might render a residence in a narrow street not only endurable, but infinitely preferable to any other within the spacious circle of the wide world.

It has been said, that Mary's innocent heart had not yet admitted the consciousness that it could be affected by stronger emotions than those of filial and fraternal tenderness. Her natural refinement had led her to revolt instinctively from the society of young men to whose acquaintance she had been led by her own humble rank. The possibility of becoming the wife of any one of them had never suggested itself to her. She had not looked so far into the future as to anticipate the period when, leaving the protection of her parents, she would preside over a household of her own. Her heart was pure and spotless as at the moment when its first beating indicated that it was instinct with life. But the time had arrived when its dormant tenderness was to be roused into action.

One day a stranger entered the shop, enquiring for a watch ribband. He did not look at the person who was to furnish him with what he required, which distinguished him from the class of young men who, seeing the shop-woman through the window, recollected their want of some trifle which would afford them a nearer and longer view of her. The white hands of Mary first attracted the attention of the purchaser in this instance, and he threw a scrutinizing glance over her whole person. She blushed at his evident examination of her, and that embarrassment augmented, the softness of her delicate, feminine beauty. He affected to depreciate the value of the article he selected, but at length deposited a coin for it without waiting for the change, bowed, and departed.

To Mary, whose life was seldom marked by any incident, this variation of its monotony, was scarcely disagreeable. The manner of the visitor had no touch of impertinence; it was evidently the result of uncontrollable admiration. Mary had enough of the usual feeling of her sex to enjoy this species of homage, and not the less because he who paid it, had the address and exterior of a gentleman. He was a very handsome man, his age certainly not exceeding thirty; altogether the impression he had left on Mary's memory was of that kind which one *endeavour* to retain; nevertheless, it would probably in time have passed away with the stream of trifles to be forgotten, if the visit had not been repeated.

At the same hour on the ensuing day, he appeared again at the counter, and asked for a larger quantity of the same ribband. Mary's embarrassment was considerably greater than before,—his apparent attention to her, less. To some remark he made

on the weather, Mary returned a laconic common-place; his next effort was admiration of some articles with which the window was decorated. Though her reply was short, it was collected, and a ten minutes' chat ensued;—with a repetition of the bow and the glance of yesterday, the visitor departed.

We need not minutely record how each succeeding visit increased in deviation, and how listless Mary was,—how unhappy,—how anxious,—if, by any accident, that visit was omitted. It has been already remarked that Mary had great refinement of mind; she was consequently the more attracted by the courteous manners of Mr. Pemberton, and by the polished style of his conversation; and her nice ear soon distinguished his vast superiority to the uncultivated people by whom she was generally surrounded. Young, inexperienced, artless, so little acquainted with society as to see no insuperable obstacle to her happiness in those conventional distinctions which exist in it, she unconsciously surrendered her dearest affections to a man of whose real rank she was perfectly ignorant, and of whose real designs she had not caution enough even to think it necessary to form any judgment. The little vessel of her happiness was in her own pilotage, and she was in a sea of whose tides she was ignorant, unskilful in her steerage, and incompetent to turn the helm towards the haven of honor and safety.

The observant mother of Mary had noticed Mr. Pemberton's daily visits, and had spoken of them to her husband. He was an upright man, the most striking characteristic of whose mind was its probity. This, combined with his complete ignorance of the world, rendered him very slow in admitting a suspicion of the dishonesty of those with whom he had any intercourse. He was too much inclined to take people upon trust.—“Our Mary is the prettiest girl in the county,” said he in answer to his wife's communication; “to be sure she will marry some of these days, as you and I did. Perhaps this visitor comes in the way of courting her, and the girl is too maidenly to tell us. There can be no harm done, if I just ask him civilly, what is the real meaning of his visits to our shop. If it is only to chat with Mary, probably he will not come again when he finds we take notice of him; and, if he wants to marry her, my question, you know, will not be amiss.”

Mrs. Annerley, according to her undeviating custom, acquiesced in the correctness of her husband's reasoning.

Mary felt somewhat uneasy at her father's persisting in remaining in the shop during the morning. As the usual time of Mr. Pemberton's visit approached, her embarrassment increased, and when she saw him enter, it is questionable whether her con-

fusion did not predominate over the pleasure which the sight of him always occasioned.

When he saw Annerley standing close to his Mary, it was evident that a sensation of painful surprise oppressed Mr. Pemberton. He stood for a few seconds, at the door, as if uncertain whether to advance or retreat. He was not, however, long before he recovered his self-possession, and he came boldly forwards to meet the anticipated attack.

From that day Mr. Pemberton was the avowed and accepted lover of the beautiful Mary. He had satisfied equally the honest, unsuspecting parents, and their blooming child, of his honorable intentions. As a preliminary to her marriage, he requested that Mary might be permitted to withdraw entirely from the shop, because her attendance then was utterly inconsistent with the station to which her union with him would elevate her. Annerley saw the propriety of this suggestion, and Mary consequently had leisure to occupy herself entirely with the prospects that were thus suddenly opening to her, and with efforts at acquiring that polish of mind and manner which her elegant lover was anxious to communicate to her.

That was a blissful period to Mary. She ceased to regret the beauty of her early home when she strolled out in the evening, her arm fast locked in that of Mr. Pemberton, through a country which seemed to her, so accompanied, lovely as the bower of Eden. She thought she never could be sufficiently grateful to him who had brought her so much happiness, and she endeavoured to satisfy her own sense of her debt by lavishing on him the unlimited tenderness of her innocent heart. It was delightful to her to attend to all his wishes, and to conform herself more and more to that Standard which he perpetually pointed out to her as the model of female elegance. She smiled sometimes, in the plenitude of her joy, when she recollected her first grief on becoming the inhabitant of a town; how blank and cheerless then had every prospect appeared to her! and yet she was indebted to that unpromising change for her present rare felicity, what an illustration of man's want of comprehension of the present, and of blindness to the future.

Mary found such abundant felicity in the prospect of her approaching union that it was not in the power of any minor circumstances to affect her cheerfulness, otherwise she must have felt severely numberless petty annoyances which daily assailed her. Many young men, many more than usual, frequented the shop for gloves and watch-ribbands, to enquire for the pretty shop woman in a manner that put to the proof the patience even of the meek Annerly. If Mary walked out alone, as sometimes she was compelled to do, she encountered stares and

looks indicative of any sentiment but respect. These vexations were always confided to Mr. Pemberton, who listened to the relation with evident irritation. But he passed them over with an assertion that they were part of the penalty paid by its possessor for superior beauty, if accident had placed her in a humble sphere of life. The simplicity of the Annerley's attributed it to the usual manners of a populous town. Unacquainted with a single individual of their neighbourhood, they had no possibility of obtaining an elucidation more consonant to truth and probability.

Mr. Pemberton was liberal to profusion in his presents to the beautiful girl who was so soon to be his wife. It was natural, Mary thought, that these love gifts should be adapted to his rank of life rather than to hers, he was the best judge of the style of dress proper for her. And then it was *such* pleasure to try on the caps and bonnets in the evening, which he had sent to her during the day !—He thought all becoming, for she looked lovely in all,—lovelier for the blushes which crimsoned her cheeks as he lavished on her admiration and praises.

One unusually happy evening,—when the time of her marriage drew very near,—Mary was standing opposite the little chimney-glass, trying some millinery, the gift of the admiring lover who stood by her side. His arm familiarly encircled her waist, and the tenderness of his countenance could not be mistaken. Mary felt in the joyousness of her heart, that all her fondest hopes were on the point of realization,—that soon she would be bound to him so much beloved, by the closest and the dearest of all ties. There appeared no cloud upon her horizon to dim the brightness of her spirit ;—she believed no creature upon earth had such cause for happiness as herself ; and this deep feeling purified, whilst it augmented, her tenderness for him who gazed so lovingly upon her in that memorable moment ?

Yes,—it *was* a memorable moment ;—and what meanwhile were *his* feelings ?

The door of that little parlour in which they stood, opened into the shop, but it rarely admitted any individual but their own family. At this happy instant, it was thrown back with a violence that startled Mary, who turned hastily to discover the intruder.

The person was a stranger,—a lady,—with face pallid as the dead,—features trembling with emotion,—dark, flashing eyes turning upon Mary and Pemberton alternately, with the rapidity and fierceness of lightning. Pemberton's eye encountered hers, and if Mary had been sufficiently collected to analyze its character, should have read there dismay, rage, shame and disappointment.

Recovering in some degree from the only sensation she had experienced,—that of extreme surprise,—Mary gently inquired what commands she could execute for the lady.

That stranger walked to the place where Mary and her lover were standing;—she remained between them looking—upon the one and the other with scorn and bitterness. And *this* is the magnet which draws you from your home!" she said to Mr. Pemberton;—"and *you* are shameless enough," to Mary wrathfully,—“to encourage in a married man the desertion of his wife and family!"

Mary's head became dizzy: every thing appeared in motion around her. She looked upon the stranger with an eye that implored pity; but she could not admit the whole terrible truth with instantaneous conviction;—her mind made a strong effort of incredulity. "There must be a mistake," she cried;—"this is Mr. Pemberton,—there must be a mistake!"

The expression of the lady's eye when she looked upon Mary, was somewhat gentler; but the scorn with which she gazed on Mr. Pemberton was more bitter than before.

"Harry Temple," she said, haughtily, "explain which of us,—this poor, deluded girl, or I, your forsaken wife,—which of us mistakes? Be pleased to announce by what name in after life you choose to be distinguished."

Pemberton, or rather Temple, threw his arm round the fainting Mary. "By any name," he said furiously, "which *you* do not bear,—by any name which *she* chooses—any you never utter!—Mary, my love, my bride, look upon me,—hear me swear to leave all for you,—the world and its pomps,—my country and its ties,—we *will* live together,—we will not part, dear love, we will not!"

The victim heard—saw—felt—nothing. She lay in his arms all still and motionless as a corpse. She seemed to be dead.

The wife of the betrayer looked pityingly upon her. "Poor lovely flower," she said with a voice of compassion,—“shall thy heart break for the cruelty of that hard man who has blighted thy bloom so foully? Leave us, Temple; I shall remain until her family are summoned; but, if we would preserve her reason, it would be well that she sees neither of us when she revives."

Temple groaned. "I have wronged you both," said he, "but I loved her deeply; yes, Anne, I tell you,—even *you*, my lawful wife, that I love her to the death, and that, at every risk but for this fatal discovery, in a few days I had married her. Do what you can; I leave her now, but my return will be speedy. *Mary, Mary,*" he added, pressing her lips with a long, lingering kiss, "I will come to you again, if the whole world withstood me." He rushed from the house.

Mrs. Temple summoned Mary's mother, and, having rapidly revealed the discovery that had so abruptly been made, she departed with the design of sending medical aid immediately.

It was a night of horror to Mary and her parents. They did not quit the bedside of their child, who lay, still and calm, as despair renders its victims. They wept,—they prayed,—they reproached themselves with cruel carelessness of the happiness of that dear one, in neglecting to enquire into the real condition of the man who had so fearfully injured them. But the blow had been dealt,—the sword had fallen,—and they were to bleed beneath its effects.

The surgeon who visited Mary at the desire of Mrs. Temple, pronounced the symptoms of her case alarming, and prescribed accordingly. All the night she lay extended on her couch with out speech or motion. Her mind did not partake of the apparent repose of her body :—it was stormy, tumultuous, chaotic. One—one—frantic idea grappled with her spirit, and would not suffer it to escape from the tremendous pressure,—she had been dealt falsely with by him to whom she had surrendered all the dearest affections of her nature, whom she had loved with a pure and holy love,—with whom she had treasured up all her earthly hopes,—whom in her secret soul she had blessed as the source of her happiness,—for whose advantage she would have sacrificed all the enjoyments of life,—with whom she would have been content to share poverty or the grave.—And *he* had dealt thus mercilessly with her,—*he* the relied on, had betrayed!—Here suffering paused;—this fearful point precluded all advance beyond it;—there was no escape from its horrors;—she saw it incessantly in all its terrible darkness.

Early the next morning Mr. Temple was at the house of Annerley. He met the mourning father ;—“ I cannot bear your reproaches,” he said, in evident agony of mind ;—“ I love Mary to distraction, and life is worthless to me now the hope of possessing her is lost.—Yes, I feel that it is lost ;—I will not cannot, attempt to revive it.—*Where* is she? *how* is she? Tell me the extent of the destruction to which I have brought her.”

Temple pleaded earnestly for permission to see his victim. It was vain. Her heart yet beat with all the warmth of woman's love for him who had dealt so cruelly with her, but principle and piety were yet stronger, and if she struggled painfully with her too fond affection, it was yet really. He was obliged, therefore, to leave the house ungratified in a desire that became the more urgent from disappointment. His passion acquired a deeper character, and his thoughts were incessantly occupied in seeking out means for her relief. He sent the most celebrated

medical men to her aid ; he procured the choicest delicacies to tempt her sickly appetite. That which had originally been pursued as the light amusement of an hour, had gradually grown to be the absorbing interest of his soul. Yet in the very enjoyment of the pure love which Mary bestowed upon him, he was wretched ; he knew that he was preparing shame and sorrow for the tender girl whose dearest affections he had so completely won. He proved in all its force, the truth, that sin and happiness can never co-exist. He was now draining the cup of punishment, drop by drop, to the very dregs, and his rebellious heart exclaimed in its bitterness, " Have I deserved all this suffering ? "

Mrs. Temple called very frequently to enquire after Mary but she did not ask to see her. She had too much good feeling to inflict on a woman in Mary's circumstances the pain her presence must naturally occasion. It was sufficient to afford her unconscious rival all those comforts which lay within the compass of her superior wealth ; and, instigated by genuine compassion, she did what she conceived to be her duty unostentatiously but most generously.

Slowly the poor victim of misplaced attachment regained so much strength as enabled her once again to occupy her usual station in the midst of her family. She moved about as she had done before her affliction, quiet and gentle as formerly, only her eye had lost the sparkle of hope, and her cheek the blush of youth. She abstained from entering the shop, or even approaching a window lest she might be compelled to look upon the destroyer of her happiness. Except for a certain air of restlessness that characterized her none could have suspected the brokenness of the heart that lay in her bosom. Her smile, perhaps, was sadder than any other expression of her countenance ; it indicated a melancholy satisfaction in the conviction that very soon she would slumber deeply in that quiet home, " where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Yes, she was hastening thither. Let it not be supposed that, with impious temerity, she rejected the means of prolonging life, or strove to force an entrance into the grave. Patient, resigned self condemning, she bowed meekly beneath the hand of the chastener ; she had no cherished hope of wringing the heart of her betrayer by that speedy death which should leave him without the possibility of charging it upon any but himself. Her feelings towards him were perfect forgiveness ; towards his wife compassion and gratitude. The grief of the aged parents she was leaving, cast over her spirit the darkest cloud ; for their sakes she was almost covetous of life, with all its desolation. But consumption had fastened upon her. Of delicate constitution

the utter wreck of cherished hopes, the suddenness of her fall from the height of happiness to the depths of despair, had inflicted on her whole system a shock which it never recovered. Repentant but resigned; pitying the dear one she left, but confident in hope and faith of their re-union,—like a rose blasted ere its leaves had well unfolded, she languished for a short time, faded, and *died*.

 FRAGMENT.

Oh! Love! true Love! what alters thee?—not all
 The changes that flit o'er the heart of man!
 Thou art the fruit that ripens, not to fall,—
 The flower that lives beyond the summer's span;—
 The clinging plant that props the crumbling wall,—
 The vestal fire which braves the winter's ban,
 Nor is extinguished by the sleet or snow
 Of human cruelty and mortal woe!

Thou art the shadow of the heart, that 'tends
 Our footsteps thro' bright sunshine or black shade;—
 Cold chills thee not,—indiff'rence but amends,—
 Want cannot kill thee,—suffering not dissuade;—
 Thou art life's food,—the morsel mercy lends
 To nourish, when all other banquets fade:—
 Yea! all conspires this maxim's truth to prove—
*Life is not where we live, but where we love!**

With me love is a vision of the mind,
 A dream that dazzles when I do not sleep;—
 A phantom, dimly seen, and undefined,—
 An opiate, giving thoughts extatic, deep;—
 A holy spirit, in a tomb enshrined,
 O'er which mortality doth wail and weep,—
 For purest love hath ever on its wings
 A blend of earthly and unearthly things.

But this is sentimental,—and all know
 That from Romance as from a toad I blench;
 I am a child of reason, and I throw
 Fancy and feeling to the deuce.—To drench
 A fading flower with tears,—and from the glow
 Of July roses moral saws to wrench,
 Belongs not to so dull a Sciolist,—
My heart's a marsh-fen, and my feelings—mist!

R. CALDER CAMPBELL.

* "Anima non est ubi animat sed ubi amat."

SOME PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM GREEN, MARINER.

PART III.

It was early one Sunday morning in the May of the year 181— that a message was brought to my house from the Tower Wharf to the purport, that the skipper as he is generally called in the coasting trade of one of my vessels named the Mary had been taken violently ill, and indeed so much so, that he was wholly incapacitated from proceeding on his voyage. As I did not then know any one whom I could trust in his place, I was resolved that I would myself take charge of the vessel, and carry her on to Newcastle, whither she was bound in ballast. Having therefore packed up what baggage I considered necessary I departed from home and took command. I was first inclined to take my wife with me as a diversion, but it being a received opinion, that women are always in the way at sea, and wives sometimes take off a husband's attention in times of danger, and being inclined to fall in with the opinion myself, I relinquished my design. The vessel on which I embarked was about one hundred and fifty tons register, therefore perhaps carrying more freight; the crew consisted of two men and a boy, and the accommodations were a small cooking room and a place for the soldiers under the fore-castle, while I had a sort of cabin or hatch in the after part of the ship; the boy likewise slept near my cabin. We had very hard labor of it to get the vessel down the river, as the wind was far from favorable for us; but by dint of working and tacking about we got into the channel where the wind was fair for our proceeding northerly, being at the point of S. S. W. For some time we had a pilot on board besides the crew, but I dispensed with his services as soon as possible, and dismissed him. It was then when something required doing, and I having righted the after sails made forward to give a pull of the main sheets and I saw the two sailors nearer than I had before viewed them, it seemed as if I had beheld them before, and that their faces were well known to me. They were fine strong and good looking men too, such as are not always met in the coasting trade, and it being war time, I was somewhat struck with this circumstance, as I had no doubt, that had a press gang set eyes upon them, they would have been grabbed for His Majesty's service. When I retired aft, I began to reckon over in my own mind, who these men could be. I determined on asking the boy, how long it was since they had navigated the vessel, since I had nothing to do with the hands entertained; that belonged to the sick command-

er. I could not well accomplish this, as I did not wish them to see me talking privately to the boy, which had I done, when either it was his turn or mine for the wheel they must have done; and when it was either of their turn they must have overheard me talking. In this case I had nothing else to do than to run over my old acquaintances in my own mind, and at last a sudden recollection came across me, that these were two of the crew of Grove's vessel. The name of one I now recollected was Dance, but I had forgot that of the other; on searching my vessel's books however, I found that Dance had entered himself under the name of Williams, and the other under that of Jamieson. I felt convinced nevertheless, that these were two of the individuals, and that were they to recognise me it was ten chances to one that they would take my life. Such atrocity, I felt assured, they would never hesitate at, having been familiarised with human blood; and as to resistance I saw little prospect of that succeeding where the force was so inadequate. Besides being two to one, which are fearful odds at any time, I was of small and spare make, while they were lusty and brawny personages; as to the boy, as he was but fifteen I could not reckon on much assistance from him, even if I could have drawn him over to my side by persuasion, of which I had little or no means, so that I did not know, in case of a scuffle, which side he would take. But I had luckily brought that with me, in case I should have to use it, which would have rendered the odds more even; I mean a brace of pistols; these I carefully loaded, without any body seeing me, and concealed them at the bottom of my dreadnought pocket. I had likewise determined, if possible, to hail the first vessel I should meet, if I could so without discovery or without injury to myself. Secondly, it was necessary to keep as close as I could, and prevent my being recognised at all, until we arrived at Newcastle; when it would have been of but little consequence. To this end I shammed sick and never went upon deck, except when my turn at the wheel came. It seems, however, that the very precautions I took to prevent myself being noticed was the first thing which excited suspicions in their minds; they had, without doubt learned that I had escaped from their intended favors of death, and knew well that they had little to fear from any of their ship-mates save myself. Dance alias Williams was the first person, whom I relieved from the helm, after my assumed indisposition, and he stared me boldly in the face as long as he could and Jamieson who took my place did the same; I do not doubt that both these wretches afterwards compared notes and resolved on my destruction a second time, to secure their own safety. The plan they had laid was overheard by the boy Boyce when I was at the wheel, as he was rummaging for some-

thing in the hold, which was separated from the place where they slept only by a bulk head. I afterwards learnt their whole deliberations and intentions from Boyce, but then I did not know them. Being fully convinced of my identity, and nearly certain from my conduct that I knew them, one proposed to murder me at the wheel and run off with the vessel. The other objected to this as needlessly tending to beget suspicion, as the vessel and master would soon be enquired after, and there would be no time for escape. It was, therefore, determined to take the ship safely to her port, and there waylay me on the evening of my arrival, in which case, no more suspicion of guilt was likely to fall on them, than on any other persons. All this I did not then know or I should have postponed doing what I did. That night as I had turned in, and slept for some time, the boy came back from his wheel, and creeping softly towards me, caught me by the hand. Already somewhat nervous from my dangerous situation, I half jumped up, thinking that the assassins had come upon me; Boyce whispered his name in my ear and bid me be silent: he then said in a low voice, that he had heard these men proposing to murder me. I thought for a short space within me what I should do, and concluding from what Boyce had said, that the act was to be committed on board the ship, I saw no other remedy than to proceed to action with all speed, as the two villains were now separate, one asleep and the other at the wheel; while if I waited another two watches our forces would be divided and theirs united. I therefore, seized the boy's hand and asked him before heaven, if he would be on my side to which he swore he would. I then bid him creep secretly round some packages which were near the wheel and hide himself, while I would do so on the other side, and to rise when I rose; I carefully cocked my pistols, placed one in my bosom and crawled round to the wheel as near as I could, without being visible, with the other weapon in my hand. Dance, alias Williamson was at the wheel; the night was a calm and serene one, with a quiet and steady breeze, so that the vessel almost steered herself; and fortunately the aid of the helmsman being little required he had fallen into a doze or a reverie. "Dance," said I holding the pistol to his head "you are a dead man if you make the slightest noise or the least resistance; it is useless too as there is more help in the ship than you know of, and your shipmate is prisoner. Hold out your hands, and Boyce, take the helm." The fellow seemed utterly stupified and did as he was bid, on the spur of the moment, and before he had time for reflection, I had clapped a pair of handcuffs on him: his feet were easily secured by a chain to a ring on the deck. And thus lay powerless a man whose strength was at least double that of mine. I now told Boyce, that as the wind

was so fair and steady, and I needed his assistance to lash the helm a starboard until the other villain was secured, and was proceeding to the fore-castle, when Dance who had had leisure to recover from his surprise, and saw how matters stood, began to call and halloo aloud for Jamieson, and once cried to Jackson, by which means I came to find out his real name, instead of that borne on the books. I gave Boyce orders to go back, and stop Dance's Mouth with any thing he could find ; but the mischief was done, Jamieson or Jackson came on deck and I bid Boyce stay by me. I called on him to surrender or that he was a dead man and presented the pistol. He bawled out to his shipmate to know what was the matter and how things went. " I can give you no cheer brother" said he " for I'm fast locked in the bilboes ; so there's no chance for it save a fight. D — the chap's barkers, knock him overboard." " Here goes then" said Jamieson as he caught up a ponderous handspike and made a rush at me ; but I saw that he was desperate, and ere he could move but two steps, he had received my ball, which broke his arm, and the handspike fell. " Yield, surrender" said I, drawing the other pistol and pointing it at him. " No, d—it" said he, " not while I've got to'ther left ; It will serve to toss twenty such as thee into the herring pond." He had scarcely uttered the words when Boyce, who had got behind him, hit him a severe blow on the head with a bludgeon, which felled him to the ground senseless ; on which I lashed his whole arm tightly to the capstan, bound up his wound, and secured his feet with handcuffs. I returned to visit the other prisoner, and it was well that I did so, for he had by struggling nearly got his feet out of limbo, and though not capable of doing much, he might have embarrassed us, had he come up when the combat was going on.

Thus it was I got possession of the vessel and the villains, but I was still in a precarious state ; I had but a boy to assist me in navigating the ship, and in taking care of the prisoners, who required constant watching. It was quite clear that we could not stand twenty-four or forty-eight hours of constant labour without rest, and that had a storm come on we should have been in no condition to put the ship in trim. In this dilemma, I did what I thought best calculated to effect my object. I first re-loaded my discharged pistol, which I gave to the boy desiring him to give a look to the prisoners every now and then, and to use the weapon, without fear if necessary. We then lowered and furled the fore top, top gallant and mainsail, and main top gallant sail, leaving her under her main topsail and fore course, and turned her head toward shore, that we might more readily meet with other Ships, and hoisted the ensign with the union down at the main mast head, that it might be seen the more conspicuously.

Boyce went to the wheel and I walked up and down the deck with my pistol inspecting the prisoners. It was a weary night that, and heartily did I pray that it might soon be brought to a close. It was indeed one of those singularly fortunate coincidences, which have distinguished my adventurous life, that break of day shewed us a British Frigate in the offing ; on seeing us she altered her course, and came down to us, ordering a boat to be sent on board. I replied, through a speaking trumpet, that we had but two hands to work the vessel, on which they sent a Lieutenant and eight men. This officer was much astonished to find the state of things, on board, but after having heard my story, declared he had a perfect recollection of the occurrence of the piracy I had mentioned, and that a reward had been proclaimed for the apprehension of any of the offenders ; he then claimed the prisoners on the part of the King, gave me a receipt for them, and took them away. On my representation, however, he left two able seamen to assist in working the ship, and ordered us to come under the frigate's quarter. I was speedily summoned on board the frigate, where my deposition and that of Boyce were taken ; mine tallied as usual with those statements I had before made, copies of which had been sent to all frigates cruising in the service. Dance and Jackson, for I will hereafter speak of them by their real names, denied any knowledge of me, and asserted that my statement and that of Boyce, were wholly false ; that they had been unprovokedly arrested and maltreated, for which they would certainly sue me in Westminster Hall. When interrogated as to their former mode of life, and where they had sailed, to what ports they had traded, and to what ships they belonged, they remained silent, saying, that it was their accuser's business to prove their guilt, and that they would admit nothing and tell nothing. Their chests were then searched, but nothing suspicious or recognizable was found there ; still from many of the articles they possessed, it was almost next to positive proof, that they had been in South America ; a small ingot of gold, and some silver articles not usually in use among sailors, and never so costly, found in Dance's chest, gave rise to suspicion that they could not have been purchased by savings from his wages. The evidence was deemed sufficient to warrant the detention of Dance and Jackson, neither of whom would answer to those names ; wherefore they were detained by both, as the safest course, and as I was already bound to appear in this case, on representing the hardship, I should suffer, if my ship was not allowed to proceed, I received permission to go on. We accordingly stood on for Newcastle, where we speedily arrived, and did all I could to get up another crew, as the men which had been lent

to me by the Captain of the Frigate, here returned to their own service, having been transferred to a tender lying in harbour. In this I was very unsuccessful, for the pressgang had ravaged the town, and was still doing so, and every ship was searched for able bodied seamen to man his Majesty's fleet. In default of these, I tried all the arts of persuasion, with landsmen, colliers, miners, &c. but however high the wages they would not engage. At last I got a couple of youths, one of whom seemed superior to the common class of people, and who I shrewdly suspected of having run away from home, to assist me ; and on another day, a deserter came swimming off in the dark from the tender ship. This latter was a hazardous venture, but I had no choice, and so made my agreement and stowed the fellow away until search was over. Of course my brig was visited, but the runaway was too well concealed, and the Lieutenant who came on board laughed heartily at the idea of my going to sea, with two lads and a dandy. I represented the impossibility of getting men, as he had snapped them all up, which being a tacit compliment to his activity was well received, and he left me very graciously. Preparations being made and all being again ready, I and my crew set to work heaving the anchor, and I saw the officers from the tender ship were making use of their glasses, to see if we had more hands on board than were rated on the books. They were apparently satisfied, for they took no steps to stop us ; indeed our fugitive had not as yet appeared on deck. Yet, when we were fairly underweigh and had proceeded a short distance, we heard a gun fired ; at first we did not think it was for us, and though we knew its intention the second time, we did not wish to understand it or bring to, and so continued our course. On this the tender swiftly slipped her anchor and getting under sail, was coming up with us hand over hand, when I thought it prudent to lower topsails and lay to. I was much distressed to know, why I had been pursued and feared, I had incurred penalties by harbouring the youth or runaway seaman ; the tender on coming up hailed me, and bid me follow in her wake and thus it was my fortune to sail in and out of Shield's Harbour in one day.

PART IV.

We were no sooner at anchor, than a special Messenger came off in a boat attended with a Bow-street Officer, and they summoned me to attend immediately to assist in the further detection of the pirates to whose place of residence a clew had been at last found, but it was yet suspicion only, unsupported by-

proof. I was immediately sought for and my absence looked upon as singular, and not quite favourable to me. As time pressed and no delay was to be incurred, measures were taken by Government to secure me by plans of rather a harsh character; they had authorised my detention in all the ports, and sent an officer to Newcastle. My explanations of what had taken place were deemed satisfactory, and the slowness of my return fully accounted for; as to the capture of the two men, the Bow-street officer facilitated me on my success, and vowed he could not have done the thing better himself, and that I should make a very superior thief-taker. Thinking it far from improbable that we might pick up more of the men sought for, we secretly visited all the receptacles for seamen in the town, but without success. But what annoyed me more than any thing, was the keeping of my vessel, which, in consequence of my not being able to find a respectable man to take charge of her, was then lying in harbour. The only person I could procure, and that was after great trouble, was an old skipper of sixty years who had fallen into bad repute by losing several ships, until he could no longer get employment. Sailors are a superstitious set, and they thought this old fellow, under a spell, where shipping was concerned. There was a choice between losing my freight and the heavy charge of port dues, and of losing the ship in toto from the skipper's bad luck. I resolved on sending this man, and agreed with him for a sum of money; when, however, I went to the agency houses to insure my ship, and they enquired the commander's name, they positively refused to underwrite alleging his previous repeated losses, and attributing them to incapacity; this excuse was in all probability untrue, for I never heard the unfortunate man so spoken of elsewhere. At last I got a veteran quarter master, who appeared to know something of navigation to take the vessel, insured her, and saw her spread her sails, and quit the port. Having nothing further to stop me, I, the messenger and Land, the Bow-street officer, took the mail to ourselves and set off for London. The officer Land now took an opportunity to give me a history of the matters which led to a belief that the perpetrators of those horrid outrages would soon be discovered. He related, that Major D. whose lady had been so barbarously used, had been one day particularly struck by the form and size of a splendid set of diamonds made into a necklace and ear-rings, which were worn by a lady of rank, with whom he met at a party. After mature inspection he came to the conclusion that they were none other than those which he had given his deceased lady, and the more especially so, from a particular flaw in one of the largest, without which its price would have been invaluable. The setting, however, was

recent, while that which he had presented to his wife, was of oriental manufacture, and had been taken by him in the plunder of an Indian Fort, which had been given up to pillage. He had, before he quitted India, carefully enquired and made out a list of all the articles his wife possessed, and placed it in the hands of the English police, on his return home. Having inquired of the lady where she had procured the diamonds, she replied that they had been purchased of a very eminent jeweller. To him Major D. applied; the jeweller had bought the necklace in settings, and had fortunately not yet melted them. He had, he said, taken out the diamonds and re-set them, because the old settings were not in the fashion, and besides which they were of so pure a kind of gold, that when mixed with the alloy usual in English manufactured articles, would produce great profit. These old settings were immediately recognized by the Major, as having been made up by him in Bengal. The jeweller on interrogation avowed that he did not know the person from whom he had them by name, but that he should know him again if he saw him; he was an elderly man of respectable appearance, and he came in a handsome carriage and four horses. When asked why he bought articles of such value without investigation, he replied, that many men of high respectability in the fashionable world, and noblemen, were often reduced to straights, though apparently living in the greatest style and that they supplied their necessities by disposing of their plate, jewels, &c. and that if in such cases too minute enquiries were made, he should lose all his trade in this way, which was exceedingly profitable. Thus stood matters at present, and it was evident that there must be a deep game of some-description going on, but where we were at a loss to tell. I had already done my best to bring the villains to justice, and had as much interest in completing the task as any one; Land, pleased at my story of capturing Dance and Jackson requested my co-operation in this case, besides the act of giving my testimony. To this I cordially agreed, and mentally resolved, that as the rascals had evidently returned to England, and must be some where or other above ground, to ferret them out. On my arrival in London, I found my wife in great distress at my long absence, and the rumours abroad respecting me; which I soon found means to quiet; but also told her the state of the case, and the resolutions I had come to, and that for some time to come, I must have leave and license without censure, for quitting home at any and every time, when business demanded. She in vain besought me not to trouble myself about affairs, which had led me so much into tribulation, and to whom they no longer had any reference. My ship too, rather unexpectedly came safe to port, which I never

much hoped for ; the boy Boyce, who had so sturdily stood by me in the hour of need, I took into my service as a sort of half clerk, half friend, thinking that he might hereafter be of assistance to me, for of his willingness I could not doubt. Dance and Jackson, on their arrival at London, were examined privately and confronted with me ; they persisted in denying their guilt. As however, the evidence against them, as matters stood, was deemed hardly sufficient for their conviction, they were remanded to Jail until we should be able to make something of the clue we had found, and in the mean time all parties were directed to keep the arrest of these two a profound secret, lest others should hear it and escape.

Such was the state of affairs when Land the Officer, myself and Boyce set about our enquiries ; for a long time the case seemed a lost one, as the person who sold the jewels did not, as was expected, reappear, and had not the jeweller himself been a very respectable man, there would have been grounds for suspecting that he had not given us a correct account. In the mean time I constantly visited the London, East and West India Docks, Blackwall, and all the places where I thought it probable I might meet with seafaring men, if I could perchance recognise more of the pirate crew ; in this however I was foiled. We had likewise a vigilant overhaul of the pawnbrokers' shops to try if we could place our hands on any more of the property, but this too was unavailing. The first thing which led us to the bottom of the business, was a letter from the consul at Rio Janeiro, inclosing copy of a confession of a Portuguese Seaman hanged for murder, he confessed having been concerned in the capture and murder of the crew of an English Vessel, and that the pirate was commanded by Groves. He stated that after that, they had set sail for Lima, and committed other piracies, after which the crew quarrelled and he left the ship. In reply to questions respecting the ship and owners he could give no information, but that it belonged to England, and that it was reported on board that the commander's owner was uncle to the lad they had drowned. I had no uncle or other relative who could be alluded to, but I considered in my mind, that the distinction between a guardian and an uncle might easily be mistaken, and I then bethought myself for the first time, that the description given by the jeweller of the person who sold him the jewels, tallied in some respects with my guardian's appearance, although he must have been much altered in years, since I saw him last. This at all events was too valuable a hint to be lost. I forthwith set off with Bryce to the place where he lived in Sussex, but there he was not to be found, as he had quitted his residence two years, and no one knew where he had gone. By dint of persevering enquiry of

coachman, postillions, and others I traced him to London, but there I lost him, and without much hope of again finding him. We picked up the thread of this ravelled skein however, when we least expected. The jeweller had made particular enquiries of his men, if any of them could recognise the carriage in which the diamond seller had come, but could get no information. An idle shop-boy of his, however, had got behind the carriage and observed a peculiarity in one of the wheel spokes which was cracked; he, one day, came in breathless haste to say, that he had again seen it. Land, the officer, who was at hand, followed the boy and came up to the carriage, which was standing at a shop door, but instead of a gentleman being the inmate, it was a lady. On enquiry, however, it turned out that this was a glass coach and not a private one, belonging to a Livery stable in Mary-le-bone. This too was closely followed up, for the officer disguising himself went to a public house, near the stables, where the coachman and postboys used to meet; there by working his way he found that a person in the parish, had, about the time set forth by the jeweller, hired a coach in four, and he also learnt the number and street. We all then proceeded to reconnoitre. The house was a large and old one, in High street, Mary-le-bone, close by what was the Edgeware road. It had hardly the appearance of being inhabited, and all the lower windows were closed up. We found by the parish books, that it was tenanted by a person named Cross, but all our inquiries in the neighbourhood could elicit nothing as to his profession or habits, for nobody knew him. They who lived next his house said, that he seldom saw people, or went out of his house, and that from his studious and retired habits, and constantly receiving parcels, of books as it was thought, he was looked upon as a great author desirous of seclusion. This account was by no means satisfactory to us, and so we determined to set a watch upon the house and its inmates; and this we effectually contrived by hiring the middle story of a small house opposite that of Mr. Cross. I observed, which rendered the matter more suspicious, that Cross had visitors, but that they came of a night time; yet we could not get a sight of them or him. I thought of many stratagems to procure a glimpse of him, though without effect for some time; but a fortnight after I first settled in the house, he came out at the door way to receive a package which was brought him, and I plainly perceived that he was my guardian, whom for delicacy's sake, I shall call by his assumed name. There was no time for delay in following up the trace; I walked after the porter who had carried the package and questioned him as to whence he came and who had given him the job. The man readily replied, that he did not know his employer, as he had

never seen him before, but that he looked like a sailor and lodged at the Black Swan at Blackwall. On this information I summoned my associates and told them the news, at which they were highly delighted. We deliberated if we should forthwith capture Cross or not; but it appeared that there was little danger of his running away, and it was deemed of the utmost consequence, that we should find out all the ramifications of this damnable business, not doubting but that we should find many more of the pirates than if we at once took the man. It was also thought best to send Boyce down to Blackwall to see if he could make anything of the information received. He returned with news, that there were five sailors living at the house alluded to by the porter, who seldom came into the common room, but messed by themselves; one he had seen and from his description I should have thought him the boatswain of the vessel, who had red hair and a squint of the eye. These men were reported to live very freely and to have cash about them. We wished much to leave these men alone for some small time longer, that we might if possible get hold of more of the villains, but being fearful that even these might escape, we would not delay the matter any longer. It was necessary previous to getting a specific warrant against them, that I should see them, for although the Government proclamation for their apprehension was sufficient, yet to guard against opposition we were willing to have every thing necessary. It was, therefore, resolved on to visit Blackwall and to that end, we all three set out; to provide against accidents, we were all well armed with a cutlass and a brace of pistols each, which were concealed under our great coats. We found the Black Swan, which was an obscure and out of the way house with some difficulty, but when we arrived, the landlord did not well know what to make of his guests. He said in answer to our questions that the persons described were in his house, and offered to call them if we wished to speak with them, to this, however, we objected. Finding out that they were sitting in the next room, from which I heard a noise proceed, I took advantage of the landlord's absence, to peep through the green curtain which hung over a few panes of the door, which communicated with their apartment, and beheld Groves, the Boatswain, a quarter-master and the first mate, one of the five birds had flown. Unfortunately, their room being rather dark, and ours lighted from above, Grove perceived some one peeping at his companions and cried out to know who the d——, was so unmannerly as to look at them in that manner. On this the Boatswain burst open the door and exposed me full to Grove's view. He knew me at once and exclaimed with an oath "Here's this cursed rogue, Green come to rob us." I saw the game was all up, and that if we

were to take them it must be now or never. We were but three to four, and one of us was a youth. I turned to my companions and said "These are our men—we must have them; the proclamation is sufficient for us—let us to work." Land then drew his staff from his pocket and called on them to surrender in the King's name, and then drew his pistol—we drew ours. The rascal Grove on hearing this, jumped up and quickly leapt through an opposite window into the court yard and made his way to a wall. I lost not a second in following him up. He climbed the wall and got into the next garden, when he turned round drew a pistol and aimed at me, but it flashed in the pan, and ere he had time to re-cock it, I had cut him down with my cutlass. The people of the house, in whose garden this occurred, came out, and to them I delivered my prisoner, charging them in the King's name to take care of him; and then, knowing there was work to be done, returned with all haste to the public house. There I saw things in a bad state. Land had shot the quarter master in the left breast, but he was severely pressed by the first mate, who had a tremendous sabre, at which he was apparently very expert, for he had inflicted a severe wound on the police man's arm. The Boatswain had got Boyce down and was in the act of beating out his brains with the lad's own pistol, when I knocked it out of his hand and gave him a cut on the head. This enabled Boyce to rise, who rushed on him like a tiger and presented his pistol swearing he would shoot him dead. I ran to the other side of the room, and knocked the sabre out of the first mate's hand, on which Land rushed on him and handcuffed him. This process was also gone through with the other prisoners, and I cannot well express the pleasure I felt in securing that most abominable of villains Grove. The quarter master was so severely wounded, that his life was despaired of; but the Boatswain when coerced, called out to the Landlord some words, the meaning of which I could not understand, but on hearing which he moved away to the door. I noticed this to the officer, who authoritatively stopped him and demanded whither he was going; to this he gave evasive replies; Land, however, who knew these gentry well, plainly told him that he believed he was himself in league with these rascals, and that if he did not afford him assistance in every way, he would not only have him up, but cause his license to be stopped. Terrified at this, the vagabond confessed, that the fifth of these fellows had gone on board a vessel in the river that day, and was about to sail. In this too no time was to be lost, so after giving our prisoners in charge to the local officers, we set off with the landlord to the vessel in the river. The captain offered no obstruction to us, but on the contrary; the men and officers were

mustered, but the second officer was sick. I recognised no one of those mustered, and therefore regretted the necessity of seeing the sick man, who turned out to be the rascal who commanded the boat's crew, which committed the atrocities. We secured him well, and soon marched him off to his companions, whom we delivered to the nearest magistrate ; we hastened off, for we had yet more work to do, without which the business would have been incomplete.

PART V.

It is to be easily supposed, that when securing the persons, we did not neglect the property of the prisoners ; but as time pressed, we did not stay to examine it ; that, belonging to the second officer, we ticketed separately, and locking it up in the room where Groves and his companion's goods were, put a seal upon the door and left Boyce as a watch, that no person might tamper with the landlord, for we suspected that there was much booty. Land and myself hastened off to Bow-street, and gave our depositions, on which a search warrant and another for the apprehension of Cross, as he was called, though that was not, as I have before said, his real name. Another officer besides Land was ordered to accompany us, lest our man might by chance escape. We proceeded to the bottom of the street where his house was situated, and finding that there was a back door as well as a front one, it was agreed that the new officer should fake up his position in that place, to prevent any one passing through it or over the wall. One other assistant we had, who was stationed in front of the house, lest by chance any one should pass that way. These arrangements being made, Land knocked at the house door, which after some delay was opened by a servant maid, who asked us what we wanted, to which we stated our wish to see her master. He, she said, was busily employed and would never receive strangers who would not tell their business. This we refused to do, and urgently pressed the necessity of our visit. As the girl still persisted and refused to let us further in, I pondered on the propriety of making good our entrance, with the means we had. The maid servant at last said, she would go and see what her master would do, and retired up stairs. We paced the hall for some minutes awaiting her return, but in vain ; a longer period elapsed and still she did not come. On this we no longer delayed to commence a strict search in all the rooms for Cross, though our labours were at first of no effect, for having gone from the cellar to the garret and down again, we could not discover master or maid. We at first began to fear that he had succeeded in-

making his escape, but as both the men posted at the door way, declared that no soul had quitted the house, and as we were pretty certain that he was in, when we first came, there could be little doubt of his having some cunningly contrived place of concealment. It behoved us, therefore, to set all our wits to work again, and try to unkennel the fox. It was a work of some labour, as many of the rooms were filled with lumber, and some with unopened packages; but after overhauling the contents of a cellar from one end to the other, by the feeble light of a candle, we found the object of our search sitting couched up in a corner, reduced to the least possible size which his body and bulk admitted of, so as to prevent his being spied; but the vigilant eye of the police officer perceived the bundle in the corner which we had not yet removed, and from what we at first thought an old bag of clothes, out came Cross. I cannot depict the horror expressed in his countenance on being dragged from his hiding place; it seemed as if he was scarcely conscious of existence. But when brought out into the open light of day, he cast his eyes on me, a sudden hope came across him, that perhaps he might prevail on me to assist him. With earnest prayers and supplications did he entreat me to let him go, threw himself at my feet asking me what my kind old guardian had done to injure me, and offering me thousands of pounds, to release him. Compassion almost got the better of me, though if I had the inclination I had no longer the power of doing him good, but when I thought of all the guilt that he had incurred, the misery he had caused, the blood which had been spilled through his machinations and what I myself suffered from his agents, I spurned the hoary wretch from me, and thanked heaven that I had been essential to bringing him to justice. We bound his hands behind him and transferred him, as the safest place to the Parish watchhouse. We then made a search for any of the plundered articles from ships, and in this we were supereminently successful. The store rooms were amply supplied with such a miscellaneous collection of valuables, cloths, shawls, jewels, &c. that it was impossible they could have been collected in any fair way; but the most important of our captures, was a small box of papers relative to his different concerns, which afterwards formed the clearest proof of his professed agency in piratical concerns. It seems to have been specially his business, to receive and dispose of in England and the other countries of Europe, articles which had been plundered, and to remit the proceeds to those concerned. The property was so bulky, that we could not get it all away with us, and so were compelled to leave it in the house, the doors of which we locked and sealed, and took care to take the servant also with us to Bow Street for examination. Our next

essay was to visit Blackwall and relieve Boyce of his charge, and search those prisoners' chests for property. On none of them was any particularly suspicious thing found except on the second mate, whom we had captured on board the ship; he had locked up in his chest a fine Troughton's reflecting circle, and a telescope of very superior construction. On applying to the maker of the circle and searching his books it was discovered by the number which was still perceptible, though endeavours had evidently been made to erase it, that it had been sold some years ago to the captain of the vessel, which had been taken. It was with such proofs as these, that with the utmost joy we proceeded to the Police Office, where the prisoners had already arrived, the magistrates congratulated us much on our successful and energetic exertions, which they said deserved great praise and were calculated to do us much honor. For my own part I rejoiced more at the vindication of my own character than any thing else; and perhaps a little feeling of vindictiveness, for the injuries I had sustained, might have been unconsciously mixed up with it.

It is not my intention to give a detail of the examination of the prisoners before the magistrate, as many of the facts have been above narrated. A body of strong circumstantial evidence was made out against the whole of the parties, but it was deemed by the lawyers that there might be some doubt of a conviction as to the captain and others who had been captured at Blackwall, as I was the only witness against them, who could swear to facts. But the papers found in Cross's house tended very materially to strengthen the case; some letters from Groves were found, forwarding to him requisitions for supplies, stating progress made and expectations to come, but the writing being in a species of cypher and otherwise concealed by means of slang words, it was thought that though they produced moral, they might fail in causing legal conviction. It was singular, however, and very worthy of note, that the documents evinced and gave traces of other established piracy agencies in other parts of the world, especially South America, involving names and persons tolerably well known as apparently respectable, and who were least of all suspected of being accessories to such nefarious practices. From these it seems that they draw upon and remit to one another, and intermingle false commercial transactions with those which they really pursue, for the purpose of misleading enquiries, and carrying on their business with greater security. It also came to light, that Cross was connected with those disgraces of society, the slave-traders, and that when piracy was at a low ebb, by commanders going with their ships better armed and manned, (which they do after a general alarm, until it has subsided) they made nothing of running up to Val

paraiso, or Lima, to lay in stores, and then make a voyage to the Gold Coast, for their human cargo. I am glad to learn, that these papers have been very useful in directing the operations of our cruisers against the slave ships, and that they have been mainly instrumental in causing the capture of several, by pointing out the rendezvous, and agents principally engaged in the business. To return, however, to our narrative. I had before observed, that there was some doubt as to the full legal proof against the first mate, boatswain, and quarter master, (who had rapidly recovered from his wound) in consequence of the deficiency of oral testimony as to the facts; this was supplied in an astonishing, but complete and satisfactory matter. Jackson, the man whom I had wounded in the arm, on board my own vessel, was taken severely ill, after the amputation of his arm, and his life was for a long time despaired of; the clergyman of the place, where he was confined, attended him very assiduously, and with unremitting care. The conscience of the dying man was touched, and when asked, if he was prepared to go into his Maker's presence, loaded with guilt, and with a lie in his heart, his soul seemed bursting within him; at length he confessed his knowledge of some matters, but said, he had taken most solemn and binding oaths to conceal them. It cost the worthy priest some time to persuade the wretched man, that such engagements were in truth invalid, and that it behoved him to cleanse his heart of all such guiltiness, by giving a true account of the affair. Convinced by reason, and terrified at the thoughts of persisting in his silence, he at length made a full confession, confirming my statement in every particular, though it even went further, by giving an account of what had been done after I had been thrown overboard. After taking some other vessels, not English, they proceeded to Lima, where the crew separated in consequence of disputes among themselves. The crew declared, that the greatest share of the bounty was withheld from them by Groves, under pretence of remitting it to his owners, whereas being all as one on board, in a venture, they ought to share, and share alike. On this the sailors began to desert, until at last there were hardly hands enough left to navigate the vessel, on which it was resolved to beach her on the Chili Coast, and then travelling onward, represent themselves as distressed mariners. As they had then no valuable property with them, having remitted the whole homeward, they had no hesitation in acting, as they had resolved on, which was done. This was as far as the penitent knew, he never having seen the Captain, &c. since then, for he himself had worked his way home in a Spanish brig. In regard to me, he said, that I was well known to have escaped the death they had prepared for me, and that on hearing it,

they had greatly blamed themselves for allowing even a chance of my escape, which was never intended by their launching me into the sea, but only to make death more terrible, and they were nearly putting to death the person who had proposed the sport. As to Cross, the prisoner knew nothing, as he had been engaged by Groves only, and he never enquired on whose behalf the Captain acted. After making this confession, surprising to say, Jackson's disease took a new turn and he began to recover speedily. Whether he repented or no of his communicativeness, I cannot say, but he could not recede from what he had so solemnly avowed, when he was as supposed in articulo mortis, and which was witnessed by several respectable individuals besides the clergyman. In this case as his own conviction in case of trial was put beyond a doubt, the crown thought proper to clench the case on the greater rascals by releasing this one, and proposed to him becoming King's evidence. The man did not much admire coming forward against his companions, but seeing no other way of eluding his fate, consented, and thus rendered the conviction of all the prisoners certain. After all the proof had been arranged, and the requisite inquiries finished, there was held a special Admiralty Sessions for the trial of these precious rascals, and I had the happiness to see them all arraigned on the charge of piracy and murder—they were placed at the Dock as follows. Cross, Groves, the second mate, first mate, boatswain, quartermaster, and lastly Dance. The court was crowded without precedent, to hear the history and see the trial of such notorious and desperate offenders, so that it was with some difficulty that persons could gain admittance. I was the first witness called upon to prove the whole case against all the prisoners, and underwent a cross examination on their behalf, which in no way tended to shake my credibility, but merely to show which of them had been less active than the others, in fact it struck me, that the prisoners' counsel knowing from the strength of the case, that it must go against them, had given up the defence, and laid hold of the hope, that only the more guilty might suffer, and that the royal clemency might pardon the rest, or commute the last penalty to transportation. Jackson followed me in giving testimony; he at first appeared very reluctant, and was something daunted by the frowns and scowls of his quondam friends; but when once fairly launched, he sailed on steadily enough on his course, nor could the prisoners' lawyers make him fall off, though they gave him a smartish breeze of it. The direct proof here ceased. Land the policeman was then called, who proved the finding of the reflecting circle in the second officer's possession at Blackwall, and a shopkeeper from Trough-

ton's swore, that that very individual instrument had been sold to the murdered Captain. The people in court, shewed some signs of pleasure at this having been brought home to the wretch ; he however said, he had bought it from a person in South America, whose name he did not know. Boyce called, proved the conspiracy to murder me, and the reason why, which fixed the case on Dance. The papers found proved that Groves and Cross were in connection, and as to Cross himself, the jeweller swore and so did several of his shopmen, that he was the person who brought the diamonds for sale, and Major D. proved that these jewels were those which his deceased wife had on board the ship when taken by the pirates. Cross vehemently denied all connection with these men, and declared that he was an honorable and extensive merchant, having correspondents in all parts of the new world and in Africa, and offered to prove that he was so by reference to them ; as to the diamonds, he deeply regretted the delusion, which might end so disastrously for himself, that made the Jeweller and his assistants mistake him for another person. He solemnly assured the court that on the day alledged he was not in London, and produced two witnesses, who swore that they had seen him at Hounslow. This, however, would not serve his turn, for the postboys who drove his carriage that day, and whose evidence it had not been thought necessary to have, although in attendance, declared, that before they took him to Hounslow, where he really did go, they first went to the Jewellers. The summing up took but a small time, for the Jury, before it was half over, expressed a wish to retire, and brought in a verdict of guilty against every one of the prisoners, and they were subsequently all hanged, my guardian having the honor of preceding them all in the part of exaltation. I did not go to see the execution for many and obvious reasons, but I believe, the curious reader may still see, if I mistake not, the bodies of the malefactors hanging in chains on the right bank of the Thames as he proceeds down the river.

Land the police officer, Boyce and myself got tolerably well paid for our exertions, by the rewards which had been offered for the apprehension of these men, and I got a hundred pounds additional, besides a place in Plymouth dock yard. As to the rest of my companions I have never heard of any thing more of them in England, nor do I think it is likely they will set foot here in a hurry. Jackson, the evidence, is a one handed parish pauper in Warwickshire, and Boyce, whom I have set up, is now commander of a clipping little coaster, which has not been mended more than twice, while I am going on in life with a belaying sail filled with the breeze of good fortune—which I hope may happen to all readers of this. R.

STANZAS.

Why should we search the world for thorns and briars,
Explore its darkest dens for hurtful things,
And, like the salamander, bathe in fires
Whose furnace-heat a swift destruction brings ?
Why should we tune to songs of woe our lyres,
And with suspicion soil our spirits' wings ?
Why should mistrust attend hope's dearest dreams,
Since " Goodness thinks no ill where no ill seems ?" *
Why o'er the spirit, in its brightest hour,
When suns are shining, rivers sparkling clear,
Comes there Presentiment's dull boding power
To sprinkle hope with thoughts of doubt and fear ?
Why, when the foot is tripping thro' the bower
Where Spring's and Summer's wedded charms appear,
Roves the mad eye, until it rest upon
The toad that crouches by the mossy stone ?
Are there not roses in the world enow,
Whose blossoms we may gather, yet not wound
Our fingers with the thorns they outwards throw ?
Are there not fruits delicious to be found
Far from the Upas tree ?—doth not the show
Of summer-tide and autumn deck the ground
In beauty for a space that well may cheer
The heart, that *ever* looks for tempests near ?
And Spring, with all its infant buds and bells,
Its baby blossoms and its butterflies ;—
And Summer, with its ripe receptacles
For Nature's lovelinesses, vainly rise
To dim the Autumn's russet grace :—there dwells
A taste of bliss within her luxuries,
And o'er her fields of vegetable gold
Lingers a spell to warm the feelings cold !
Spring, Summer, Autumn, all are fair ; yet still
They do not in their beautyhood surpass
Frore Winter's bridal dress of icicle
Flung snowy white across the crimp'd grass ;
Bright are the chains she throws o'er lake and rill,
And her snow-bowers are fairer than pure glass,
And oh ! her lonely Bard, the Robin, pours
A sweeter song than Mermaid's on the shores !
Spring is our Infancy :—its herbs that burst
From the prolific bosom of the earth—
Its flowers, by early dew and sunshine nurst—
Its glad larks carolling in skyey mirth—

* Milton.

Its sun-light and its showers—its heavens, at first
 Cloudy and grey, then beaming brightly forth,—
 Betoken man's frail childhood, when we smile,
 Yet, in our sportive sorrow, weep the while.

And Summer is our youth,—our happy time,
 When love and friendship ope their kindly arms ;
 When hope enhalos us with rays sublime,
 And pleasure dresses every thing in charms :—
 The gentle dawn-burst, and the day's bright prime,
 The tranquil moonlight, and its sweet alarms
 Of shadowy things,—oh ! these but picture forth
 Youth's short lived reign of carelessness and mirth.

Then comes the Autumn, with her matron grace,
 Her ripe fruits falling from the loaded bough ;—
 Her sheaves of corn,—her reaper's freckled face,—
 And sometimes, too, her sudden blights, which throw
 Bleak famine on the earth, where late the trace
 Of plenteousness was seen ; — whilst saddest woe
 Succeeds to joy :—this is our manhood's type,
 Whose hopes meet blight when they are nearly ripe !

Last comes old Winter, with its genial frosts,
 Its wholesome freshness, and its furrowed brow ;
 And ah ! its sleet, its surly blasts, its hosts
 Of sullen storms, and winds that blustering blow,—
 It emblems out old age, which sometimes boasts
 Of healthy vigour,—cold yet cheerful snow ;—
 But oftener seeks us with a train of woes
 That dog its progress and attend its close.

Then, since the breath of beauty is abroad,
 In every season, and o'er every scene,
 Why should we bar the sunshine from our road,
 And hang black banners where bright flags have been ?
 Hail to thee, Spring ! I love thy blithe abode,
 On daisied lea, with hedgerows fresh and green ;—
 And, Summer ! thou art dear, with all thy wealth
 Of sunny skies, clear seas, and winds of health !

Hail to thee, Autumn !—in thy brow I trace
 No frown to tell of canker or of care ;
 There is a happy flash upon thy face,
 And ears of yellow wheat are in thy hair ;
 I love thee well !—and winter has its grace,
 Its icebells pure, its glaciers grand and fair ;—
 For every season to the Minstrel's breast
 Is in a glorious garb of beauty drest !

R. C. C.

THE SUICIDE'S GRAVE.

I.

I stood beside a public way,
Where men pass'd to and fro,
And there was a mound of fresh-turn'd clay,
And I ask'd who slept below :
And some among the crowd replied,
It was the grave of a suicide—
A wandering son of wo ;
But none could tell the stranger's name,
His sorrows, or from whence he came.

II.

I gazed upon th' unhallow'd spot,
And thought what biting care,
What burning griefs had been the lot
Of him who rested there ;
What clouds, dark-gathering day by day,
Had chased his light of hope away,
And left him to despair :
Till friendless, homeless, joyless, he
Plunged in thy gulf—Eternity !

III.

'Twas his—that dark and chilling grief,
That winter of the mind,
When Hope drops off like the last green leaf
That is swept away by the wind ;
And the heart is left like the blighted tree,
A ruin and a mockery ;
And all that once had twined
In fondness round it, shrinks away,
And leaves it to its lone decay !

IV.

And was there none to drop the tear,
And none to heave the sigh—
No faithful spirit lingering near
To look its last " good bye ?"
Alas ! not one—unwept, unknown,
The cold earth o'er his corse was thrown,
Without one moisten'd eye :
No wail was utter'd,—no prayer was said,
For the stranger who sleeps in that lowly bed.

MOORE'S LIFE OF BYRON.

SECOND VOLUME.

We have noticed in a former number of the *Calcutta Magazine*,* the first part of this highly interesting work, and the opinion we then expressed of Mr. Moore's merits as the Biographer of his brother poet, is confirmed by a perusal of the second volume. This publication, if taken as a whole, is incomparably superior to all other works on Lord Byron, inasmuch as it contains a greater abundance of original and authentic materials, interspersed with notes and observations always elegant or entertaining and often philosophical and profound. The chief defects of the work consist in the omission of any full or satisfactory account of the causes of Lord Byron's separation from his Lady—the extravagant and almost unqualified tone of eulogy adopted upon all occasions on which his Lordship's name is introduced—the petty spite and gross inconsistency evinced in the notices of Mr. Leigh Hunt—the injudicious admission of a number of very indecent letters and details—and the absence of any attempt at a critical analysis of the poetical character and accomplishments of the noble poet, which would have been so peculiarly valuable from the pen of Moore. With these exceptions the book has fully justified our hopes and we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that it will continue to be read with eagerness and delight as long as the English language shall endure. Notwithstanding its various defects, it will probably remain, as it is at present, the most ample and authentic, if not the best arranged record of the peculiarities, personal and literary, of the most celebrated poet of these times. The materials alone would make it a favorite with the lovers of Biography for centuries to come. If Boswell's Life of Johnson is still read and long likely to be read, with undiminished gratification, notwithstanding the many ludicrous foibles of the Biographer, (a foolish man and a feeble writer,) the work before us, with the combined attractions of an equally interesting subject and far superior execution, it may be confidently predicted will form one of the most permanently popular publications of this fertile period of our literature.

Hayley's Life of Cowper and Mason's Life of Gray, seem to have suggested the plan of this Life of Byron, which by the frequent introduction of his Lordship's letters and extracts from his

* See *Calcutta Magazine*, vol. 1. page 422.

journals, with the interwoven notes and comments of Mr. Moore, is rendered something between an autobiography and a review. This second volume (which completes the work) opens with a notice of the noble Poet's departure from England subsequent to a separation from his Lady. It is certainly much to be regretted, after the published statement of Lady Byron and the dark insinuations of Campbell, that Mr. Moore has not entered into an explanation of the causes of the melancholy matrimonial strife which, whether justly or not, has cast so deep a shadow on the memory of his friend. It can hardly be supposed that Mr. Moore, the most intimate associate of the noble Poet, who was remarkable for his lavish confidence and his inability to preserve a secret, should be ignorant of the real circumstances of the case, unless there was something in Lord Byron's conduct of so black a character, that contrary to his ordinary habits, a guilty conscience or a dread of infamy, compelled him to be silent. In Leigh Hunt's preface to the second edition of "*Byron and his Contemporaries*" there is a terrible insinuation, wrung from him, as it were in bitter self-defence, which connected with the mysterious allusions of Lady Byron and her champion Campbell have left the public in a state of uneasy doubt and painful anxiety, that it was incumbent on Mr. Moore, as far as he was able, to satisfy and allay. In his concluding paragraph he observes that—"any mistakes or misstatements I may be proved to have made shall be corrected;—any new facts which it is in the power of others to produce will speak for themselves. To mere opinions I am not called upon to pay attention—and still less to insinuations or mysteries." As Lord Byron himself, is no longer able to meet "insinuations" or explain "mysteries" injurious to his reputation, it is certainly the duty of his friend and biographer, to do as he would be done by, and defend or uphold his character against assaults, not the less deadly because they are dark and undefined. Mr. Moore cannot, without unreasonable presumption on his part, affect to treat such opponents as Campbell and Lady Byron, with a feeling of contempt, and therefore his silence in this matter when the public have been waiting for something open and decisive, will naturally be interpreted by many in a way by no means advantageous to the memory of the Noble Poet. If he really had it in his power to offer a satisfactory explanation or defence he ought to be ashamed of himself for thus leaving the character of his friend to the mercy of the world. The effect of his general eulogies, interesting and valuable as they are, from such a source, will no doubt be regarded by many as greatly invalidated by his silence on so important an incident in the life of Byron, as the conjugal separation. If this silence be occasioned by a consciousness of his

Lordship's guilt, and an unwillingness to acknowledge it, Mr. Moore's extravagant and enthusiastic admiration is misplaced, inconsistent and immoral, and if on the other hand, he has reason to believe him a calumniated man, he should stand boldly over his grave and defend with all his heart, with all his soul and with all his strength, the injured spirit of his distinguished friend. It is curious that Lord Byron expressed to Mr. Moore his impression that his Lady had "a fixed hostility" to him which could not rest, he thought, even at his grave. "So strong was this impression on him" says Mr. Moore, "that during one of our few intervals of seriousness, *he conjured me by our friendship, if, as he both felt and hoped, I should survive him, not to let unmerited censure settle upon his name, but, while I surrendered him up to condemnation, where he deserved it, to vindicate him where aspersed.*" If Byron has received "unmerited" censure from his Lady and Mr. Campbell, how has Mr. Moore performed the sacred duty imposed upon him by this pathetic appeal? May not his silence after this look very like "sundering up his friend to condemnation?"

But we have said enough upon this painful and inexplicable affair and will now turn to a brief consideration of the other imperfections of the book, that we may get through the disagreeable portion of our task as speedily as possible. We have accused Mr. Moore of too great a partiality for his subject, and we must say, that in some instances he has sacrificed both justice and morality at the tomb of Byron. The licentious intrigues and low debaucheries recorded in the work before us, could scarcely have been more minutely detailed or more shamelessly exculpated by the pen of Harriette Wilson. It is true that a passing compliment is occasionally paid to virtue by the expression of a regret that the noble poet should have fallen into these excesses, but it is always insinuated or implied that the character of a Lord and a man of genius is not seriously affected by irregularities that would be pronounced infamous and disgusting in ordinary men. The reader is quite sure that Mr. Moore's admiration of his friend is not materially lessened by a knowledge of his crimes. Mr. Leigh Hunt is perfectly justified in his complaint that Mr. Moore and others have defended Byron and traduced and condemned *him* on the principle that the opponent of a great Lord and a Literary Lion cannot possibly be in the right. If a commoner had been guilty of ever so small a portion of the crimes, inconsistencies and indiscretions of Byron, he would have been stunned and terrified to death by the thunder of virtuous indignation. But every thing is graceful or excusable in a Lord, and especially a literary one. The metaphysical theories and speculations of Hunt and Shelley, may find few defenders, but their personal

characters have been eulogized by many. Hunt and Lord Byron, who agreed in nothing else, have both testified, in the most enthusiastic manner, their passionate admiration of Shelley's moral qualities, and if Lord Byron occasionally ridiculed the vanity of Hunt, he never breathed a syllable against the purity of his character. In fact he has described him as the very "Bigot of Virtue."

Hunt and Shelley, even as authors, are certainly not a whit less moral than his Lordship, for while the latter laughs at virtue as an empty name, the two former bend profoundly at her altar and profess the most ardent adoration. Such men may be wrong in their theoretical notions of the nature of virtue, but they are at least entitled to the praise of sincerity, and have the same degree of merit as the mistaken but pious Brahmin, whose heart (by the liberal Christian) is not thought contaminated by the errors of his head.

Lord Byron's religious creed was not more orthodox than Hunt's or Shelley's, his politics were similar and his moral conduct by no means purer, and yet what a different treatment have these men experienced from the world! If they had been lords instead of commoners, the critics would have set down less in malice and have extenuated every fault. As they wanted a title, it seems they wanted every thing—even genius has been denied them. Mr. Moore who began by being not only a radical but a licentious and immoral writer, soon discovered that it was a dangerous thing for a poor and unfashionable man to offend the best feelings of Society. In order to recover himself and acquire an influence in the world, he thought it necessary to restrain the amorous propensities of his Muse, and even cut his old acquaintances, for the advantages of the reflected lustre of Lordly circles. He was no sooner domesticated in "families of distinction" than he became shocked at the vulgarity of untitled virtue. *The Examiner* newspaper and *The Liberal* were his abomination. He discovered "a taint" in both, and endeavoured to persuade Lord Byron that Hunt was a heavy and spiritless writer. Since the publication of the book now under review, Mr. Hunt has printed in the *Tatler*, a clever and amusing little paper of which he is the Editor, some of Moore's letters to him before their quarrel which afford a striking example of the mode in which our opinions are often influenced by circumstances and our passions. We shall make room for these letters as literary curiosities.

In introducing them to his readers Mr. Leigh Hunt observes that it is his object to show the inconsistency between the opinion which Mr. Moore gave of him to Lord Byron after he had fallen into adversity and lost his public influence and the one which he expressed to Mr. Hunt himself, when Lords came to

visit him and when Mr. Moore thought his good word of consequence. The Letters commence in 1811 when Mr. Leigh Hunt was Editor of the *Examiner* :—

LETTER I.

ON RECEIVING A LETTER AND SOME BOOKS.

[1811.]

" My dear Sir,—I am just about to step into the mail for a week's absence from town, and have only time to say that I have received your letter, which I have read with gratitude and admiration.—How you, who write so much in public, can afford to write so well in private, is miraculous—I shall take your books with me, and hope to tell you all I think and feel about them at Beckenham.

" Bury-street, Monday Evening."

LETTER II.

ON MR. MOORE'S OPERA OF M. P., OR BLUE STOCKING—MR. LEIGH HUNT'S FEAST OF THE POETS, &c.

[Post-mark, 1811.]

" My dear Sir,—It was my intention upon receiving the last letter with which you favoured me, to answer it by a visit, and that immediately ; but I was hurried off to the country by the sickness of a friend ; and since my return, I have been occupied in a way that makes me very unfit society for you—namely, for writing bad jokes for the galleries of the Lyceum. To make the galleries laugh, is in itself sufficiently degrading, but to try to make them laugh and fail (which I fear will be my destiny) is deplorable indeed. The secret of it however is, that, upon my last return from Ireland, in one of those moments of weakness to which poets and their purses are too liable, I agreed to give Arnold a piece for the summer, and you may perceive by the lateness of my appearance with what reluctance I have performed my engagement.

" It will no doubt occur to you, upon reading the first page of this note, that the whole purport of it is to ask for mercy ; but the kind terms in which you have spoken of some things I have written, make me too much interested in your *sincerity* to ask for, or wish, the slightest breach of it. I have no doubt that, in this instance you will treat me with severity, and I am just as sure that, if you do, I shall have deserved it. Only say that you expected something better from me, and I shall be satisfied.

" I must (though late) thank you for your last *Reflector*—the poem to which you were good enough to direct my attentions, interested me extremely ; there is nothing so delightful as those alternate sinkings and risings, both of feeling and style, which you have exhibited in those verses, and you cannot think how gracefully it becomes the high philosophy of your mind to saunter now and then among the flowers of poetry. Do indulge her with a few more walks, I beseech you.

" I am afraid you look upon me as a bad politician, or you would likewise have bid me read the fine article, entitled (if I recollect right) " A Retrospect of Public Affairs." It is most ably done—but you write too well for a politician—and it is

really a pity to go to the expense of *fulminating gold*, when common *gunpowder* serves the purpose just as well.

"I shall not call upon you now till I have passed the ordeal—but till then, and ever, believe me, my dear sir, yours with much esteem,

"Bury-street, Saturday."

"THOMAS MOORE."

"The fragment which Carpenter told you I had for the Reflector was *wickedly* political. Some of the allusions have now lost their hold, but you shall see it, and perhaps something may, with your assistance, be yet made of it."

LETTER III.

ON M. P. OR THE BLUE STOCKINGS.

"My dear sir,—I have not the least fear that you will make any ungenerous use of the anxiety which I express with respect to your good opinion of me. I dare say you have read in the Times of yesterday the very well-written, and (I confess,) but too just account which they give of the *shooting* of my *fo l's* *bolt* on Monday. The only misrepresentation I can accuse them of (and that I feel very sensibly) is the charge of royalism and courtiership which they have founded upon my foolish claptrap with respect to the Regent;—this has astonished me the more, as the opera underwent a very severe cutting from the licenser for a very opposite quality to courtiership, and it is merely lest you should be led into a mistake (from the little consideration you can afford to give to such nonsense) that I trouble you with this note.

"If the child's plea,—'I'll never do so again,' could soften criticism, I may be depended upon from this moment, for a most hearty adjuration of the stage, and all its heresies of pun, equivocal, and clap-trap:—however humble I may be in other departments of literature, I am quite conscious of being contemptible in this.

"Your's, my dear sir, very truly.

27, Bury-street, Wednesday.

"THOMAS MOORE."

"Did you receive a note I sent you about a week ago?"

LETTER IV.

ON THE FEAST OF THE POETS—LORD MOIRA, &c.

[Post-mark, August, 1812.]

"My dear Sir,—I am sorry to find by your Examiner of last Sunday that you are ill, and I sincerely hope, both for the sake of yourself and the world, that it is not an indisposition of any serious nature.—I have very often, since I left town, had thoughts of writing to you; not that I had any thing to say, but merely to keep myself alive in your recollection, till some lucky jostle in our life's journey throws us closer together than we have hitherto been. It is not true, however, that I have had nothing to say to you, for I have to thank you for your poem in the Reflector, which I would praise for its beauty, if my praises could be thought disinterested enough to please you—but it has won my heart rather too much to leave my judgment fair play; and the pleasure of being praised by you, makes me incapable of returning the compliment;—all that I can tell you is, that your good opinion of me, in general,

is paid back with interest tenfold, and that my thoughts about you are so well known to those I live with, that I have the pleasure of finding you acknowledged among them by no other title than 'Moore's Friend.' I suppose you have heard that I suddenly burst upon my acquaintances last spring, in the new characters of husband and father, and I hope you will believe me, when I say that (though my little intercourse with you might have made such a confidence impertinent on my side,) I often wished to make you one of the very few friends who knew the secret of my happiness, and witnessed my enjoyment of it. I rather think too, that if you were acquainted with the story of my marriage, it would not tend to lower me from that place, which I am proud to believe, I hold in your esteem. I have got a small house and large garden here in the neighbourhood of Lord Moira's fine library, and feel happy in the consciousness that I have indeed 'mended my notions of pleasure,' and that I am likely, after all, to be what men like approve. Mrs. Moore and I have been for these ten days past on a visit to our noble neighbour, who is at length preparing for an old age of independence, by a manly and summary system of retrenchment. He has dismissed nearly all his servants, and is retiring to a small house in Sussex, leaving his park and fine library here to *solitude and me*. How I have mourned over his late negotiation! A sword looks crooked in water, and the weak medium of Carlton House has given an appearance of obliquity even to Lord Moira—but both the sword and he may be depended on still—at least I think so.

"I was very much flattered by your taking some doggerel of mine out of the Morning Chronicle some months since, called 'The Insurrection of the Paper.' I don't know whether you saw 'The Plumassier' about the same time. It was mine also, but not so good. I hope next year, when I have got over a work I am about to help you with a few shafts of ridicule in the noble warfare you are engaged in, since I find that you have thought some of them not unworthy your notice.

"With best regards to Mrs. Hunt and your *little child*, for whom I could supply a *companion picture*,

"I am, my dear sir, your's most truly,

"Wednesday.

"THOMAS MOORE.

I shall take the liberty of paying the postage of this lest it might not be received at the office."

These letters, we should think can hardly have been read by Mr. Moore in the public prints without a burning blush upon his cheek, but unfortunately the conduct of his noble friend towards the same injured gentleman, so much resembled his own, as to keep him somewhat in countenance and render his individual inconsistency rather less remarkable. "Hunt," says the noble poet in a passage in his "Memoranda," dated December 1st 1813, "is an extraordinary character, and not exactly of the present age. He reminds me more of the Pym and Hampden times—much talent, great independence of spirit and an austere but not repulsive aspect. If he goes on *qualis ab incepto*, I know few men who will deserve more praise or obtain it." In a letter

from Lord Byron to Leigh Hunt, published by the latter, his Lordship writes :—

" It is my wish that our acquaintance, or, if you please to accept it, friendship, may be permanent. I have been lucky enough to preserve some friends from a very early period, and I hope, as I do not (at least now) select them lightly, I shall not lose them capriciously. I have a thorough esteem for that independence of spirit which you have maintained with sterling talent, and at the expense of some suffering." In another letter to the same gentleman, he compliments Mr. Hunt on one of his Cantos of *Kimini* in the following terms :—

" You have excelled yourself—if not all your contemporaries, in the Canto which I have just finished. I think it above the former looks ; but that is as it should be ; it rises with the subject, *the conception appears to me perfect, and the execution perhaps as nearly so as verse will admit. There is more originality than I recollect to have seen elsewhere within the same compass, and frequent and great happiness of expression.*" Even after the affair of the *Liberal*, in a letter to a lady whose name is not published, he expresses his respect for Hunt's character " literary and personal." Yet to please Mr. Moore, who had been long "*at him*" about the *Liberal* connection he speaks of him in the following ungenerous manner :—

" He believes his trash of vulgar phrases tortured into compound barbarisms to be old English ; and we may say of it as Aimwell says of Captain Gibbet's regiment, when the Captain calls it an ' old corps,'—' the *oldest* in Europe, if I may judge by your uniform.' He sent out his ' Foliage' by Percy Shelley * * *, and of all the ineffable Centaurs that were ever begotten by Self-love upon a Night-mare, I think this monstrous Sagittary the most prodigious. He (Leigh H.) is an honest Charlatan, who has persuaded himself into a belief of his own impostures, and talks Punch in pure simplicity of heart, taking himself (as poor Fitzgerald said of himself in the Morning Post) for *Vates* in both senses, or nonsenses, of the word. Did you look at the translations of his own which he prefers to Pope and Cowper, and says so ?—Did you read his skimble-skamble about * * * being at the head of his own profession in the eyes of those who followed it ? I thought that Poetry was an art, or an attribute, and not a profession ;—but be it one, is that * * * * * at the head of your profession in your eyes ? I'll be curst if he is of mine, or ever shall be. He is the only one of us (but of us he is not) whose coronation I would oppose. Let them take Scott, Campbell Crabbe, or you, or me, or any of the living, and throne him ;—but not this new Jacob Behmen, this * * * * * whose pride might have kept him true, even had his principles turned as perverted as his *so-didant* poetry."

Mr. Leigh Hunt is not the only poet of whose talents Lord Byron expressed at different periods very opposite opinions. He spoke of Wordsworth, Keats, and others at one time with the highest praise and at another with the most unqualified contempt. He was never a cool or impartial critic, but in his literary decisions, as in every thing else, was influenced in a remarkable degree by his prejudices and his passions. Whatever he said or did was in a spirit of contradiction and self-will, from the immediate impulse of the moment, or from his ruling foible—a study of effect. He dearly loved to puzzle and surprize the world, and to create a *sensation*, for which purpose, he even ventured to exaggerate his faults and to represent himself as a monster of iniquity. He would rather have been thought a dark outrageous villain, a kind of aristocratical Satan whom every one should regard with mysterious awe, than a person of ordinary wickedness and common-place defects. He was always in extremes, and had he taken the moral side of human life, would no doubt have been righteous overmuch. He often said that he thought he should die a methodist and it is pretty certain that he would never have been satisfied with a happy medium. There was no halting place for *him* between scepticism and credulity. The various startling assertions and strange opinions that are scattered over the writings of Lord Byron should always be received by the reader with the utmost caution and with a careful reference to the anomalous character of his Lordship's mind and habits. He must not take every thing for gospel, or suppose the noble poet always serious or sincere. The grand key to all those passages that fill sober people with doubt and wonder, is the knowledge of his Lordship's feverish anxiety for effect.

His hatred of England and the English people, his scorn of mankind in general, his disbelief in virtue and his contempt for fame, were all the grossest affectation and had no real existence in his heart as his conduct abundantly evinced. He betrayed on numerous occasions and in many ways his intense desire to attract and retain the attention of the English public in particular and the world at large—he was singularly kind and affectionate to all who came in contact with him—was always ready and had frequent reason to acknowledge the virtues of his friends and associates, and devoted his whole life to the acquisition of a name. The success of any of his poems always greatly elated him, while their failure was sure to be regarded with excessive chagrin and mortification. His lamentations over the fate of his Tragedies were quite passionate and pathetic, whereas if he had really written them solely for his own amusement, and had been unaffectedly indifferent to the opinion of the world, their forced introduction on the Stage and consequent condemnation would

have occasioned him no uneasiness. He pretended also to scorn the critics, but his letters frequently discover his extreme irritation at their censures, and he condescended to write a Pamphlet in answer to an article in a Scotch Magazine. He took care also to keep on good terms with Gifford and Jeffrey, whom he called "the Monarch-makers in poetry and prose." Notwithstanding his dislike to Gifford's political and religious creed, so opposite to his own, he most sedulously courted his good opinion, and with a humility very foreign to his nature submitted several of his manuscript poems to his judgment and consented to his alterations and corrections.

Though in a kind of bravado style, he tells Murray, in one of his letters from abroad that he wishes he would send him no English Periodicals, the angry tone of his orders upon the subject, sufficiently evinces the importance he attaches to them. It is probable enough that he had hardly dispatched his epistle before he thoroughly repented of its hurried and passionate contents. His horror of English Travellers, as we have already hinted, was not less pretended than his indifference to fame. "I wished to have gone to Rome," he says in one of his letters, "but at present it is pestilent with the English. A man is a fool who travels now in France or Italy, till this *tribe of wretches* is swept home again. I staid at Venice, chiefly because it is not one of their den of thieves; and here they but pause and pass. In Switzerland it was really noxious. Luckily I was early, and had got the prettiest place on the Lakes before they were quickened into motion with the rest of *the reptiles*. * * * Besides I *abhor the* (English) *nation*, and the nation me."—Now this language is every way disgraceful, whether the writer was sincere or not. It is quite certain, however, that he did *not* despise or dread his English visitors, but on the contrary received them with open arms and was delighted with any intelligence from England. He was remarkably inquisitive as to the degree of his home popularity, both personal and poetical. The following particulars communicated to Mr. Moore by Captain Basil Hall exhibit his real kindness and civility in a proper light:—

"On the last day of August, 1818 (says the distinguished writer and traveller), I was taken ill with an ague at Venice, and having heard enough of the low state of the medical art in that country, I was not a little anxious as to the advice I should take. I was not acquainted with any person in Venice to whom I could refer, and had only one letter of introduction, which was to Lord Byron; but as there were many stories floating about of his lordship's unwillingness to be pestered with tourists, I had felt unwilling, before this moment, to intrude myself in that shape. Now, however, that I was seriously unwell, I felt sure that this offensive character would merge in that of a countryman in distress, and I sent the letter by one of my

travelling companions to Lord Byron's lodgings with a note, excusing the liberty I was taking, explaining that I was in want of medical assistance, and saying I should not send to any one till I heard the name of the person who, in his lordship's opinion, was the best practitioner in Venice.

"Unfortunately for me, Lord Byron was still in bed, though it was near noon, and still more unfortunately, the bearer of my message scrupled to awake him, without first coming back to consult me. By this time I was in all the agonies of a cold ague fit, and, therefore, not at all in a condition to be consulted upon any thing—so I replied pettishly, 'Oh, by no means disturb Lord Byron on my account—ring for the landlord, and send for any one he recommends.' This absurd injunction being forthwith and literally attended to, in the course of an hour I was under the discipline of mine host's friend, whose skill and success it is no part of my present purpose to descant upon:—it is sufficient to mention that I was irrevocably in his hands long before the following most kind note was brought to me, in great haste, by Lord Byron's servant.

' Venice, August 31st, 1818.

'DEAR SIR,—Dr. Aglietti is the best physician, not only in Venice, but in Italy: his residence is on the Grand Canal, and easily found; I forget the number, but am probably the only person in Venice who don't know it. There is no comparison between him and any of the other medical people here. I regret very much to hear of your indisposition, and shall do myself the honour of waiting upon you the moment I am up. I write this in bed, and have only just received the letter and note. I beg you to believe that nothing but the extreme lateness of my hours could have prevented me from replying immediately, or coming in person. I have not been called a minute.—I have the honour to be very truly,

' Your most obedient Servant,

' BYRON.'

"His Lordship soon followed this note, and I heard his voice in the next room; but although he waited more than an hour, I could not see him, being under the inexorable hands of the doctor. In the course of the same evening he again called, but I was asleep. When I awoke I found his lordship's valet sitting by my bedside. 'He had his master's orders,' he said, 'to remain with me while I was unwell, and was instructed to say, that whatever his lordship had, or could procure, was at my service, and that he would come to me and sit with me, or do whatever I liked, if I would only let him know in what way he could be useful.'

"Accordingly on the next day, I sent for some book, which was brought, with a list of his library. I forget what it was which prevented my seeing Lord Byron on this day, though he called more than once; and on the next, I was too ill with fever to talk to any one.

"The moment I could go out, I took a gondola and went to pay my respects, and to thank his lordship for his attentions. It was then nearly three o'clock, but he was not yet up; and when I went again on the following day at five. I had the mortification to learn, that he had gone, at the same hour, to call upon me, so that we

had crossed each other on the canal; and, to my deep and lasting regret, I was obliged to leave Venice without seeing him."

To this account of Captain Hall's reception we could add many other testimonies to Byron's politeness and hospitality to English visitors. His tirades against them were intended in the first place to show his vast superiority, and in the next to charm his guests with unexpected courtesy, and increase the value of his attentions. With a great affectation of candour and straightforwardness he played the politician about the merest trifles and rarely gave expression to the genuine sentiments of his heart. He was an extraordinary hypocrite, but not a base one, for instead of pretending to more virtue than he possessed he concealed his best qualities and exaggerated his worst. He once surprised Mr. Moore by enquiring if he knew the nature of the *parental* feeling, denying that he himself was possessed of any; and yet who was a more tender and affectionate father than Lord Byron? He was extremely fond both of Ada and his natural daughter Allegra. Mr. Moore has published a very affecting account of his intense grief at the decease of the latter, who is said to have been a pretty little girl and very like her father. He was not only passionately attached to his own offspring, but he entertained a general affection for young children, a trait in his character which is utterly inconsistent with that deep-rooted depravity of heart of which ignorant and ungenerous enemies have accused him. His remarks upon painting and statuary are to be regarded as among the numerous inconsistencies and insincerities we have alluded to. He says in one of his letters to Murray, "I detest Painting unless it reminds me of something I have seen, for which reason I spit upon and abhor all the Saints and subjects of one half the impostures I see in the churches and palaces; and when in Flanders, I never was so disgusted in my life, as with Rubens and his infernal glare of colours, as they appeared to me; and in Spain I did not think much of Murillo and Velasquez. Depend upon it, of all the arts it is the most artificial and unnatural, and that by which the nonsense of mankind is most imposed upon. I never yet saw the picture or statue which came a league within my conception or expectation." No one would suppose, if he had not been informed of the fact from indisputable authority that the above remarks were from the pen of the author of *Childe Harold* which contains the eloquent stanzas on the *Venus de Medicis*.

Lord Byron had always a nervous horror of floating with the stream, and was never inclined to express any other opinions than those which he knew to be in direct opposition to the general judgment of mankind, more especially of his own contemporaries. It was this feeling that led him to undervalue *Shaks-*

peare and make Pope his idol. The Pope and Bowles controversy, must be in the memory of our readers, and we think they will agree with us that Lord Byron was any thing but triumphant in that affair, notwithstanding the flippant dogmatism of his style, which presented a strong contrast to the moderate, candid and argumentative productions of his opponent, who though a writer vastly inferior to Lord Byron in the general powers of his mind had certainly the advantage over him in a sober critical disquisition. This was not owing to any real deficiency of taste and judgement on the part of Byron but to a downright want of sincerity. With all his swaggering he knew well enough that he was taking up the wrong side of the question, when he spoke of Pope as the greatest Poet in the world. Mr. Bowles was strangely misrepresented and misunderstood, in this discussion, though he simply maintained the theory of Warton, that images drawn from nature, human and external, are more poetical *per se* than those drawn from works of art and artificial manners. We have not a copy of Bowles' pamphlet in our possession and have not read it since the time of its first publication, but we well recollect the general tenor of its argument and our surprise at the mistakes or wilful misapprehensions of Byron. As it may seem presumptuous in us to speak in this strain of so great a man, we shall give a specimen or two of his arguments.

"I opposed," says he, "and will ever oppose the robbery of ruins from Athens, to instruct the English in sculpture; but why did I do so? The ruins are as poetical in Piccadilly as they were in the Parthenon, but the Parthenon and its rock are less so without them. Such is the poetry of art."

To suppose these detached fragments of buildings, as poetical in a crowded court in London, as in the place from which they were taken, surrounded by picturesque and classical scenes and associations, is manifestly erroneous. The same line of argument would prove that a boat high and dry in a Dock-yard or in a carpenter's warehouse is as poetical an object as the same boat when filled with human beings tossing on the treacherous sea or sleeping by sunset on a glassy Lake. Works of art are not poetical *per se*, but as connected with external nature and human passions.

"Mr. Bowles contends, again, that the pyramids of Egypt are poetical, because of 'the association with boundless deserts,' and that a 'pyramid of the same dimensions would not be sublime in Lincoln's Inn Fields,' not so poetical certainly; but take away the pyramid and what is the desert?"

The desert would be still poetical without the pyramids but not so the pyramids without the desert. Mr. Bowles would readily admit that the taking away the pyramids would *lessen* the

poetry of the desert, because the *human associations* suggested by works of art would add greatly to the interest of any scenery, however beautiful and poetical in itself. In the same way the ocean in a storm is a strikingly poetical object, but its poetry is infinitely heightened by the associations of danger and suffering connected with the sight of a crowded ship on its troubled bosom. It is not the appearance of the mere planks and the mechanical construction of the ship, but the knowledge of the emotions and anxieties of those on board and the uncertainty of their fate that touches the heart and kindles the imagination.

"To the question whether the description of a game of cards be as poetical, supposing the execution equal, as a description of a walk in a forest? it may be answered, that the materials are certainly not equal; but that the artist who has rendered a game of cards poetical, is by far the greater of the two. But all this ordering of the poets is purely arbitrary on the part of Mr. Bowles. There may or may not be, in fact different orders of poetry, but the poet is always ranked according to his execution and not according to his branch of the art."

Who does not see the fallacy of this? Will any body maintain that the best Satire that was ever written is as poetical as the best Epic poem, or entitles the author to the same rank in Literature. He whose work is the most *poetical* is the best poet and not he who exhibits the most skill in treating unpoetical subjects. *Dyer's Fleece* is as well handled, *in its way*, as *Milton's Paradise Lost*, but which production is the most poetical and which author is the greatest poet? Is the author of the most excellent Sonnet equal in rank to the author of the most excellent Tragedy? Certainly not. Though he who writes a very bad Tragedy is of course inferior in merit to the poet who writes a very good Sonnet. A poet who executes an inferior subject to admiration is entitled to a place above him who executes a superior subject in a mediocre manner, but when the execution is equal the subject decides the superiority. A lofty subject requires a greater grasp of intellect and a more vigorous imagination than a humble one, and therefore the author of the *Paradise Lost* or the Tragedy of *Macbeth* would always rank above the author of the most poetical description of a game of cards that was ever written, because no human power could render it so eminently poetical as the two immortal productions just alluded to. The card-game describer might be a *cleverer* man than Milton without a hundredth part of his genius. Lord Byron however very strenuously maintained that "the poet who *executes* best is the highest, whatever his department." And what is still more strange, independently of its inconsistency after he had just asserted that there were no "orders" in poetry, he elevates Pope

above all other writers of verse on the ground of his being the best *ethical* poet, and ethical poetry, being of the highest rank.* If Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding were put into good verse, it would, according to this decision, be superior poetry to any thing that Homer, Shakespeare or Milton have bestowed upon mankind. Byron talks continually about Pope's absolute perfection—his entire *faultlessness*, forgetting what that elegant writer himself observes—

“Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is nor e'er shall be.”

and towards the conclusion of his letter his Lordship affirms that if any great national or natural convulsion could or should overwhelm Great Britain and sweep it from the kingdoms of the earth and leave only a *dead language*, an Englishman anxious that the posterity of strangers should know that there had been such a thing as a British Epic and Tragedy might wish for the preservation of Shakespeare and Milton; but the surviving world would snatch Pope from the wreck and let the rest sink with the people. This is criticism run mad with a vengeance, and even the name of Byron, a tower of strength, will not lessen its absurdity or make us hesitate to protest against so preposterous a conclusion. Amongst other strange things in this letter is his Lordship's assertion that “COWPER IS NO POET,” which assertion is soon followed by another that Cowper's lines addressed to his Nurse, by no means his most popular performance, are “*eminently poetical and pathetic!*” Mr. Moore has given us some extracts from the unpublished Reply to Blackwood's Magazine in which we have Lord Byron's opinion not only of Pope, but of the comparative merits of the living Poets.

One of these extracts, too curious to be omitted, we shall now lay before our readers.

“And here I wish to say a few words on the present state of English poetry. That this is the age of the decline of English poetry will be doubted by few who have calmly considered the subject. That there are men of genius among the present poets makes little against the fact, because it has been well said, that ‘next to him who forms the taste of his country, the greatest genius is he who corrupts it.’ No one has ever denied genius to Marino, who corrupted not merely the taste of Italy, but that of all Europe for nearly a century. The great cause of the present deplorable state of English poetry is to be attributed to that absurd and systematic depreciation of Pope, in which, for the last few years, there has been a kind of

* Pope himself seemed to have been of a very different opinion as to the rank of Ethical poetry, if we may judge from the following couplet:

‘That not in Fancy's maze he wandered long,
But stooped to truth and moralised his song.’

epidemical concurrence. Men of the most opposite opinions have united upon this topic. Warton and Churchill began it, having borrowed the hint probably from the heroes of the *Dunciad*, and their own internal conviction that their proper reputation can be as nothing till the most perfect and harmonious of poets—he who, having no fault, has had reason made his reproach—was reduced to what they conceived to be his level; but even they dared not degrade him below Dryden. Goldsmith, and Rogers, and Campbell, his most successful disciples; and Hayley, who, however feeble, has left one poem 'that will not be willingly let die, (the *Triumphs of Temper*,) kept up the reputation of that pure and perfect style; and Crabbe, the *first of living poets*! has almost equalled his master. Then came Darwin, who was put down by a single poem in the *Antijacobin*; and the *Crusians*, from Merry to Jerningham, who were annihilated (if *Nothing* can be said to be annihilated) by Gifford the last of the wholesome English satirists.

* * * * *

"These three personages, S* *, W* *, and C* *, had all of them a very natural antipathy to Pope, and I respect them for it, as the only original feeling or principle which they have contrived to preserve. But they have been joined in it by those who have joined them in nothing else: by the Edinburgh Reviewers, by the whole heterogeneous mass of living English poets, excepting Crabbe, Rogers, Gifford, and Campbell, who, both by precept and practice, have proved their adherence; and by me, who have shamefully deviated in practice, but have ever loved and honoured Pope's poetry with my whole soul, and hope to do so till my dying day. I would rather see all I have ever written lining the same trunk in which I actually read the eleventh book of a modern Epic poem at Malta in 1811, (I opened it to take out a change after the paroxysm of a tertian, in the absence of my servant, and found it lined with the name of the maker, Eyre, Cockspur-street, and with the Epic poetry alluded to,) than sacrifice what I firmly believe in as the Christianity of English poetry, the poetry of Pope.

•

Pope having been already represented as the first of English Poets, Crabbe is now placed next to him! Crabbe, however, must not be too confident of his position, for Byron was not always of the same opinion. On more than one occasion he described Sir Walter Scott, whose name is not even mentioned in the above notices of the Poets, as the Monarch of British Bards! We profess ourselves to be among those who consider Pope to have been very unjustly treated and greatly undervalued by the critics of the present day, though Lord Byron who was jealous of the Lake School and at once abused and imitated its productions, ran into the opposite extreme and endeavored to bring such men as Wordsworth and Southey into ridicule and contempt by invidious and unworthy comparisons. Pope was a very exquisite and admirable Poet, and with some hesitation with reference to the rival claims of Dryden, may be said to be at the very head of

the artificial school of Poetry.* But though he may be allowed to be the first in his peculiar walk, he must rank comparatively low in the higher department of his art. That lofty enthusiasm, that vivid sense of the various beauties of external nature and that profound knowledge of the human heart which are so conspicuous in the Dramas of the immortal Shakspeare, we should look for in vain amongst the condensed couplets and labored elegancies of Pope. At the same time it is not to be inferred that he has *no* enthusiasm, *no* sense of the charms of nature, nor insight into the human heart, for he possesses all these qualities, in a certain degree, but they are not equal in depth and intensity to the same qualities in the highest order of Poets, nor do they constitute the predominate characteristics of his mind. "It cannot be denied," says a late critic, "that his chief excellence lay more in diminishing than in aggrandizing objects; in checking, not in encouraging our enthusiasm; in sneering at the extravagances of fancy or passion, instead of giving loose to them; in describing a row of pins and needles rather than the embattled spears of Greeks and Trojans; in penning a lampoon or a compliment, and in praising Martha Blount. In his smooth and polished verse we meet with no prodigies of nature but with miracles of wit, the thunders of his pen are whispered flatteries; its forked lightnings pointed sarcasms; for "the gnarled oak," he gives us the "soft myrtle": for rocks and seas, and mountains, artificial grass-plats, gravel-walks and tinkling rills; for earth-quakes and tempests the breaking of a flower-pot, or the fall of a china jar; for the tug and war of the elements we have "Calm contemplation and poetic ease."

Yet within this retired and narrow circle how much and how exquisite was contained! What discrimination, what wit, what delicacy, what fancy, what lurking spleen, what elegance of thought, what pampered refinement of sentiment!"

These observations are certainly discriminative though they hardly do justice to the Poet. It seems to us that the ethical wisdom, the sound common sense, the fine irony, the tact for personal ridicule or eulogy and the intimate acquaintance with polite socie-

* We must say that we think Warton has done ample justice to the poetical character of Pope though he has exposed the folly of the indiscriminate and extravagant eulogy of some of his more bigotted admirers. The following passage from the concluding pages of his *Essay* is full of candour and good sense. "Where then according to the question proposed at the beginning of this *Essay*, shall we with justice be authorized to place our admired Pope? Not, assuredly, in the same rank with *Spenser*, *Shakspeare*, and *Milton*; however justly we may applaud the *Eloisa* and the *Rape of the Lock*; but considering the correctness, elegance, and utility of his works, the weight of sentiment, and the knowledge of man they contain, we may venture to assign him a place, next to *Milton*, and just above *Dryden*. Yet, to bring our minds steadily to make this decision, we must forget for a moment, the divine *Music Ode* of *Dryden*, and may, perhaps, then be compelled to confess, that though *Dryden* be the greater genius, yet *Pope* is the better artist."

ty and artificial habits, for which Pope was so pre-eminently distinguished have led the generality of critics to overlook or under-value the more purely poetical qualities which he certainly possessed though in a less eminent degree. He had certainly not *imagination* proportioned to his other faculties, but where shall we meet with a more delightful or abundant display of delicate and sparkling *fancy* than in the inimitable "*Rape of the Lock*," the most perfect, the most original and the most full of genius of all Pope's productions. Mr. Moore, remarkable amongst living poets for the richness of his fancy, (as is Wordsworth for the loftiness of his imagination,) has nothing in all his writings superior to the following description of the sprites attendant on Belinda.

" But now secure the painted vessel glides,
The sunbeams trembling on the floating tides;
While melting music steals upon the sky,
And softened sounds along the water die;
Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play,
Belinda smiled, and all the world was gay,
All but the sylph—with careful thoughts oppress,
The impending woe sat heavy on his breast.
He summons straight his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair;
Soft o'er the shroud aerial whispers breathe,
That seemed but zephyrs to the train beneath.
Some to the sun their insect wings unfold,
Waft on the breeze, or sink in clouds of gold,
Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light,
Loose to the wind their airy garments flew,
Thin glittering textures of the filmy dew,
Dipt in the richest tinctures of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes.
While every beam new transient colours flings,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings.
Amid the circle on the gilded mast,
Superior by the head was Ariel placed;
His purple pinions opening to the sun,
He raised his azure wand and thus begun:"

We cannot resist the temptation of quoting one more specimen of this inimitable poem which will well bear a constant repetition of perusal. What can be more humorously fanciful than the supposed punishments of Belinda's aerial attendants?

" Whatever spirit careless of his charge,
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,

Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
 Be stopped in vials, or transfixed with pins;
 Or plunged in lakes of bitter washes lie,
 Or wedged whole ages in a bodkin's eye,
 Gums and pomatums shall his sight restrain,
 While clogged he beats his silken wings in vain;
 Or alum styptics with contracting power
 Shrink his thin essence like a shrivelled flower,
 Or as Ixion fixed, the wretch shall feel
 The giddy motion of the whirling mill;
 In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow
 And tremble at the sea that froths below!

This is exquisite indeed, notwithstanding the anomaly of *substantial* Spirits, which has led Pope into a few inconsistencies which may well be overlooked in *him*, when even the mighty genius of Milton was unable to avoid them. It is strange that Lord Byron and the other defenders of Pope, have not brought forward the various proofs which are to be found in his works of his power of description; for Warton, Wordsworth and Bowles have laid great stress on his palpable deficiency in this important qualification of a true poet. His translation of the Moon-light scene in the Iliad is spoken of by Wordsworth with contempt, though a compliment is paid to the "Windsor Forest." It is worth while quoting his remarks:—

"It is remarkable that, excepting the Nocturnal Reverie of Lady Winchelsea, and a passage or two in the Windsor Forest of Pope, the poetry of the period intervening between the publication of Paradise Lost and the Seasons does not contain a single new image of external nature; and scarcely presents a familiar one from which it can be inferred that the eye of the poet had been steadily fixed upon his object, much less that his feelings had urged him to work upon it in the spirit of genuine imagination. To what a low state, knowledge of the most obvious and important phenomena had sunk, is evident from the style in which Dryden has executed a description of Night in one of his Tragedies, and Pope his translation of the celebrated moon-light scene in the Iliad. A blind man, in the habit of attending accurately to descriptions casually dropped from the lips of those around him, might easily depict their appearances with more truth. Dryden's lines* are vague, bombastic and senseless; those of Pope, though he had Homer to guide him, are throughout false and

* The following is the passage alluded to by Wordsworth, and we must confess we entirely agree with him in his opinion of it.

"All things are hushed as Nature's self lay dead:
 The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head:
 The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
 And sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweat,
 Even lust and envy sleep? yet love denies
 Rest to my soul and slumber to my eyes."

contradictory.* The verses of Dryden once highly celebrated are forgotten ; those of Pope still retain their hold upon public estimation, — nay, there is not a passage of descriptive poetry, which at this day finds so many ardent admirers."

Instead of supporting Pope on his strong ground of the Windsor Forest, Lord Byron with his usual love of opposition confines himself wholly to a consideration of this moonlight scene which he contends is full of truth and beauty. Now what can be more common-place and indistinct than such phrases and epithets as "refulgent lamp of night"—"sacred light"—"the vivid planets roll"—"gild the glowing pole"—"a flood of glory," &c. &c. ? They are precisely of that description which one would expect to meet with in the verses of a schoolboy and present no clear picture to the mind. The continuation of the passage, however, contains some very exquisite images ; such as ;

The long reflections of the distant fires
Gleam on the walls, and tremble on the spires,
A thousand piles the dusky horrors gild,
And shoot a shady lustre o'er the field.
Full fifty guards each flaming pile attend,
Whose umbered arms by fits thick flashes send ;
Loud neigh the coursers o'er the heaps of corn,
And ardent warriors wait the rising morn.

While upon this subject we cannot for the life of us refrain from further quotations and as Pope's *descriptive* powers have never yet received that attention which they deserve, we shall lay a few brief specimens before the reader.

See ! from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings ;
Short is his joy ; he feels the fiery wound,
Flutters in blood and panting beats the ground.
Ah ! what avail his *glossy varying dyes*
His *purple crest* and *scarlet circled eyes*,
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold
His painted wings and breast *that flames with gold* ?

With slaughtering gun th'unwearied fowler roves,
When frosts have whitened all the naked groves ;
Where doves in flocks the leafless trees o'ers shade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the watery glade.

* It is observed in Fitzosborne's Letters, that there is a description in the eighth book of the Iliad, which has been esteemed the most beautiful night-piece that could be found in poetry, "If I am not greatly mistaken however" says the Letter-writer "I can produce a finer : and I am persuaded even the warmest admirer of Homer will allow, the following lines (The Moon-light Scene) from Homer are inferior to the corresponding ones in the translation."

He lifts the tube, and levels with his eye ;
 Straight a *short thunder* breaks the frozen sky :
 Oft as in airy rings they skim the heath
 The *clamorous lapwings* feel the leaden death ;
 Oft as the mounting larks their notes prepare,
 They fall, *and leave their little lives in air !*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
 Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
 With looks unmoved, he hopes the scaly breed,
 And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed.
 Our plenteous streams a various race supply
 The bright eyed perch, with fins of Tyrian dye,
 The silver eel, in shining volumes rolled,
 The yellow carp, with scales bedropped with gold,
 Swift trouts, diversified with crimson stains,
 And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.

The impatient courser pants in every vein,
 And pawing seems to beat the distant plain :
 Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd
 And e'er he starts a thousand steps are lost.
 See the bold youth strain up the threatening steep,
 Rush through the thickets, down the valleys sweep,
Hang o'er their coursers' heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying steed !

These passages which could be matched by others of equal excellence from the same writer are in the highest degree graphic, and picturesque, and ought to make the Lake poets treat the name of Pope with a little more respect. They as extravagantly and unjustly depreciate his powers as Lord Byron overrated them. As we have quoted Mr. Wordsworth's allusion to the *Nocturnal Reverie* of the Countess of Winchelsea and as that poem is not likely to be familiar to our readers, a short extract from it may not be uninteresting.

When darkened groves their softest shadows wear,
And falling waters we distinctly hear ;
 When through the gloom more venerable shows
 Some ancient fabric, awful in repose ;
 While sunburnt hills their swarthy looks conceal,
 And swelling hay-cocks thicken up the vale :
When the loosed horse, now, as his pasture leads
Comes slowly grazing through the adjoining meads,
Whose stealing pace, and lengthened shade we fear,
Till torn-up forage in his teeth we hear : &c. &c.

It is curious enough that Wordsworth in the following night-scene, taken from one of his Sonnets, appears to have had the natural and striking images contained in the last four lines just extracted, very strongly in his memory.

Calm is all nature as a resting wheel.

The kine are couched upon the dewy grass;

The horse alone, seen dimly as I pass

Is cropping audibly his later meal.

Wordsworth abounds in natural images of admirable truth and beauty, which linked as they usually are to lofty and philosophical thoughts, form some of the most delightful poetry in the language. If it were not that we are sadly digressing from our main subject and making a much longer article than we originally intended, we should indulge in a few exquisite illustrations of our praise. Even as it is we cannot help giving one little gem, in passing, as a companion picture to Pope's "*lonely Woodcocks*."

Sweet are the sounds that mingle from afar,

Heard by calm lakes, as peeps the folding star,

Where the duck dabbles mid the rustling sedge,

And feeding pikes start from the water's edge,

Or the swan stirs the reeds, his neck and bill

Wetting, that drip upon the water still;

And heron, as resounds the trodden shore,

Shoots upward, darting his long neck before.

The *duck dabbling* in the above description reminds us of a ludicrous but descriptive line of Southey's, in a Sonnet to a Goose;

" Or waddle wide with flat and flabby feet,

Over some Cambrian mountain's plashy moor."

But we must really apologize to our readers for these desultory observations, and restrain our propensity to quotation and digression.

The letters of Lord Byron which form the principal material of the volumes before us, are written in a dashing, abrupt and energetic style, but though generally speaking they are extremely interesting, we find them but too often disgraced by vulgar oaths and obscene allusions. Mr. Moore should certainly have exercised his judgment somewhat more rigidly in his selection from the letters which Byron wrote from Venice, many of which are calculated to lower the moral character of the writer and disgust all those who have any respect for decency and virtue. Nothing can be more truly offensive than the unblushing and even exulting manner in which he enters into the most minute details of his own licentious conduct and describes himself as an adulterer,

who after wounding the honour of a husband is ready at a moment's notice to blow out his brains, or thrust him through the body, by way of honorable satisfaction. So injurious to the memory of Byron is the publication of some of these letters, that it has given an ill natured critic in the *New Monthly Magazine*, some colour for his insinuation that Mr. Moore is not sincere in his advocacy of Lord Byron's character, and that the feeling "feigned and affected towards his noble friend was but the mask to a very different one, and that in fact he envied feared and disliked that wonderful and gifted individual." Of such base hypocrisy as this all who know any thing of Mr. Moore's literary or personal character will indignantly acquit him, and we feel well convinced that in the publication of the objectionable passages from Lord Byron's pen he was influenced not by a concealed hatred, but the passionate partiality of friendship. His warm admiration of his Lordship's nobler qualities, made him regard with a very indulgent eye, those imperfections in his character and conduct upon which the public and posterity will pass a sterner judgement. He seems to have thought that even the errors of the noble poet bordered upon virtue, and that the wild and wayward nature of his magnificent genius, might be considered as at once the cause of and the apology for his irregularities and excesses.

It must be allowed notwithstanding all that is published in these volumes, that he who is willing to form a favorable opinion of the noble poet, after a careful consideration of the good and evil (equally in extremes) that mingled in his character, will have little difficulty in finding reasons to justify an affectionate admiration. When we recollect all the unfortunate circumstances of his life, which are too well known to require enumeration, and the peculiar nature of his temperament, we need not blush to exclaim—

Byron! "with all thy faults we love thee still!"

The most interesting portion of the letters and *Memoranda* are those which relate more particularly to his poetical productions. It is curious to observe in his correspondence and in the fragments from his journals or *Memoranda* which he wrote at intervals, by fits and starts, the germs of many of the finest passages in his poems. In a letter to Mr. Murray dated Diodati, Sept. 29, 1816 he says—

"We have been to the Grindelwald, and the Jungfrau, and stood on the summit of the Wengen Alp, and seen torrents of nine hundred feet in fall, and glaciers of all dimensions: we have heard shepherd's pipes, and avalanches, and looked on the clouds foaming up from the valleys below us, *like the spray of*

the ocean of hell." This passage was almost an extract from his journal dated *September 23*. " Heard the avalanches falling every five minutes nearly. From whence we stood, on the Wengen Alp, we had all these in view on one side; on the other the *clouds* rose from the opposite valley, *curling up perpendicular precipices like the foam from the ocean of hell*. It was *white and sulphury*," &c. This is reproduced again in *Manfred*.

" The mists boil up around the glaciers; *clouds*
Rise curling fast beneath me, white and sulphury,
Like foam from the roused ocean of deep hell!"

We shall now excuse ourselves from further comment and conclude our notice of Mr. Moore's most interesting volumes with a few miscellaneous extracts. We can the more reasonably hasten to a conclusion because much that we should otherwise have been inclined to add on the character of Lord Byron, we have already advanced in our review of the first volume.

MOORE'S MEETING WITH BYRON.

Having parted, at Milan, with Lord John Russell, whom I had accompanied from England, and whom I was to rejoin, after a short visit to Rome, at Genoa, I made purchase of a small and (as it soon proved) crazy travelling carriage, and proceeded alone on my way to Venice. My time being limited, I stopped no longer at the intervening places than was sufficient to hurry over their respective wonders, and, leaving Padua at noon on the 8th of October, I found myself, about two o'clock, at the door of my friend's villa, at La Mira. He was but just up, and in his bath; but the servant having announced my arrival, he returned a message that, if I would wait till he was dressed, he would accompany me to Venice. The interval I employed in conversing with my old acquaintance, Fletcher, and in viewing, under his guidance, some of the apartments of the villa.

It was not long before Lord Byron himself made his appearance, and the delight I felt in meeting him once more, after a separation of so many years, was not a little heightened by observing that his pleasure was, to the full, as great, while it was rendered doubly touching by the evident rarity of such meetings to him of late, and the frank outbreak of cordiality and gaiety with which he gave way to his feelings. It would be impossible, indeed, to convey to those who have not, at some time or other, felt the charm of his manner, any idea of what it could be when under the influence of such pleasurable excitement as it was most flatteringly evident he experienced at this moment.

I was a good deal struck however, by the alteration that had taken place in his personal appearance. He had grown fatter both in person and face, and the latter had most suffered by the change,—having lost, by the enlargement of the features, some of that refined and spiritualized look that had, in other times, distinguished it. The addition of whiskers, too, which he had not long before been induced to adopt,

from hearing that some one had said he had a "*faccia di musico*," as well as the length to which his hair grew down on his neck, and the rather foreign air of his coat and cap,—all combined to produce that dissimilarity to his former self I had observed in him. He was still however, eminently handsome ; and, in exchange for whatever his features might have lost of their high, romantic character they had become more fitted for the expression of that arch, waggish wisdom, that Epicurean play of humour, which he had shown to be equally inherent in his various and prodigally gifted nature ; while by the somewhat increased roundness of the contours, the resemblance of his finely formed mouth and chin to those of the Belvedere Apollo had become still more striking.

His breakfast, which I found he rarely took before three or four o'clock in the afternoon, was speedily despatched,—his habit being to eat it standing, and the meal in general consisting of one or two raw eggs, a cup of tea without either milk or sugar, and a bit of dry biscuit. Before we took our departure, he presented me to the Countess Guiccioli, who was at this time, as my readers already know, living under the same roof with him at La Mira ; and who, with a style of beauty singular in an Italian, as being fair-complexioned and delicate, left an impression upon my mind, during this our first short interview, of intelligence and amiableness such as all that I have since known or heard of her has but served to confirm.

BYRON'S ACCOUNT OF PORSON.

" I remember to have seen Porson at Cambridge, in the hall of our college, and in private parties, but not frequently ; and I never can recollect him except as drunk or brutal, and generally both : I mean in an evening, for in the hall, he dined at the Dean's table, and I at the Vicemaster's, so that I was not near him ; and he then and there appeared sober in his demeanour, nor did I ever hear of excess or outrage on his part in public,—common, college, or chapel ; but I have seen him in a private party of under-graduates, many of them freshmen and strangers, take up a poker to one of them, and heard him use language as blackguard as his action. I have seen Sheridan drunk, too, with all the world, but his intoxication was that of Bacchus, and Porson's that of Silenus. Of all the disgusting brutes, sulky, abusive, and intolerable, Porson was the most bestial, as far as the few times that I saw him went, which were only at William Bankes's (the Nubian discoverer's) rooms. I saw him once go away in a rage, because nobody knew the name of the ' Cobbler of Messina,' insulting their ignorance with the most vulgar terms of reprobation. He was tolerated in this state amongst the young men for his talents, as the Turks think a madman inspired, and bear with him. He used to recite, or rather vomit pages of all languages and could hiccup Greek like a Helot ; and certainly Sparta never shocked her children with a grosser exhibition than this man's intoxication."

THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF BYRON.

The personal appearance of Lord Byron has been so frequently described, both by pen and pencil, that were it not the bounden duty of the biographer to attempt some such sketch, the task would seem superfluous. Of his face the beauty may be pro-

nounced to have been of the highest order, as combining at once regularity of features with the most varied and interesting expression. The same facility, indeed of change observable in the movements of his mind was seen also in the free play of his features, as the passing thoughts within darkened or shone through them.

His eyes, though of a light gray, were capable of all extremes of expression, from the most joyous hilarity to the deepest sadness, from the very sunshine of benevolence to the most concentrated scorn or rage. Of this latter passion, I had once an opportunity of seeing what fiery interpreters they could be, on my telling him, thoughtlessly enough, that a friend of mine had said to me—"Beware of Lord Byron; he will, some day or other do something very wicked."—"Was it man or woman said so?" he exclaimed, suddenly turning round upon me with a look of such intense anger as, though it lasted not an instant, could not easily be forgot, and of which no better idea can be given than in the words of one who, speaking of Chatterton's eyes, says that "fire rolled at the bottom of them."

But it was in the mouth and chin that the great beauty as well as expression of his fine countenance lay. "Many pictures have been painted of him (says a fair critic of his features) with various success; but the excessive beauty of his lips escaped every painter and sculptor. In their ceaseless play they represented every emotion, whether pale with anger, curled in disdain, smiling in triumph, or dimpled with archness and love." It would be injustice to the reader not to borrow from the same pencil a few more touches of portraiture. "This extreme facility of expression was sometimes painful, for I have seen him look absolutely ugly—I have seen him look so hard and cold, that you must hate him, and then, in a moment, brighter than the sun, with such playful softness in his look, such affectionate eagerness kindling in his eyes, and dimpling his lips into something more sweet than a smile, that you forgot the man, the Lord Byron, in the picture of beauty presented to you, and gazed with intense curiosity—I had almost said—as if to satisfy yourself, that thus looked the god of poetry, the god of the Vatican, when he conversed with the sons and daughters of man."

His head was remarkably small,*—so much so as to be rather out of proportion with his face. The forehead, though a little too narrow, was high, and appeared more so from his having his hair (to preserve it, as he said) shaved over the temples: while the glossy, dark-brown curls, clustering over his head gave the finish to its beauty. When to this is added, that his nose, though handsomely was rather thickly shaped, that his teeth were white and regular, and his complexion colourless, as good an idea perhaps as it is in the power of mere words to convey may be conceived of his features.

In height he was, as he himself has informed us, five feet eight inches and a half, and to the length of his limbs he attributed his being such a good swimmer. His hands were very white, and—according to his own notion of the size of hands as in-

* "Several of us, one day," says Colonel Napier, "tried on his hat, and in a party of twelve or fourteen, who were at dinner, *not one* could put it on, so exceedingly small was his head. My servant, Thomas Wells, who had the smallest, head in the 90th regiment (so small that he could hardly get a cap to fit, him,) was the only person who could put on Lord Byron's hat, and him it fitted exactly."

dicating birth—aristocratically small. The lameness of his right foot,* though an obstacle to grace, but little impeded the activity of his movements; and from this circumstance, as well as from the skill with which the foot was disguised by means of long trowsers, it would be difficult to conceive a defect of this kind less obtruding itself as a deformity; while the diffidence which a constant consciousness of the infirmity gave to his first approach and address made, in him, even lameless a source of interest.

MOORE'S FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE "MEMOIRS."

In laying before the reader these last extracts from the papers in my possession, it may be expected, perhaps, that I should say something,—in addition to what has been already stated on this subject,—respecting those Memoranda, or Memoirs, which, in the exercise of the discretionary power given to me by my noble friend, I placed, shortly after his death, at the disposal of his sister and executor, and which they, from a sense of what they thought due to his memory, consigned to the flames. As the circumstances, however, connected with the surrender of that manuscript, besides requiring much more detail than my present limits allow, do not, in any respect concern the character of Lord Byron, but effect solely my own, it is not here, at least that I feel myself called upon to enter into an explanation of them. The world will, of course continue, to think of that step as it pleases; but it is, after all, on a man's own opinion of his actions that his happiness chiefly depends, and I can only say that were I again placed in the same circumstances, I would—even at ten times the pecuniary sacrifice which my conduct then cost me—again act precisely in the same manner.

For the satisfaction of those whose regret at the loss of that manuscript arises from some better motive than the mere disappointment of a prurient curiosity, I shall here add, that on the mysterious cause of the separation, it afforded no light whatever;—that, while some of its details could never have been published at all,† and little if any, of what it contained personal towards others could have appeared till long after the individuals concerned had left the scene, all that materially related to Lord Byron himself was (as I well knew when I made that sacrifice) to be found repeated in the various Journals and Memorandum-books, which, though not all to

* In speaking of this lameness at the commencement of my work, I forbore, both from my own doubts on the subject and the great variance I found in the recollections of others, from stating in which of his feet this lameness existed. It will, indeed, with difficulty be believed what uncertainty I found upon this point, even among those most intimate with him. Mr. Hunt in his book states it to have been the left foot that was deformed and this though contrary to my own impression, and, as it appears also, to the fact, was the opinion I found also of others who had been much in the habit of living with him. On applying to his early friends at Southwell and to the shoemaker of that town who worked for him so little prepared were they to answer with any certainty on the subject that it was only by recollecting that the lame foot "was the off one in going up the street" they at last came to the conclusion that his right limb was the one affected; and Mr. Jackson, his preceptor in pugilism, was, in like manner, obliged to call to mind whether his noble pupil was a right or left hand hitter before he could arrive at the same decision.

† This description applies only to the Second Part of the Memoranda; there having been but little unfit for publication in the First Part; which was, indeed, read, as is well known, by many of the noble author's friends.

be made use of, were, as the reader has seen from the preceding pages, all preserved.

As far as suppression, indeed, is blameable, I have had in the course of this task, abundantly to answer for it : having, as the reader must have perceived, withheld a large portion of my materials, to which Lord Byron, no doubt, in his fearlessness of consequences, would have wished to give publicity, but which, it is now more than probable, will never meet the light.

AN AMUSING ANECDOTE.

(From a Letter from Lord Byron to Mr. Murray.)

" I have been in a rage these two days, and am still bilious therefore. You shall hear—a Captain of Dragoons, * * , Hanoverian by birth, in the Papal troops at present, whom I had obliged by a loan, when nobody would lend him a paul, recommended a horse to me on sale by Lieutenant * * , an officer who unites the sale of cattle to the purchase of men ; I bought it. The next day, on shoeing the horse, we discovered the thrush—the animal being warranted sound. I sent to reclaim the contract and the money. The Lieutenant desired to speak with me in person ; I consented ; he came ; it was his own particular request ; he began a story ; I asked him if he would return the money ; he said, No, but he would exchange. He asked an exorbitant price for his other horses ; I told him that he was a thief. He said he was an officer and a man of honour, and pulled out a Parmesan passport, signed by General Count Neipperg. I answered, that, as he was an officer, I would treat him as such ; and that, as to his being a gentleman, he might prove it, by returning the money ; as for his Parmesan passport, I should have valued it more if it had been a Parmesan cheese. He answered in high terms and said that if it were in the morning (it was about eight o'clock in the evening) he would have satisfaction. I then lost my temper. ' As for that,' I replied, ' you shall have it directly,—it will be mutual satisfaction, I can assure you. You are a thief, and, as you say, an officer ; my pistols are in the next room, loaded ; take one of the candles, examine, and make your choice of weapons.' He replied, that *pistols* were *English weapons*—he always fought with the sword. I told him that I was able to accommodate him, having three regimental swords in a drawer near us, and he might take the longest, and put himself on guard.

" All this passed in the presence of a third person. He then said, No ; but to-morrow morning he would give me the meeting at any time or place. I answered, that it was not usual to appoint meetings in the presence of witnesses, and that we had best speak man to man, and appoint time and instruments. But as the man present was leaving the room, Lieutenant * * , before he could shut the door after him, ran out roaring " Help and murder " most lustily, and fell into a sort of hysteric in the arms of about 50 people, who all saw that I had no weapon of any sort or kind about me. I followed him, asking him what the devil was the matter with him. Nothing would do ; he ran away without his hat, and went to bed ill of the fright. He then tried his complaint at the Police, which dismissed it as frivolous. He is, I believe, gone away, or going.

The horse was warranted, but, I believe, so worded, that the villain will not be obliged to refund, according to law. He endeavoured to raise up an indictment of assault and battery, but as it was in a public inn, in a frequented street, there were too many witnesses to the contrary; and, as a military man, he has not cut a martial figure, even in the opinion of the priest. He ran off in such a hurry that he left his hat, and never missed it until he got to his hotel, or inn. The facts are as I tell you I can assure you. He began by 'coming Captain Grand over me,' or I should never have thought of trying his 'cunning in fence.' But what could I do? He talked of honour, and satisfaction, and his commission. He produced a military passport; there are severe punishments for *regular duels* on the Continent, and trifling ones for *rencontres*, so that it is best to fight it out directly; he had robbed, and then wanted to insult me. What could I do? My patience was gone, and the weapons at hand fair and equal. Besides, it was just after dinner, when my digestion was bad, and I don't like to be disturbed. His friend * * * is at Forli; we shall meet on my way back to Ravenna. The Hanoverian seems the greater rogue of the two; and if my valour does not ooze away like Acre's—"Odds flints and triggers!" if it should be a rainy morning, and my stomach is in disorder, there may be something for the obituary."

'SHELLEY AND BYRON.

"There was no want of disposition towards acquaintance on either side, and an intimacy almost immediately sprung up between them. Among the tastes common to both, that for boating was not the least strong; and in this beautiful region they had more than ordinary temptations to indulge in it. Every evening, during their residence under the same roof at Séccheron, they embarked, accompanied by the ladies and Polidori, on the Lake; and to the feelings and fancies inspired by these excursions, which were not unfrequently prolonged into the hour of moonlight, we are indebted for some of those enchanting stanzas* in which the poet has given way to his passionate love of Nature so fervidly.

" There breathes a living fragrance from the shore
Of flowers yet fresh with childhood; on the ear
Drips the light drop of the suspended oar.

At intervals, some bird from out the brakes
Starts into voice a moment, then is still.

* There seems a floating whisper on the hill,
But that is fancy,—for the starlight dews
All silently their tears of love instil,
Weeping themselves away."

"A person who was of these parties has thus described to me one of their evenings. 'When the *bise* or north-east wind blows, the waters of the Lake are driven

* Childe Harold, Canto 3.

towards the town, and, with the stream of the Rhone, which sets strongly in the same direction, combine to make a very rapid current towards the harbour. 'Carelessly, one evening, we had yielded to its course, till we found ourselves almost driven on the piles; and it required all our rowers' strength to master the tide. The waves were high and inspiring,—we were all animated by our contest with the elements. 'I will sing you an Albanian song,' cried Lord Byron; "now, be sentimental, and give me all your attention." It was a strange, wild howl that he gave forth; but such as, he declared, was an exact imitation of the savage Albanian mode,—laughing, the while, at our disappointment, who had expected a wild Eastern melody.'

"Sometimes the party landed, for a walk upon the shore, and, on such occasions, Lord Byron would loiter behind the rest, lazily trailing his sword-stick along, and moulding, as he went, his thronging thoughts into shape. Often too, when in the boat, he would lean abstractedly over the side, and surrender himself up, in silence, to the same absorbing task.

"The conversation of Mr. Shelley, from the extent of his poetic reading, and the strange, mystic speculations into which his system of philosophy led him, was of a nature strongly to arrest and interest the attention of Lord Byron, and to turn him away from worldly associations and topics into more abstract and untrodden ways of thought. As far as contrast, indeed, is an enlivening ingredient of such intercourse, it would be difficult to find two persons more formed to whet each other's faculties by discussion, as on few points of common interest between them did their opinions agree; and that this difference had its root deep in the conformation of their respective minds needs but a glance through the rich, glittering labyrinth of Mr. Shelley's pages to assure us."

BYRON'S VANITY.

'No *petit-maitre* (says Dr. Millingen) could pay more sedulous attention than he did to external appearance, or consult with more complacency the looking-glass. Even when *en négligé*, he studied the nature of the postures he assumed as attentively as if he had been sitting for his picture; and so much value did he attach to the whiteness of his hands, that in order not to suffer "the winds of heaven to visit them too roughly," he constantly, and even within doors, wore gloves. The lameness which he had from his birth, was a source of actual misery to him; and it was curious to notice with how much coquetry he endeavoured, by a thousand petty tricks, to conceal from strangers this unfortunate malconformation.'

BYRON'S ALLUSION TO HIS MARRIAGE.

(Extracted from an unfinished novel by Byron.)

'A few hours afterwards we were very good friends, and a few days after she set out for Arragon, with my son, on a visit to her father and mother. I did not accom-

pany her immediately, having been in Arragon before, but was to join the family in their Moorish chateau within a few weeks.

' During her journey I received a very affectionate letter from Donna Josepha, apprizing me of the welfare of herself and my son. On her arrival at the chateau, I received another, still more affectionate, pressing me, in very fond, and rather foolish terms, to join her immediately. As I was preparing to set out from Seville, I received a third—this was from her father Don José di Cardozo, who requested me, in the politest manner, to dissolve my marriage. I answered him with equal politeness, that I would do no such thing. A fourth letter arrived—it was from Donna Josepha, in which she informed me that her father's letter was written by her particular desire. I requested the reason by return of post; she replied, by express, that as reason had nothing to do with the matter, it was unnecessary to give any—but that she was an injured and excellent woman. I then inquired why she had written to me the two preceding affectionate letters, requesting me to come to Arragon. She answered, that was because she believed me out of my senses—that, being unfit to take care of myself, I had only to set out on this journey alone, and, making my way without difficulty to Don José di Cardozo's, I should there have found the tenderest of wives and—a straight waistcoat.

' I had nothing to reply to this piece of affection but a reiteration of my request for some lights upon the subject. I was answered that they would only be related to the Inquisition. In the mean time, our domestic discrepancy had become a public topic of discussion; and the world, which always decides justly, not only in Arragon but in Andalusia, determined that I was not only to blame, but that all Spain could produce nobody so blamable. My case was supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be committed, and little less than an *auto-da-fé* was anticipated as the result. But let no man say that we are abandoned by our friends in adversity—it was just the reverse. Mine thronged around me to condemn, advise, and console me with their disapprobation. They told me all that was, would or could be said on the subject. They shook their heads—they exhorted me—explored me, with tears in their eyes, and—went to dinner.'—vol. ii., pp. 522, 523.

BYRON'S NON-CHRISTIANITY.

' It is with infinite regret I must state, that, although I seldom left Lord Byron's pillow during the latter part of his illness, I did not hear him make any, even the smallest mention of religion. At one moment I heard him say: "Shall I sue for mercy?" After a long pause, he added, "Come, come, no weakness! let me be a man to the last." '—*Millingen*, p. 141.

ANECDOTE OF POLIDORI.

A dialogue which Lord Byron himself used to mention as having taken place between them during their journey on the Rhine, is amusingly characteristic of both the persons concerned. "After all," said the physician, "what is there you can do

that I cannot!"—"Why, since you force me to say," answered the other, "I think there are three things I can do which you cannot." Polidori defied him to name them. "I can," said Lord Byron, "swim across that river—I can snuff out that candle with a pistol shot at the distance of twenty paces—and I have written a poem* of which 14,000 copies were sold in one day."

BYRON'S FRIENDSHIP FOR LORD CLARE.

"Page 138, article 91, of this collection, I had alluded to my friend Lord Clare in terms such as my feelings suggested. About a week or two afterwards, I met him on the road between Imola and Bologna, after not having met for seven or eight years. He was abroad in 1814, and came home just as I set out in 1816.

"This meeting annihilated for a moment all the years between the present time and the days of *Harrow*. It was a new and inexplicable feeling, like rising from the grave, to me. Clare too was much agitated—more in *appearance* than was myself; for I could feel his heart beat to his fingers' ends, unless, indeed, it was the pulse of my own which made me think so. He told me that I should find a note from him left at Bologna. I did. We were obliged to part for our different journeys, he for Rome, I for Pisa, but with the promise to meet again in spring. We were but five minutes together, and on the public road; but I hardly recollect an hour of my existence which could be weighed against them. He had heard that I was coming on, and had left his letter for me at Bologna, because the people with whom he was travelling could not wait longer.

"Of all I have ever known, he has always been the least altered in every thing from the excellent qualities and kind affections which attached me to him so strongly at school. I should hardly have thought it possible for society (or the world, as it is called) to leave a being with so little of the leaven of bad passions.

"I do not speak from personal experience only, but from all I have ever heard of him from others, during absence and distance."

BYRON'S OPINION OF FAITH WITHOUT REASON.

It is useless to tell me *not* to reason, but to believe. You might as well tell a man not to wake, but *sleep*. And then to *bully* with torments, and all that! I cannot help thinking that the *menace* of hell makes as many devils as the severe penal codes of inhuman humanity make villains.

BYRON'S NATURAL RELIGION.

I am always most religious upon a sunbiny day, as if there was some association between an internal approach to greater light and purity and the kindler of this dark lantern of our external existence.

* The Corsair.

MODERN DELHI.

EDUCATION AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

(From the MSS. of a late Traveller.)

Delhi, the ancient capital and its environs seem now to exhibit in miniature the prominent features of an important change which is taking place in the habits and disposition of the natives of this vast country. The widening stream of European Improvement, importing innovations, while it gradually saps the foundation of oriental customs and institutions, produces in the meantime a mixture of indigenous wreck and foreign novelty which is no doubt big with ridicule to the scoffer, but full at the same time of happy anticipations to a reflecting mind. The founder of Shajehanabad, were he restored to earth, could not after all the mutations that it has undergone within these last thirty years recognize the seat of his pomp and power.

The traveller, in approaching from the North is first reminded of Shah Jehan by the name of Shalimar, all that really remains, of the gay mansions, cypress avenues, fountain, and bowers, on which that tasteful monarch is said to have lavished a million sterling, or a crore of rupees. The situation of the vanished gardens is now occupied by a group of European houses which formed a favorite villa of Sir Charles Metcalfe and afterwards of Sir David Ochterlony. Advancing nearer, along the road that once extended from Lahore shaded by a continuous canopy of Mango trees of which no vestige exists, the Military Cantonment appears couched under a ridge of sandstone rocks called Mejnoon Pahar like an army in ambuscade amidst its Parkensonnias. It contains lines for three regiments of Sepoys and their officers who till lately were stationed in the city. More to the West in a locality almost equally faulty and liable to unhealthiness the new suburb of *Trevelyanpore* is now building, under the village of Paharee, to supply habitations for the encreasing population of Delhi. The plan is at once simple and elegant. The centre is a spacious Quadrangle, called *Bentinck square*, into which four streets ninety feet in width enter in two lines which, if extended, would intersect one another at right angles in the middle. The whole extent of both streets and square presents an unbroken front of Doric columns supporting the roof of an open verandah, or I may say, constituting a *Piazza*, behind which the shops and dwelling houses are ranged with equal regularity. The four triangular spaces lying outwardly between the arms of the cross, formed by the streets, are to be converted into stable and court yards for the cattle and Hacke-

ries of the traders. A prolongation of the colonnades is contemplated, to form approaches from all the cardinal points. The avenue of Pillars will open to the West on a Mosque and to the East in a Peristyle, or circus of the same columns, cresting an eminence. The space thus enclosed is to be adorned with a cenotaph to Lieutenant William Hislop, a young man of much promise and a friend of the founders who died two years ago. On the declivity fronting the Lahore Gate of Delhi a native Gentleman is constructing a magnificent gateway of corresponding architecture which will terminate the approach here. All this is the creation of an individual zealous to improve the physical and moral condition of the people. Considering their singular want of originality and proneness to indiscriminate imitation, *Trevelyanpore* is a model from which those ambitious of building native towns in time to come may learn to unite beauty and convenience in a superior degree to any thing known among them at present. From Mount Mejnoon, over which a fine road now passes, the city of Inherited Empire,* is seen for the last time in an aspect truly Asiatic. The turbid waters of the Jumna gleam beautifully in the distance as they insulate Selemgurrh from the rest, and disappear behind the Imperial Palace which still frowns over them like a mountain of red granite. The whole space within the walls crowded with trees appears an ever green forest, while the Domes of Mosques and higher cupolas of Gates and minarets, towering above, might be compared by an oriental to rocks of Pearl rising out of an Emerald sea. The high walls and flanking turrets of Mogul days have been metamorphozed into the low ramparts and massive bastions of a western fortress. The Palace of the Emperors "the halls of the Peacock throne" exhibit inside every characteristic of desolation, but it's grandeur. The mansion of Shah Jehan's eldest son, Dará "the magnificent and good" doomed to reverses like it's unfortunate owner, after becoming a neglected ruin was long ago demolished entirely to build a Magazine on the same spot for the Military stores of the merchants who now rule the Empire of his fallen race. An adjoining house belonged to Ali Murdan Khan, a nobleman of splendid enterprize and resources, who, amongst other great undertakings re-opened Feroze Shah's canal. His habitation, bearing the alterations of every succeeding occupant since the Battle of Delhi, indifferently amalgamating with the original structure, is now the British Residency. In the town almost every street displays some imitation of the conquerors, in which an attempt is made by the inhabitants themselves to unite the

* Daral Califat.

architectural styles of the East and West. This equivocal taste, of which Europeans partake freely, has not always a bad effect. A Grecian colonnade, porticoes, and pediments, frequently form an elegant exterior to the usual inner apartment of a Hindoo or Mussulman family. The Horse and Buggy are seen supplanting the Bullock Rut, and even the Elephant among men of moderate fortune. English broad cloth is worn by many in the cold weather, and citizens at all seasons appear dressed in the chintzes of Manchester and Glasgow. Their shops contain all sorts of European manufactures and a few dealers in various wares have adopted sign-boards on which their names and callings are duly blazoned over the doors in Roman characters. The credit of introducing this useful custom into Delhi is due, I believe, to Burruddeen Khan an ingenious person of great fame in his art, whom his present Majesty Akbar the second, has ennobled for unequalled proficiency in engraving seals with the devices and letters, of any or all nations. But the instances of imitative improvement which I have to record in the family of the Great Mogul himself, will perhaps prove the most interesting. Prince Baber, the King's second surviving son, laudably emulous of George the Fourth, has provided himself with an English chariot in which he takes the air, after the fashion of Europeans and at the same hours, drawn often by eight horses. His highness likewise admiring the dress of a former Resident, assimilated his outer vestment to a General's coat; and to improve the original in his own way, adorned each breast (*Juwab Suwal*) with the Grand cross of the Bath; Mirza Selim a younger son of His Majesty, who wears the Frock Turband, and aigrette, of his Tartar ancestors, a person of very princely appearance though his stud be less numerous, has also a carriage of the same kind in which he drives about occasionally with his favourite wife, a great beauty it is said, becomingly shrouded from the public gaze by *cheecs* or venetian blinds. This descendant of Timur made some efforts a few years ago to learn the English language, but I am sorry to hear that the stubbornness of oriental organs at the age of thirty was found a serious obstacle to his progress. The attempt however, is a sign of the times, indicating a desire for the acquisition by no means singular. It has indeed prevailed for some years amongst the Delhians, and that it continues is now testified by numbers of lads throughout the town who answer the stroler in quest of Lions, in his own tongue, or at least add, as the case may be "Good morning!" or "How do you do sir?" to the common salutation of the natives. These are the students in a college which the Government lately established to meet the wishes of the inhabitants for instruction in English Literature. They had previously formed

a class in the Mudrussa founded by Gaze O'Deen Khan for the common education in Arabic and Persian, but becoming too numerous there to the scandal of Reverend Moulvis who prized not profane learning, it was deemed expedient to remove them to an independent Establishment when their number amounted to 150. By a subsequent order, however, emanating from the General Committee of Instruction at the Presidency, no more than one hundred students are in future to receive stipends or subsistence money. This allowance which under different forms has been required, I believe, to introduce literature into every Country of Europe, is for reasons to be mentioned hereafter, essentially necessary in Upper India. In this Institution the sum given to each boy varies from two to five Rupees according to his standing and proficiency. But further to excite and reward emulation fifty Rupees of what is allotted for teaching, has been assigned to the ten best scholars for instructing their juniors on the Lancasterian Plan. These accordingly have each ten Rupees monthly, which it is thought will suffice to prevent them from seeking inferior employment elsewhere before completing their studies. There are besides two European or Eurasian teachers who act under the direction of a superintendent, and the whole Institution together with the Mudrussa is subject to the control of a Local Committee consisting at present of two Civil Servants and the Residency Surgeon. The last are unpaid : and the superintendent receives a salary for performing the same duties in both of these seminaries. The entire monthly expense of the English College amounting to 800 rupees is defrayed by Government from the sum devoted to the education of natives in conformity with an act of Parliament. To estimate fairly the attainments of these youths, in a language so different from their own. We ought to compare their acquirements with those of our students of Latin or rather of Greek, after an equal period of study. The boys are divided into various classes, those in the senior or most advanced of which have been learning English about three years. They now read and translate it with facility at the opening of a book previously unknown to them. With orthography, Walker's orthœpy, and Murray's Grammar they seem to me surprisingly, and in the case of the latter perhaps too minutely familiar. They know the Geography of Europe, comprehending the forms of Government in its different divisions and the History of England according to *Goldsmith*, as well, I really believe, as nine-tenths of English lads at the same age, that is to say, under 18. I cannot refrain in this place from lamenting the unfitness of our histories "for the use of Schools" to impart useful knowledge or moral instruction. Battles, pageants, and the vices of conspicuous characters are

the most prominent objects on which the youthful mind is invited to dwell in estimating the rank of a country among civilized nations. In vain may the young Barbarian ransack the pages of such works to discover what creates the public resources and the national mind, a people's real grandeur, of which successful war apart from its moral justness, is but a poor indication which betrays regression to the practice of savages instead of being intrinsically and absolutely glorious. The Delhi students appear most deficient in the idiom of the English Language as might be expected. This however does not indicate ignorance of it to those who know how unessential the mere position and nice propriety of words are to the ideas which they communicate. The youths while committing such solecisms in translation will shew that it proceeds from no confusion of thought by giving the purport of the sentence correctly and fluently in their own tongue when told to shut the book and do so. Practice in composition and double translation, in which they are to be employed hereafter, will certainly tend to supply this deficiency, yet I doubt whether the idiom of a living language is communicable otherwise than orally, in familiar conversation. On this account, I think the admittance of a few English boys, the sons of non-commissioned officers, for instance, who frequently speak well before they learn their letters would be an acquisition of some value to the Establishment. An exception ought here to be mentioned, however, in the case of one young man who though not perfect as a speaker writes and converses with tolerable accuracy. He was lately enabled to make English the medium of giving a French Gentleman lessons in Persian. The whole of the first class which he belongs to appear intelligent and active minded beyond their compeers in the Mudrusa, owing I doubt not to a system of tuition which exercises the intellect by requiring every one to comprehend what he reads, but this youth who is a Bramin, is considerably in advance of the rest. An anecdote of him may confirm the members of the Durma Shubba in believing such instruction somewhat dangerous to the irrational parts of their creed. When he had studied only 12 or 15 months, one of the committee without the least design to touch on religious points, which are carefully avoided, asked him to define "superstition" a word that occurred in his lesson. The student gave several Hindoostanee and Persian equivalents : but the interrogator to be sure that the lad was not answering by rote from the Dictionary and substituting sounds for ideas desired him to describe what sort of acts were *Superstitious*. "*Pilgrims*," said the young Hindoo "*who crawl on hands and feet to Jaggernath practise superstition.*"

It is remarkable that the Hindus, so idly called "unchangeable" are decidedly taking the lead in conducting their country-

men to the Literature, arts and sciences of a nation advanced in civilization and refinement. Though Delhi is a Mussulman town, they constitute 65 per cent, including five Bramins of the members attending the English seminary. This great improvement, or rather beginning, of useful education dates from the foundation of the Hindoo College of Calcutta in 1823, though schools on a small scale had no doubt previously suggested the plan. It has already produced scholars who not only comprehend and relish the language of Milton and Shakespear, but have begun to use it in original compositions. What is to hinder them from mastering it as thoroughly as their compatriots of the mixed race who never leave India? If we except perhaps the sons of Persians, born in this country, I am not aware of any native who has written better in Persian than Ram Mohun Roy in English. Are there not thousands more, able and willing to do as much as he has done? In short, I conceive that paramount policy, if not duty, concurs with the inclination of the people themselves, to make English the language of educated men throughout British India. Who that has read the classics in early life, does not continue to venerate the institutions of Greece and Rome with filial regard even after knowing their imperfections? The predominance of French in modern Europe, serving not only to disseminate popular principles, but to ally the countrymen of Fenelon and Voltaire with the readers of every other country, ensured a welcome to the armies of France to which the patriotism that exists under despotic Governments opposed but a feeble barrier. That the same partiality has been felt for a century is attested by Rousseau, who depicts the enthusiasm with which he and others were wont to hear of the victories of a people whose literature had enlisted the hearts of foreigners in their cause. On the other hand the cultivation of oriental languages has an obvious tendency to keep the rulers of the country and their eastern subjects for ever disunited. The young Mussulman imbibes with his Arabic intolerance of their creeds, contempt for the acquirements of Christians and detestation of their dominion. The Hindoo in his passage through the chaos of Sanscrit fable and Philosophy is taught to look on all *Mlechas* (Barbarians) as unclean wild beasts, whom he submits to but loathes as he would cherish his primeval purity. Besides thus engendering disaffection to European sway, these languages, embodying the two religions, contain the fountains of whatever is objectionable in Mahommedan bigotry and debasing in the idolatrous superstition of India. The sacrifice of interest by the Government to please parents, in conveying children to slake their first thirst of knowledge at the poisoned waters, is not greater than the injury inflicted on the young men

themselves. With a few exceptions illustrative of the extravagant over-estimate which accomplished Scholars often make of the value of a foreign language which they have undergone the drudgery of acquiring, it is generally admitted that Sanscrit and Arabic can supply nothing from all their stores calculated to instruct or improve civilized men. I should add that they had done their utmost before our time, and we have seen the full effect of their influence after the work of many centuries. Shall we continue to waste the greater portion of limited resources, destined for a good purpose, in making bad subjects and keeping a people stationary in the vestibule of civilization? Self interest and philanthropy would equally withhold encouragement to the oriental education of natives. I would not however proscribe any studies whatever. There is a wide and evident distinction between neglect and prohibition in such things. The way to Mecca and to Gangontrie, is open: but we do not furnish ships camels and *Jampauses* to take pilgrims thither. Neither would I give stipends to the ingenious youth of these realms for learning to construe the Koran and the Vedas. Of Persian I have little to say that does not apply to it in common with those more recondite tongues. Less praised as an instrument of thought, indeed, I believe intrinsically barren, it owes it's present importance entirely to the despotic enactment of Mussulman conquerors, who introduced it with their Prophet's code as the language of courts of law and public business: where it continues under us, as useful to venal officials as Latin was to Priests in the corrupt days of Christianity, by enabling them to practise dupe-ry on a people to whom it is an unmeaning sound.

These, let it be remembered, are all foreign languages to the inhabitants of India and except the last, about as difficult to learn as English. None of them could be made the vehicle of modern science without the coinage of such a multitude of new and untranslatable words as in Dryden's phrase, would overpower the native speech. The Hindostanee or Oordoo, a medley like the *Lingua França*, is universally spoken over India, but has been little used in composition. I deprecate the wrath of its admirers in denying the honour of a written language, for any influential purpose, to that of which a judge fully competent and far from hostile,* pronounces Dr. Gilchrist to have been the "Creator." From these premises I conclude that natives of this country have absolutely no vernacular literature. The privilege of filling such a void, in the moral constitution of 50 or 100 millions of people, is one of incalculable value, which promises safer anchorage to the Ark of British power and a boundless in-

* H. H. Wilson's, Preface to *Oriental Proverbs*.

let to European civilization with all its blessings. The only legitimate fetters that conquerors can forge may be imposed here by a community of language, enabling the sages and the Poets of Britain to hold the minds of a foreign race in willing vassalage for the wisdom and enjoyment which they confer. After blood relationship, no ties are more cherished and durable than those which result from association in intellectual pleasures and pursuits. Men who derive their mental being and nutriment from the same source have a bond of union not less strong than similarity of complexion or birth on the same soil. A Hindu of taste even if a christian, I conceive, could not endure our convivial habits which restrict ordinary intercourse to dining and that on fare which revolts his habitual sense of decorum. But he might associate with Europeans in cordial intimacy at literary and scientific meetings if qualified to take a part in the proceedings.

Their shortest road to the acquisitions necessary for all these desirable ends would appear very obvious did not prejudice and ill founded apprehension distort the views of natives and not a few Europeans too, from the path of truth and good policy. Besides indigenous stores, far superior to the collective learning, and science of the East the accumulated light of past times, converging from Greece and Rome and all existing nations, is now to be found concentrated in the English language. If the object of native education is to impart useful and ornamental knowledge, why not conduct the youth of India to this focal point, instead of equipping them to pursue the few straggling rays that break through the systems of their ancestors?

If the interests of the rulers, and of the people, concur in requiring the introduction of English, in place of Persian, as the literary and official language of the country, it will not be difficult to shew its practicability. An indigenous defect is partly proved by the existence of a bad exotic system in India, which again affords presumptive evidence, that a good one might take root and thrive under similar care.

Not to speak of the republic of Hayti, French is the medium of communication in all public affairs, and private intercourse among the educated classes of Russia. It is much the same at the Courts of Germany, except where *Italian* is spoken. Notwithstanding the many works of genius recently produced in German, such men as Humboldt, Gentz, and the King of Bavaria, still write for the present and future times, in a foreign tongue. English itself is similarly used by the Welch, Native Irish, and Scottish Highlanders, among whom it is not yet universal, partly through an erring patriotism, which would rebuild the Roman wall, no longer to protect the civilized province,

against the inroads of savages, but to defend the last recesses of barbarism, from the encroaching tide of civilization. European education of the Natives is retarded and opposed at present :— 1st, by the indifference of the Government; 2dly, the consequent deficiency of funds; 3dly, the apprehensions entertained of its consequences by European functionaries; 4thly, the hostility of Moulvies and Pundits, which is too natural to be blamed.

Though all these causes exist independently their operation and united influence are owing to the continuance of the first. The people of India, and perhaps of every country, similarly governed, are slow in believing the supreme authority desirous of any thing which it does not command, or what is equivalent, recommend. Much less negotiation and interference than were, not long since, requisite to obtain loans of money, and a monopoly of Malwa Opium, would effect the nobler purpose of inducing wealthy Natives to educate their children like Englishmen of the same rank, and endow seminaries for teaching all who are willing to learn. In the Upper Provinces, Hindus or Mussulmans of rank, consider it derogatory to send their sons to a public school. Hence such institutions as the Delhi College, serve only for young men of the humbler classes, who would have to earn their daily bread, instead of studying English, were they not supported by the Government. But the great defect of the present policy is, that it holds out no prospect of a respectable livelihood to them hereafter. The Delhi Students may, in time, enter the world well instructed in European literature and science, and yet be unable to get the wages of a day labourer, by these acquisitions.

They and their acquirements, consequently, sinking into equal contempt, would soon degrade the learning of Christians, as much beneath that of Mussulmans, as impolitic concession has already lowered their *caste* in the estimation of Hindus. An educated Native to subsist must know Persian, because though also foreign to him, it is the medium of public business. The question recurs, "why it is so?" and since no good reason is given, "how long is it to exclude our own language?" Were Persian abolished and English substituted in only one Zillah Court every year, the old amlahs being provided for as vacancies occurred in other districts, and the best qualified of the new candidates admitted to office, neither class need suffer by collision, while men infinitely superior, as intellectual beings, and in the knowledge, at least, of morality, gradually superseded the instruments of a system confessedly corrupt. Having done so at home, the paramount Government has only to intimate to the Princes of the country, that correspondence between them is in future to be carried on in English, to insure employment

for hundreds more of instructed Eurasians and Natives. The Sovereigns, whether Kings, Rajahs, or Nawabs, under British protection, would in the first instance, employ Secretaries who understood English, and when the advantage became apparent, get tutors to teach their sons.

The next generation of the higher classes, thus obtaining the education of their equals in the West, would advance beyond their fathers two centuries in the ordinary progress of that knowledge, which confers beneficial power. No imaginable blessing could be bestowed on the protected states, equal to the proper education of their Sovereigns. These, being essentially despots, possess more unchecked dominion over the lives, property, and happiness, of their subjects, than any monarch of Europe. They are armed with means of doing good, or evil, indeed, which have no limits but what the British authorities impose. Virtually guaranteed against any rebellion, that oppression might excite otherwise, they hold the people at their mercy. Among independent nations, each is supposed to know best how to manage its own affairs, including the tuition of its rulers. But nonage and incapacity in the case of nations, as of individuals, not only admit of interference, but demand it. A Native Prince, whose territory is under British protection, appears to me as justly entitled to the guardianship of the Governor General, in his minority as a ward in chancery is to that of the Lord Chancellor, who is especially bound to see him educated for the duties of his station. From what I think a very mistaken disinterestedness, however, the pupillage of an Indian Prince, is resigned into the hands of a faction, whose objects in nine cases out of ten are to embezzle his revenues, and prevent the developement of his mental faculties, that he may never be capable of detecting their misdeeds, or assuming the administration himself. At this moment the young Rajahs of Jaypore, Bhurtpore, Indore, Nagpore, and Gwalior, are precisely in the predicament described, none of whom, unless possibly the last, could have ever attained power without our intervention. The prosperity of extensive regions, and the well being of subject nations depend on the personal qualities of these youths, and those on the education which they receive. The interest of the multitude is never once considered, unless it be most erroneously supposed identical with that of the regencies, the dormant parties to wit, consisting in the instances cited of perhaps a score of persons at each Court. Is not the welfare of millions thus sacrificed to a fallacy? Were the ministry of any of them to injure the sight, hearing, or limbs, of their Prince, or were they literally to immure him in darkness, the paramount state, I believe, would interpose to punish the traitors, yet

these evils, being in a great measure personal, scarcely affect more than one individual in the principality; while the mind of an absolute Sovereign, which we allow to be uninformed and vitiated, is a general calamity to his people, every one of whom, we are morally, if not by treaty, bound to protect as well as him.

I have seldom known a young Native of rank, who did not express a wish to learn English. He and his countrymen in general prefer any document relative to their affairs, when written in our language. The very characters are associated in his mind, with the superior probity of Europeans, and give him assurance that the authorities understand what their names are affixed to. Persian, on the contrary, which few of our functionaries read with their own eyes is so often, the instrument of deception, and fraud by the scribes who write, endite, and read it to their confiding masters, that it engenders all the distrust attached to their reputation. In truth rich and poor would to the utmost of their means have long since made the acquisition, that I think so desirable for them and us, were they not discouraged by men in office. A majority perhaps of these are unfriendly to Native education, on the principles, which actuated so many Lords and Bishops, in opposing the establishment of the London university. Knowledge, think they, without always saying so, is power, which makes subjects dangerous to those who govern them. It is moral power however, which knowledge confers, not brute force, nor the disposition to employ it improperly. The effect of educating the Natives therefore, would be to give them a clearer perception of their true interest, and consequently to indicate the advantage of upholding institutions, which the same intelligence shewed to be beneficial. They are not the well educated, but most ignorant of Englishmen who break *power looms*. Trusting to the obvious tendency of human nature, which is the same every where, Insurance Companies stake their fortunes on the improbability of a sane person's setting fire to the house that shelters him, even when he might lose nothing by its destruction. The inertia of the mass of a people, more especially of Asiatics, possessing the simplest means of happiness, is of itself such strong security against insurrection, that nothing less than goading evils inflicted by the rulers, can overcome it in India. Rebellion is made of sterner stuff than philosophy engenders, or the occupations of elegant literature, suggest to the mind. Helvetius indeed, a French author, once eminent, goes so far as to argue that cunning despots patronize letters, as useful toys to divert an influential portion of their subjects, from meddling with affairs of state. I am not of opinion however, that knowledge reconciles men to exclusion and disability in their own country, after they attain to

national manhood, and become as fit to enjoy freedom as their instructors in civilization. Nor am I aware, that history furnishes any example of one country deriving substantial advantage from the subjection of another, without allowing it a reciprocity of benefits. We cannot reap unless we sow, and the best soil gets exhausted if denied manure or irrigation.

But let India and our western empire each get habituated to supply the others wants by interchanging the products of their industry, and the ablest demagogues will need much assistance to put them *commercially* asunder. If to this Bond of union be added the nobler ties of an education common to both races which shall comprise a qualification rendering them equally eligible to civil offices in this country few elements of *political* dissolution will remain.

Even now I can read nothing in the signs of future times that prognosticates combination among the jarring nations and sects of the East or the least likelihood of any one of them preferring its rival to the foreign ascendancy which each reckons best with a solitary reservation in favour of itself.

It is not reason, however, or even thinking, that chiefly opposes beneficial innovation of any sort ; but the feeling and convenience of individuals frequently present, as in this case, formidable obstacles on the threshold. Were English to become the language of political correspondence, for example, the secretary or pedagogue employed by each of our allies and subordinates, might dabble in politics, to the horror of the official gentleman who would have to answer his despatches. If a bad man and artful intriguer he might get credit with his new master for managing our functionaries, and with them for ruling him while only embarrassing both to serve himself. This is all possible and even probable. But suppose the person selected for the office to be a well taught virtuous and able character : might he not act the part of an enlightened minister, explain a thousand misapprehensions, prove honesty to be the best policy, and convince his Prince that it is possible to propitiate our high officials by good conduct instead of trickery and weighty considerations from his Treasury ? It is too much however to allege that Secretaries to Government and Residents should not deprecate the necessity of corresponding on state affairs with a low bred profligate, become the confidant of a native sovereign, while they are liable to be represented as having a corrupt understanding with him on the strength of his knowing English. But why should the medium of communication so much aggravate their disgust ? It in reality makes all the difference were the new vizier ever so worthless. At present, persons more infamously low than decent words can express often hold the highest places

at native courts, hug our functionaries on meeting, write to them and are answered in the most amicable terms : and very often debit their masters handsomely for the material which is supposed by them to cement all such official friendships. The wages of iniquity, in all the phases of bribery, are paid to as great an extent, I believe, in our time as under the Mogul rule. " In those days, say the people, the principals took our money and did our work : but now underlings alone will acknowledge the receipt of it : we are not certain where it goes and are often disappointed." At present the name of the head of the office always suffers, in 99 cases out of 100, without his knowing or profiting by the knavery. Can any system be worse or more revolting to an honorable man in power ? Yet Europeans in office prefer to look on native acts in the palpable obscure of Persian, which renders their deformity far less perceptible. But let a Calcutta sircar or Up-country Baboo reveal the same misdeeds in bad English, then the veil is withdrawn, and the honest man is transformed into a miscreant. All cats, black and white, are gray in the dark, but admit the light, and behold, the black ones become black indeed ! This explanation of the practice of reckoning every native, who speaks English, a rogue, does not imply ignorance of Persian, or any eastern tongue, for all the purposes of business, but the want of that familiarity with foreign phraseology which breeds contempt when contempt is due, and may prevent misplaced admiration. A kindred mist, spread over the Greek and Roman classics, perhaps magnifies their undoubted beauties to the eyes of our best scholars. Others uninformed of the daily abuses of Government and its officers in which Natives indulge, or despising libels in their language, apprehend nothing less than the downfall of the empire from free discussion by them in printed English. This is a subject either egregiously misconceived or misrepresented by those who speak and write upon it. The most ferocious libeller who expected readers for his productions would abstain from publishing in English such calumnies as appear every day in Persian. The Editors of Akhbars feed the diseased appetite of their subscribers with the most reckless mendacity concerning the Rulers of the country, their wives and daughters, from the highest to the humblest that exercise authority. They are not restricted to uniformity like those who throw off an impression for all purchasers, but employing penmen only, they endeavour to supply every customer with what he likes best to read. It is requisite therefore to use some artifice to get possession of fair samples of their current news. Numerous specimens are now before me which with reference to the nature of the imputations may be called public private and mixed libels on Europeans. They have been insert-

ed at various dates in a sort of common place Book and kept by a friend as curiosities. Not a few of them are atrocious, and the comparatively moderate ones are generally too strong for the taste of English readers, or such pointed lampoons that the objects of attack might be recognised. The writers, like other libellers, prefer truth when it suits their purpose, and excel in the art of turning molehills into mountains : but I shall select those most distinguished for falsehood. The natives using neither asterisks nor blanks, write the names and surnames of the parties abused at full length or as they see them on Persian seals.

1st. " It is known that the _____'s widow offered to prevail on her brother (or relative) to permit _____ to return from banishment to his native city if he would present her with a lack of rupees and the terms were joyfully accepted.

_____ Yet when this avaricious woman had got nothing else than the promise of _____ to grant the favour on the council day, she sent for _____ (the exile) and demanded the money, " _____ " and he humbly beseeched her to excuse him until orders were received when he would certainly present her a Nuzzur of a lack of rupees on taking leave to return home. _____ then she waxed wroth with a red face and commanded him to quit her presence. Now this is truth : _____ knowing that Mr. _____ and Mr. _____ would not consent to let (the exile) go away, he and she colluded to cheat him of his money without doing that for which he was willing to pay it. What is equal to the cunning and wickedness of the English ?

2d. He has caused a new seal to be inscribed with the title of enthroned (Guddee Nusheen) Rajah and will doubtless put Maharaja _____ to death like _____ when he has time to force open the doors of the Zenana and seize him. _____ They (The British authorities) are helpless _____ but when did they ever assist the unfortunate unless for their own profit ? Besides he (the Guddee Nusheen) on Wednesday sent off _____ Vakeel with one lack and seventy thousand rupees as a present to Mr. _____ and his Amlah, God knows how much the gentleman himself is to get. The keeper of the Wardrobe says also that _____ will start very soon with four lacks for and _____ and the ladies. Since Maharajah _____ cannot pay so much, there is no hope (for his cause) and the usurper's roots are in water.

3d. The European king and his viziers having heard that the _____ is a fool exceedingly slack in managing affairs he is to be re-called and a clever lord sent out to save Bengal.

4. Praise to God : the infidels of two races are destroying each other to the East. The Burmese are advancing with many heavy cannon to batter the citadel of Calcutta wherein the wealth

of the feringhees and the property of the Merchants are now lodged. Mr. _____ and Mr. _____ and _____ have fled to the War ships beyond Gunga Saugor, see we not the Christians everywhere retreating?

5th. The illustrious Nuwab Mahommed Ameer Khan has been invited by His Majesty Akbar Shah to join the holy Syud in exterminating the Singhs of the Panjab after which he will doubtless smite the accursed English also.

6th. The Government has manifested singular want of sense in appointing Mr. _____ to be _____ at _____. The man is a capacious blockhead and very hot-tempered: he can do no business himself yet he has the extreme folly to be angry when abler persons wish to do it for him. When the most respectable Hindoostanee gentlemen waited on him yesterday he just stood up half naked while they salamed and said "well (so in the original) what do you want?" and when they answered only to pay our respects, he growled out "jow!" He is ruled by _____ his mistress, who is reported to slipper him at times.

7th. The *gentlemen of exalted dignity* had a great feast last night to which all the Military chiefs and Lieutenants were invited. There was a little hog on the table before Mr. _____ who cut it into small pieces and sent some to each of the party even the women ate of it. In their language a Pig is called *Ham*. Having stuffed themselves with the unclean food and many sorts of flesh, taking plenty of wine they made for some time a great noise which doubtless arose from drunkenness. They all stood up two or four times crying Hip! Hip! and roared, before they drank more wine. After dinner they danced in their indecent manner tumbling about one another's wives. Captain _____ who is staying with _____ went away early with the (latter's) lady arm in arm, the Palankeens following behind and they proceeded by themselves into the Bangalow. The wittol remained at table guzzling red wine.

8th. There is likewise a Miss Beeby (Spinster) of the party but as she is forty years old and ill-favoured how should Mr. _____ marry her?

9th. His lady has the leprosy. She scolds the people about her with a voice like the shrieking of Jackals.

10th. Is it not marvellous that he should be so great a ninny as not to see that a buxom woman must yield to passion. He allows that handsome Khedmutgar _____ with his long locks and gay attire to be continually and in all places before the eyes of his wife: who doubts that the fellow is her paramour?

I believe these extracts *selected for their moderation* will sufficiently attest the licentiousness of the native *Reed*, if they do not allay the fears of those who dread the influence of types

in such hands. It requires unusual expansion and serenity of mind to make one invested with power to relish a Free Press within its own jurisdiction. But "better this than worse by my advice." A man of good sense and prudence will endure quietly what he can neither avert nor put down. Since the severest remarks with distorted inferences and a malignant contempt of truth prevail at present without remedy, it would be wise policy to induce the assassins who shoot these poisoned arrows from their lurking places, to appear as open enemies in civilized warfare.

A SKETCH.

She stood before me as a playful child,
 Through her dark locks her slender fingers twining ;
 From her full eye beam'd forth a radiance mild—
 A chasten'd light, like to some planet shining
 In the blue vault of Heaven, and gazed
 In rapture, as on me those eyes were raised.

Her playfulness soon ripen'd to a glow
 That to her bosom gave a deeper heaving ;
 Well did I mark the new-born passion grow,
 Which my heart beat responsive at perceiving ;
 Nor strove she with dissembling art to hide
 A love, at once her happiness and pride.

Fortune withdrew her smiles, and, one by one,
 Those who had seem'd my veriest friends departed,
 Yet their desertion found me not alone,
 Still was she left, the firm, the noble hearted ;
 And poverty, which others shrunk before,
 Without a murmur or regret she bore.

When sickness shook my frame and paled my cheek,
 And through my fever'd brain wild dreams were flitting,
 She stood a ministering angel, meek,
 So full of tenderness, so unremitting,
 Chasing the gloom that care and pain had spread,
 And pillowing on her breast my aching head.

Sorrow on sorrow follow'd, and I grew
 Despondent o'er my hopes and prospects blighted,
 She hover'd near me, and her spirit threw
 Fresh rays of hope upon my path benighted—
 Her clear perception pointing where to press
 Renew'd exertion, to obtain success.

L

THE RAINS—THE STORM.

The Rains have now fairly set in—Calcutta was on Monday morning (June 13) visited by a violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain, which lasted from about 2 to 8 o'clock A. M. reducing the thermometer to 82°. The rain has, with a few intervals, continued to *pour* (monsoon fashion) ever since.

Several accidents have happened from lightning. Reports of which, as published by our contemporaries, we subjoin :

The corner of the Allipore Jail was struck by lightning and the Burkundauze on duty, killed on the spot. A Sepoy who stood near him had his musquet shattered to pieces and he himself received severe injury—part of the premises in which the Calcutta hounds are kept, was burnt down at the same time.

Two Lascars were killed by the electric fluid near the Jaun Bazar.

A House in the Circular Road was struck, but not much injured.

Yesterday morning (June 13) Calcutta was visited with a heavy rain and thunder-storm, between the hours of two and five o'clock. The first remarkable peal of thunder lasted for ten seconds, and the bolt struck a tree in Mirzapore, the branches of which were scorched and broken. There were altogether about a dozen awfully loud crashes of thunder, during which a house in the Circular Road, and a stable in Allipore were struck by lightning. In the latter a syce was severely hurt, and is not expected to live ; and a dog was killed on the spot. The last loud peal of thunder was preceded by a vivid flash of lightning, which arched over Calcutta, from the northward and eastward, and branched into three parts, the centre one of which struck two huts in Khulashee-tolah, in one of which two men were killed, and in the other two were severely injured. By an inquiry made on the spot, and by an examination of the bodies, the following particulars were ascertained. The names of the men who were killed were Ruffick and Buddhoo, both khulashees from Chit-tagong. Buddhoo had gone to the outside of his door for a moment, and was in a sitting posture, while Ruffick who was near him on the inside, was sitting and conversing with him. The other hut was directly opposite, (at the distance of about eight feet) at the door of which two men named Asa Budden and Mutta-oollah, were seated observing the state of the weather, being, as they stated afraid to remain in bed. The bolt struck through the roof of the first hut, and passed into the other. The neighbours on hearing the crash ran to the spot, and saw Ruffick and Buddhoo lying dead, and the other two writhing in agonies. Buddhoo had been first struck on the left arm, which was cut and bleeding, and the hair on his breast and legs was completely scorched. There was no contortion of features, but the blood had been forced from his left ear. Ruffick had a mark like a long scar on his left shoulder, and two punctures at the back of the neck, through which the electric fluid had apparently passed : the blood for several hours after his death was flowing freely from his right ear. Mutta-oollah, when we saw him, had hardly recovered from the terror into which he had been thrown, but complained little of any pain. His breast had been scorched, and under his eye there was a large bruise, as if it had been inflicted by a blow. Ruffick's left thigh was marked on the inside with a long narrow zig-zag line, which was red and raised, in appearance similar to an inflamed vein. The progress of dissolution on the corpses was very evident during the short time that we remained, and the people in the neighbourhood were on that account very clamorous in requiring that they should be removed as early as possible, and were anxiously looking for an order from the Coroner to that effect.

It is worthy of remark, that the only elevated object, besides the houses, is a guava tree on the spot, the branches of which overhang the roof that projects exactly over the space occupied by the unfortunate sufferers : here the fluid in its descent seems to have displaced some of the tiles.

We learn also that the house of Mr. W. K. Ord, who resides in the Circular Road, was struck by the lightning. It appears from the statement given by Mr. Ord, that he became alarmed by the violent claps of thunder, and immediately got out of bed and went into the hall, where he had not been many minutes before he was struck by the electric fluid, which rendered him insensible for a time, but we are happy to say without having caused any serious accident : it then proceeded along the hall and went out of the window of an adjoining room, which it completely shattered and burnt the frame. On examining the premises it was discovered that it had penetrated through the wall at the top of the window on the north-west side of the house, and in its progress had gone through the above-mentioned places, and then descended into the ground not before it had cracked the walls in several places and torn off the plaister of the various rooms through which it went.—*India Gazette.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY—PHYSICAL CLASS.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, the 8th June, G. Swinton, Esq. in the Chair.—

1. A series of Geological specimens of the rocks in the Tennasserim Archipelago were presented in the name of Lieutenant R. Lloyd, H. C. N.

2. Also specimens of vegetable impressions in the coal and shale of Raniganj ; —transmitted by the Reverend R. Everest.

3. A sample of the petrified wood of Van Diemen's Land was received, with a note in explanation, from Dr. J. Henderson.

4. A report from Dr. Strong announced that the borer in the Fort had attained an additional depth of five feet since the last meeting, in all one hundred and sixty-five feet, and was still at work in a soft sandy clay.

5. A paper was then read "on the Sandstone of India, by the Reverend R. Everest."

Geologists in India have generally considered this rock as identical with the new red sandstone of England, from its comprehending beds of marls and grits, from its saliferous springs, and from its horizontal and uncomfortable stratification : Mr. E. argues that these characters are but imperfectly made out, and in themselves are not decisive of the question : the new and old sandstones of England are, in many cases, only distinguishable through the intervention of well developed groups of the carboniferous series, and such ought to be pointed out either above or below the Indian sandstone, before a definite name be adopted. The limestone associated with it in Bundelkhund, and called Lias by Captain Franklin, wants the chief attribute of that formation, fossil remains :—beds of gypsum and rock salt are also absent, for the brackish springs of Hindoostan cannot be said to prove the existence of the latter. Mr. E. thinks that some arguments tend to assign this rock an earlier place than the "new red" : its frequent association with primitive and transition rocks ;—its containing coal ;—its frequent passage into gneiss and quartz ;—its interstratification with clay slate :—and lastly, the great rarity or entire absence of organic remains in the blue limestone which rests upon it : he agrees with Captain F. in supposing the detached sandstones of Ramgurrh and Burdwan to be portions of the same formation, which extends as far as Rajmehal. Under the imperfect state of our acquaintance with it, Mr. E. suggests that the general name of "the great Sandstone or red Sandstone of India," should be adopted for its designation.

6. A notice by Captain Herbert was read "on the Himalayan Fossil Remains, explaining in general terms the structure of that great mountainous range, and the circumstances of the discoveries in Fossil Mineralogy made therein during the last few years.

Captain S. Webb is believed to be the first who noticed, geologically, the Fossil bones sold by the natives under the name of *Bijli ka hár*: during his survey of the hills he made a collection of them, which are mentioned in Buckland's *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*:—Mr. Traill, Commissioner, also took a large collection to Europe—among them was a cranium, apparently of a deer or goat, lined with crystals of calcareous spar:—The Museum of the Asiatic Society has not been favored with any of these interesting products of Indian research.

In the department of Fossil shells, however, it is indebted to Dr. Gerard for a small, but very interesting series:—the shells brought by the hill people for sale, consisted mostly of ammonites and belemnites, and, as well as the bones abovementioned, were evidently picked up in the beds of torrents.

But Captain G. found the parent rock whence these rolled specimens were derived; along with a multitude of others, whose texture would not have endured the rough handling of mountain streams. The circumstance of the great elevation at which they are found, merely proves that the up-heaving of this vast mountain ridge has taken place subsequent to their deposition, whether they be supposed to belong to the secondary or tertiary formation, a point yet undetermined. Dr. Gerard has not hitherto discovered any fossil bones in situ.—*Govt. Gaz.*

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The trite maxim, that "what is every body's business is nobody's," was never more strongly exemplified, even in Calcutta, than in the instance of the recent establishment of Insolvent Law within the Indian Presidencies. Such a law had long been a desideratum in a community, in which commerce was general, and credit universal. At length, after years of inaction, a meeting was got together; and the wants of the public expressed by petition to the legislature. But this effort seemed to have exhausted the energy that it had taken so long to awaken; and the matter, being left almost to work its own way, fell of course into the hands of inexperience. The result was our present Insolvent Act. It has now been more than two years in operation: and although its defects and errors are manifest to all the world,—for indeed a lamentable catastrophe in the mercantile body soon brought them into glaring evidence—nothing has yet been done or attempted towards a remedy: and, in the general apathy of those classes most concerned in the matter, this miserable temporary expedient seems likely to grow into a permanent law, which is to regulate in British India the destinies of commercial misfortune in all time to come.

We say a miserable expedient, for so in truth it is, when considered as affecting the trader and his assets. We know that it has been urged in extenuation of its defects, that it never was designed for the case of traders, and so indeed we should infer from the reading of it. For, otherwise, how would it be possible to account for the absence of any definition, either of the character of trader, or of the act of Bankruptcy, (save in two particular cases); or for the absence of all provision for the regular convening of cre-

ditors, or even for the usual exemption of the trader from personal arrest, so necessary to the interests of the creditors at large, or for the assignees being left without any discretion to bring the most necessary action, without leave of the Court; or for the choice of assignees being given to the Court, instead of the creditors, and many other palpable defects, which a mere reference to the English Bankrupt Law would have readily obviated. But we confess ourselves unable to understand how it happened, that, with all these manifest incapacities for the purposes of commercial insolvency, it should have been made to comprise commercial cases at all; nay, that it should have been so contrived, that a case of commercial failure can hardly escape its operation. Thus, when the unlucky trader throws himself and his affairs upon the protection of the Court, he is asked why he did not resort to the more suitable expedient of a Trust? If he resorts to a Trust, he finds that Trust wholly unavailing; since any one creditor, at any one moment, may set the Trust at naught, and drag the Insolvent and his assets into Court, whatever stage of liquidation they may have been brought to in the hands of Trustees.

It is clear, that such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue without incalculable mischief; and we are glad to have our attention drawn to this very important matter, by the Draft of an act lately put into our hands, which seems framed for the purpose of simply making the English Bankrupt Law, as it may exist in England and without variation, the rule of conduct to our Indian Insolvent Courts in all cases of commercial insolvency. We think this the proper course. The English Bankrupt Law is far from being faultless; but it has been formed upon the experience of two centuries and a half; and has within these few years been revised and consolidated with great deliberation. Whether perfect or imperfect, however, it is most important that it should at least be uniform throughout the limits of the Empire. On this point we anticipate no difference of opinion. With regard to the administration; there may be serious doubt, whether it should be confided to the Insolvent Court, or to Commissioners of Bankrupt as in England. For our part, we strongly incline to place the whole of these analogous matters under a single Court in each Presidency, and thus to ensure both dignity and consistency.

INSOLVENTS' COURT.—TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. Prinsep presented a petition in behalf of Mr. Swinhoe, relating to the matter of Palmer and Co., which was handed to the Clerk of the Court for the purpose of being read at the next sitting.

Mr. Collier presented a petition in behalf of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. in the matter of Palmer and Co., which the Court objected to having read, as the claim on which it was founded had not been confirmed by affidavit, nor had the Assignees of the Insolvents signed the account. After some consultation it was ordered to be presented on the 20th of August, when in the absence of any objection, it will be read.

FORT WILLIAM :

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH JUNE, 1831.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Calcutta Sica Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the Honorable Company, at an Interest of 4 per Cent. per Annum, subject to the Provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited Bills for Arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash Subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the Public Treasuries will also be received in Subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per Cent. per Annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury Notes and all authorized Public Demands will be received as Cash at par.

3. The several Paymasters of the Army, under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are also authorised to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively, to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General, and at the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Paymaster General which Draft shall be received by the several Officers abovementioned, in payment of Subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad and Lucknow Rupees will be received where respectively Current, at the rate of 104½, and Madras and Bombay Rupees, at the rate 106½ per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and all Subscriptions in those Currencies must be made in such sums as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, in which last mentioned Currency all Acknowledgements for the receipt of Money into this Loan shall be expressed.

5. The several Public Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions into this Loan will grant Acknowledgements in the following Form, for all Sums received by them respectively.

" I hereby Acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury the
 " sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees for which he is entitled to receive a Promissory Note,
 " bearing Interest from the 1st May 1832, of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the
 " Advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 9th June, 1831, and intermediate, the
 " same interest from the date of this Acknowledgement to the 30th April, 1832."

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said Acknowledgements being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, Promissory Notes under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government of Fort William, in the following Form :

"Fort William, the 1st May, 1831.

" Promissory Note at 4 per Cent. for Calcutta Sicca Rupees The Governor General in
" Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees
" as a Loan to the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the
" East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the
" said Loan by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees to the said A. B. his Executors or Ad-
" ministrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after
" the expiration of Three Months' Notice of payment to be given by the Governor General in Coun-
" cil in the Government Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees
" at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum, by half yearly payments at the
" General Treasury, of Fort William, to the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, until the ex-
" piration of Three Months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of Interest
" due will be payable with the Principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender
" of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Note) all further interest shall cease."
" Signed by the Authority of the Governor General in Council."

" Secy. to the Govt.

" Accountant General's Office Registered as No. of ."

7. The Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay, and the several Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes free of every expense whatever, after payment of the broken Interest to the 30th of April 1832, inclusive, which will be discharged at any period between that date and the date of Subscription.

8. Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the Notes to him to have an Order for the payment of Interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them under the Signature of the said Officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such Order shall, on the application of the Proprietor, be inscribed on any Note, the Interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said Order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the Signature of himself or his Deputy.—A similar course will be followed *mutatis mutandis* in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the Interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay will be discharged at the exchange of 106½ Madras, 106½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

10. The Proprietors of Acknowledgements who may desire to have the Interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange thereof to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the Acknowledgements, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the Interest payable Accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

11. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be Renewed or Sub-divided except by the Accountant General. But the Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being Renewed or Sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the Renewal and Sub-division of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

12. None of the Promissory Notes issued under the Provisions of this Advertisement, shall be advertised for payment or discharged without the consent of the Parties holding the same, before the 1st of May, 1834, and after that date no greater amount of the said Notes than 1½ Crore of Rupees shall be advertised for payment in any one year.

13. The said Notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register—that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the Notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending Notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the Notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorized, to apply for payment.

It is also Notified, that the Holders of the Notes of the Loans of 1825-26 and 1829-30, and of that Class of the Loan of 1823 next liable to payment, viz. from No. 2241 to 2720 inclusive, will be allowed the option of transfer to the said 4 per Cent Loan, with the advantage of anticipation of Interest in a Cash payment to be made at the General Treasury at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from the time of Transfer up to the 30th April, 1832.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 24TH MAY TO 7TH JUNE.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Alexander, J. W. mr. ; assistant to the accountant general, may 24.
Dorin, J. A. mr. ; sub-accountant general and accountant in the revenue and judicial departments, may 24.
Udny, G. mr. ; accountant in the commercial and marine departments and auditor of the commercial salt and opium accounts, may 24.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bayley, S. B. C. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 19th or Cuttack division, may 24.
Dirom, W. M. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit, 14th or Moorshedabad division, may 24.
Grant, C. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit, 20th or Burdwan division, may 24.
Metcalf, H. C. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit 20th or Burdwan division, april 12.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Halliday, F. J. mr. ; first assistant to the register of the courts of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawluts, june 7.
Luke, W. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit, of the 12th or Monghyr division, may 24.
McClintock, G. F. mr. ; assistant to the magistrate and collector of the district of Chittagong, june 7.
Mills, A. J. M. mr. ; second assistant to the register of the courts of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawluts, june 7.
Stainforth, J. mr. ; magistrate and collector of the district of Sylhet, june 7.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 1ST MAY TO 10TH JUNE.]

Abbott, A. lieutenant ; 2d battalion artillery, leave from 29th april to 31st May, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate, may 11.
Agar, Samuel David, ensign ; 55th regt. n. i. furlough to Europe for one year, on urgent private affairs, may 27.
Aubert, J. lieutenant-colonel ; infantry, to rank from 26th dec. 1830, vice E. Simons, deceased, june 10.
Bacon, J. F. assistant surgeon ; medical department, leave from 1st may to 1st nov. to visit the hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate, may 10.
Barbault, George Montague Devere, 54th foot, gentleman ; to be ensign without purchase, vice Chalk promoted, 23d feb. 1831, may 21.
Beck, Francis George, supernumerary lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the regiment, may 20.
Begbie, A. P. lieutenant ; 3d battalion artillery, leave from 14th may to 30th june, to visit Humeerpore and Banda, on private affairs, may 25.

- Bennett, Henry Boswell, ensign; 45th foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Naylor, deceased, 5th march 1831, may 21.
- Bennett, John William, supernumerary ensign; brought on the effective strength of the regiment, june 10.
- Bird, William Charles Lewis, lieutenant-colonel; invalid establishment, to be commandant of Buxar, vice lieutenant general Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B. deceased, may 20.
- Blackall, Robert, captain; 50th regt. n. i. to be major, from the 21st june 1830, vice J. Drysdale, retired, may 20.
- Bolton, John Campbell, quarter master serjeant; 2d l. c. appointed serjeant major to the regiment, vice Perriman, promoted, may 13.
- Boulton, C. lieutenant; 47th regt. n. i. leave from 10th march to 10th may, to visit Barrackpore on private affairs, may 5.
- Bowron, John, assistant surgeon; posted to the 24th regt. n. i., may 25.
- Brien, James Richard, assistant surgeon, medical department, to rank from 13th may 1830, may 20.
- Brien, J. R. assistant surgeon; appointed to the European regiment, may 17.
- Brittridge, R. B. captain; 13th regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th may, in extension to enable him to rejoin, may 11.
- Brodie, T. ensign; 1st regt. n. i. leave from 20th may to 20th jan. 1832, to visit the presidency and Sylhet, on private affairs, may 25.
- Brooke, G. captain; 2d battalion artillery, leave from 10th may to 15th july, to proceed to the hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate, may 18.
- Browne, Esq. J. officiating 3d member to be 3d member of the medical board, and to officiate as 2d member, june 10.
- Bruce, M. D., Henry Alexander, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 17th aug. 1830, may 20.
- Buckley, F. major; 70th regt. n. i. to rank from 26th dec. 1830, vice E. Simons, deceased, june 10.
- Burnard, R. N. assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Benares, leave for six weeks from the 15th june to proceed to Calcutta, to give evidence in a case before the Supreme Court, june 3.
- Campbell, Alexander, 55th foot, gentleman; to be ensign by purchase, vice Homer, promoted 7th jan. 1831, may 21.
- Carr, T. sub-conductor; ordnance commissariat, leave from 10th june to 25th oct. to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs, may 23.
- Chester, C. lieutenant; 23d regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 15th oct. to visit Simla and Kunnour on urgent private affairs, may 5.
- Clifton, Edward, Private; European regt. to act as corporal to the detachment, may 19.
- Cobbe, C. H. lieutenant; 60th regt. n. i. attached to the convalescent depot at Landour, is permitted to rejoin his regiment, may 10.
- Coddington, R. captain; 49th regt. n. i. appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour during this season, may 11.
- Coleman, Geoffry, corporal, acting barrack serjeant, 7th division department of public works, promoted to serjeant, may 19.
- Coleman, Jeremiah, serjeant major; of the kemaon local battalion, posted to the 58th regt. n. i., may 23.
- Craig, W. M. 2d-lieutenant; 7th battalion artillery, leave from 20th june to 20th dec. on medical certificate to visit the presidency and apply for furlough, may 31.
- Davies, A. T. captain; 57th regt. n. i. appointed to do duty with the 38th regt. n. i. at Barrackpore, may 11.
- Downes, D. lieutenant; 30th regt. n. i. leave from 1st may to 31st aug. to visit Gorruckpore, on urgent private affairs, may 6.
- Duncan, J. assistant surgeon; appointed to the charge of the artillery, pioneers, and sappers and miners at nusseerabad, may 13.
- Dundas, T. major; 47th regt. n. i. leave from 10th aug. to 10th oct. in extension to enable him to rejoin, may 31.

Elliott, W. lieutenant; 27th regt. n. i. appointed to act as adjutant to the detachment, may 28.

Falconer, A. M. and M. D. Hugh, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 7th april 1830, may 20.

Falconer, H. assistant surgeon; appointed to perform the medical duties at Seharunpore, vice surgeon Royle, absent, may 17.

Forsyth, John, assistant surgeon; medical department, to be surgeon, vice J. Castell, retired, with rank from the 7th may, 1831, vice C. Hunter, deceased, june 10.

Fraser, A. W. W. lieutenant; 8th regt. l. c. leave from 1st may to 1st nov. in extension, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate, may 18.

Gale, T. C. hospital steward; subordinate medical department, leave from 15th may to 15th oct. to visit saugor on private affairs, may 17.

Gerrard, John Grant, ensign; Right Wing European regt. to be lieut. from the 15th dec. 1830, vice R. Ledlie, retired, june 10.

Gilbert, Charles, mr.; appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works, may 27.

Ginders, Thomas, assistant surgeon medical department; to rank from 30th sept. 1830, may 20.

Ginders, T. assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty with the 35th regt. n. i., may 28.

Graham M. D. James, surgeon; to rank from 18th april 1831, vice J. Wooley, deceased, june 10.

Grainger, George, sergeant major; 58th regt. n. i. removed to the kemaoon local battalion, may 23.

Graves, J. S. assistant surgeon; 16th light dragoons, 38th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Murray, who exchanges, 19th may 1831, may 21.

Green, William Abbott, assistant surgeon medical department; to rank from 6th june 1830, may 20.

Griffiths, John, surgeon; to rank from 24th july 1830, vice J. Smith, deceased, june 10.

Guthrie, M. D. Hugh, surgeon; posted to the 59th regt. n. i., may 23.

Guthrie, M. D. Hugh, surgeon; to rank from 21st jan. 1830, vice A. Ogilvy, retired, june 10.

Hampton, J. H. lieutenant; 50th regt. n. i. leave from 1st april to 10th may, in extension on medical certificate, to enable him to rejoin, may 4.

Handyside, M. D. Charles Baird, assistant surgeon medical department; to rank from 12th may 1830, may 20.

Hay, Patrick Martin, major, infantry; to be lieut.-col. vice E. Simons, deceased, with rank from the 21st jan. 1831, vice G. P. Baker, retired, june 10.

Hayes, Marshall, Private; European regt. appointed an assistant apothecary, vice McAuliffe, dismissed, from the service, may 27.

Hennessy, J. ensign; 20th regt. n. i. leave from 2d march to 2d march 1832, in extension on medical certificate, to remain in the hills North of Deyrah, may 12.

Herring, J. captain and brevet major; 37th regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 15th nov. to visit Simla and Kinnour, on medical certificate, may 23.

Hickey, J. lieutenant; 10th regt. l. c. leave from 15th march to 30th april, in extension to enable him to rejoin, may 25.

Hickman, G. W. J. Captain; 70th regt. n. i. to rank from 26th dec. 1830, vice R. Simons, deceased, june 10.

Hollings, Henry, supernumerary ensign; brought on the effective strength of the regiment, june 10.

Ingram, J. W. captain; 19th regt. n. i. leave from 20th may to 20th june, to visit Simla, on private affairs, may 18.

Innes, J. C. ensign; 61st regt. n. i. leave from 1st july to 1st aug. in extension to enable him to rejoin, may 31.

- Jackson, Isaac, surgeon; posted to the 26th regt. n. i., may 25.
- Jackson, John, assistant surgeon, medical department; to rank from 22d june 1830 may 20.
- James, William, captain; 66th regt. n. i. to be major, from the 21st jan. 1831, vice P. M. Hay, promoted, june 10.
- Keir, M. D. Adam, assistant surgeon medical department; to rank from 30th aug. 1830, may 20.
- Kennedy, W. lieutenant-colonel; infantry, to rank from 2d jan. 1831, vice F. P. Raper, promoted, june 10.
- Laing, M. D. Alexander, assistant surgeon, medical department; to rank from 27th june 1830, may 20.
- Lamb, J. assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Maldah, leave for four months from the 1st july, on urgent private affairs, june 3.
- Lane, C. R. W. captain; 2d regt. n. i. appointed to the charge of the commissariat of the Dinapore division, vice captain Hull, appointed a major of brigade, may 17.
- Lawrence, H. captain; 67th regt. n. i. appointed to do duty with the 55th n. i., may 28.
- Lawrence, H. M. lieutenant; appointed to act as adjutant to the left wing of the 2d battalion of artillery, vice lieutenant Abbott, absent, may 10.
- Limond, Robert, superintending surgeon; to officiate as 3d member of the board, june 10.
- Liptrap, J. lieutenant; 42d regt. n. i. leave from 10th april to 15th november to remain at Chittagong, on medical certificate, may 6.
- Lewis, Ninian, lieutenant; 63d regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 10th may 1831, vice W. Bignell, deceased, june 10.
- Macdonald, Colin, John, assistant surgeon; posted to the 49th regt. n. i., may 25.
- Macdonald, John Bannatyne, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 12th feb. 1830, may 20.
- Macdougall, A. lieutenant; 73d regt. n. i. leave from 20th june to 20th jan. 1832, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, may 4.
- Mackay, A. J. lieutenant; 16th regt. n. i. leave from 1st may to 1st aug. to visit gurrawarra, on urgent private affairs, may 4.
- Martin, A. cadet; infantry (doing duty with 33d regt. n. i.) leave from 1st june to 5th sept. to visit Azimgurh, on private affairs, may 24.
- Master, R. S. lieutenant; engineers, leave from 28th aug. 1830, to 7th sept. 1830, in extension to enable him to rejoin, may 12.
- Mathias, John, lieutenant; 33d regt. n. i. to rank from the 25th may 1827, vice J. W. J. Robertson, deceased, may 20.
- McClelland, John, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 7th april 1830, may 20.
- McKinnon, C. assistant surgeon; appointed to the medical charge of the 49th regt. n. i., may 25.
- McKinnon, M. D. Campbell, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 30th march 1830, may 20.
- McMullin, R. captain; 44th regt. n. i. and officiating executive officer department of public works, leave for ten months to proceed to the Mauritius, on private affairs, may 20.
- McPherson, G. G. surgeon; to rank from 15th aug. 1830, vice P. Mathew, deceased, june 10.
- McRae, J. assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty in the hospital of his majesty's 26th foot, may 4.
- McRae, J. assistant surgeon; appointed to do duty with the horse artillery at Meerut, vice assistant surgeon Campbell absent, may 25.
- Miller, — local ensign; permitted to return to his former situation as a sub-conductor, in the ordnance department, may 27.
- Minto, Alexander Muir Mackenzie, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 20th july 1830, may 20.

Mitchell, William St. Leger, ensign; 13th regt. n. i. to be lieut. from the 6th may 1829, vice R. McMurdo, retired, may 20.

Murray, D. assistant surgeon; 38th foot, 16th light dragoons, to be assistant surgeon, vice Graves, who exchanges 19th may 1831, may 21.

Murray, John Oliphant, ensign the hon'ble; 47th regt. n. i. to be lieut. from the 6th july 1828, vice H. C. Williams, struck off, may 20.

Norwood, — Drill corporal; of the european regt. appointed quarter master sergeant to the 70th regt. n. i. vice Ivers, may 4.

Nugent, George, ensign; 66th regt. n. i. to be lieut. from the 21st jan. 1831, vice P. M. Hay, promoted, june 10.

O'Conner, Thomas, sergeant; 3d company 5th battalion artillery, appointed an overseer, in the barrack department, fort william, vice Paterson, may 24.

Orchard, Joseph, captain and brevet major; right wing european regt. to be Major from the 15th dec. 1830, vice R. Ledlie, retired june 10.

Ouseley, Richard, supernumerary lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the regiment, may 20.

Parker, Richard, ensign; 48th regt. n. i. furlough to europe, for health, may 27.

Pennefather, R. P. lieutenant; 3d regt. l. c. to be adjutant, vice lieut. Christie, on leave to europe, may 24.

Pitts, John Staniforth, lieutenant; Right Wing European regt. to be lieut. from the 15th dec. 1830, vice R. Ledlie, retired, june 10.

Pocock, John, sergeant major; of the late furruckabad provincial battalion, transferred to the bareilly provincial battalion, vice Snell, deceased, may 17.

Pott, G. ensign; 3d regt. n. i. leave from 1st july to 1st oct. to remain at Muttra, may 18.

Price, R. cadet, infantry; doing duty with the 13th regt. leave from 1st june to 30th sept. to visit Ghazeepore, on private affairs, may 12.

Price, Richard, lieutenant; 41st foot, to be adjutant, vice Dyer, who resigns the adjutancy only, 3d jan. 1830, may 21.

Rainey, A. C. ensign; 25th regt. n. i. leave from 1st may to 5th june, in extension to enable him to rejoin, may 11.

Rainey, Arthur Crowe, ensign; 25th regt. n. i. to be interpreter and quarter master, may 26.

Reilly, T. B. sub-conductor; ordnance commissariat, leave from 15th may to 15th aug. to visit the hills in the vicinity of Landour, on private affairs, may 10.

Renny, Thomas, 2d lieutenant; engineers, to rank from 15th march 1831, may 20.

Rigby, Henry, 2d lieutenant; engineers, to rank from 12th june 1829, may 20.

Rind, J. N. lieutenant; 37th regt. n. i. appointed to do duty with the Pioneers, vice lieut. Alston, absent, may 23.

Robe, W. G. J. lieutenant; 58th regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 15th nov. to visit the presidency, may 19.

Royle, J. F. surgeon; posted to the 42d regt. n. i., may 19.

Royle, J. F. surgeon; to rank from 18th nov. 1830, vice P. Breton, deceased, june 10.

Russell, M. D. David, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 13th may 1830, may 20.

Saurin, W. lieutenant; 31st regt. n. i. leave from 15th june to 15th sept. to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, may 24.

Seaton, Douglas, ensign; to rank from the 5th june 1829, vice lieut. R. McMurdo, retired, may 20.

Sharp, John, Nixon, 2d lieutenant; engineers, to rank from 12th dec. 1828, may 20.

Sinclair, Charles Alexander, gentleman; 31st foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Dickson, promoted 8th march 1831, may 21.

Smith, John, quarter master sergeant; 28th regt. n. i. appointed sergeant major to the regt. vice Roe, deceased, may 23.

Somerville, J. T. lieutenant; 51st regt. n. i. appointed to do duty at the depot at Landour, may 10.

Spottiswood, A. C. lieutenant; 37th regt. n. i. to be adjt. vice Barstow, promoted, may 6.

Starkey, S. C. ensign; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 63d regt. n. i., may 23.

Stewart, James, assistant surgeon; appointed to the european regt. at Agra, may 17.

Stokes, J. D. captain; 4th regt. n. i. on the Madras establishment, to be his military secretary and an extra aid-de-camp, on his personal staff, may 20.

Taylor, A. W. lieutenant; european regt. leave from 1st march to 30th march, in extension to enable him to rejoin, may 5.

Thatcher, Robert, ensign; to rank from the 5th june 1829, vice lieut. H. C. Williams, struck off, may 20.

Thomas, F. lieutenant and adjutant; 73d regt. n. i. leave from 20th june to 20th nov. to visit Tirhoot on private affairs, may 4.

Thomas, G. P. lieutenant; 64th regt. n. i. leave from 10th june to 10th sept. to visit the presidency on private affairs, may 19.

Todd, John Mitchell, surgeon; posted to the 25th regt. n. i.

Todd, J. M. surgeon; to rank from 29th july 1830, vice J. Adam, M. D. deceased, june 10.

Torrens, F. ensign; 52d regt. n. i. leave from 15th june to 15th oct. to visit Simla, on private affairs, may 25.

Troup, Hugh, lieutenant; 66th regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 21st jan. 1831, vice P. M. Hay, promoted, june 10.

Tweedie, Thomas, surgeon; to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment vice J. Brown, permanently appointed to the board, june 10.

Vincent, G. F. F. captain; 8th regt. n. i. leave from 20th april to 1st sept. to remain at burdwan and the presidency, on private affairs, may 5.

Vincent, G. F. F. captain; 8th regt. n. i. to rank from 2d jan. 1831, vice F. V. Raper, promoted, june 10.

Webster, W. B. assistant surgeon; 48th regt. n. i. leave from 16th june to 16th sept. to visit Bhaugulpore, on urgent private affairs, may 31.

Welchman, C. W. surgeon; medical, to rank from 11th may 1831, vice J. Castell retired, june 10.

Weller, Joseph Alexander, 2d lieutenant; engineers, to rank from 12th dec. 1828, may 20.

Western, James Roger, 2d lieutenant; engineers, to rank from 12th dec. 1828, may 20.

Whiteford, J. 2d-lieutenant; 6th battalion artillery, leave from 1st june to 1st aug. to visit Agra and Muttra, on urgent private affairs, may 25.

White, Humphrey Jervis, lieutenant; 50th regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 21st june 1830, vice J. Drysdale, retired, may 20.

Wilkie, J. major; 8th regt. n. i. to rank from 2d jan. 1831, vice F. V. Raper, promoted, june 10.

Wilkinson, H. W. J. lieutenant; 6th regt. n. i. appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master, may 17.

Williamson, Francis Alexander, supernumerary lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the regiment, june 10.

Wilmot, Samuel, assistant surgeon; medical department, to rank from 24th july 1830, may 10.

Wilson, H. lieutenant; 4th regt. n. i. leave from 1st june to 30th july, to visit benares, on private affairs, may 18.

Wintour, C. H. lieutenant; appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 53d regt. n. i., may 25.

Worseley, T. lieutenant-colonel; 33d regt. n. i. leave from 15th april to 1st july, to remain at Neemuch on medical certificate, may 6.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA JUNE 18, 1831.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Indigo* ; Prospects generally favourable.—*Cotton* ; in very moderate demand, but prices are steady.—*Rice* ; scarce.—*Gram* ; stock small and the price very high.—*Sugar* ; demand continues to improve, and considerable transactions going forward for the English market.—*Saltpetre* ; in steady enquiry.—*Silk* ; in extensive inquiry.—*Shell Lac* ; market very heavy.—*Lac Dye* ; without enquiry.—*Borax* ; demand improving.—*Tinical* ; dull.—*Opium* ; sales have been effected during the week at Sa. Rs. 1810 for Patna, and 1790 to 1795 per Chest for Benares.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—*Pepper*, in demand, and the market looking up.—*Block Tin* ; prices have experienced a slight improvement.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods.*—*Long Cloths* ; the finer qualities are in extensive enquiry.—*Chintz* ; of good patterns are selling freely.—*Lappett Muslins* ; of a coarse description are in steady demand.—**METALS.**—*Copper* ; considerable sales have been effected during the week of Sheathing, Tile and Ingots at our quotations.—*Old Copper* ; market falling.—*Speltre* ; a sale of some thousand maunds was made two days ago at Ct. Rs. 5-10 per Factory maund.—*Iron, Swedish* ; prices on the decline.—*English* ; market firm.—*Lead* ; looking down.

Freight to London.—£5 for Dead Weight and £5-10 to £6-10 for Light Goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20, 1831.

MEAT, (Gosht)—Rather yellow and spongy in general—Beef, 1st sort, scarce—Patna and country Sheep Mutton, Goat Mutton Lamb and Kid : prime pieces of these can be had only during the early part of the morning—Fresh Pork, of the 1st quality come to the market every morning.

RABBITS, (Khurgosh)—come to the bazar every morning.

MUSHROOMS, May be had during the early part of the morning.

FOWLS, (Moorghee)—of the lesser kind somewhat dearer.

FISH, (Mutchlee)—Mango-Fish, (*Tubsah Mutchlee*) with Roas, come to the market every morning in great abundance but not in sound condition—Cockup, (*Bekhtee*) Bonspot-tah and Kankeelah Fish, scarce,—Roo-ee, and Cutlah, plentiful—Baugda and Mocha Prawns, (*Burra Chingree*) come to the market every morning.

VEGETABLES (Turkaree)—Asparagus, (*Paragras*) come to the market every morning. Young Radish, (*Moolee*) come to the market every morning—Pulwul, plentiful—Potatoes, (*Belatee Aloo*) both Batavia and DC. in abundance—Sweet Potatoes, (*Shukurkund Aloo*) scarce—Turnips (*Shulghum*) indifferent, a few procurable—Cabbage, (*Cobee*) small, and indifferent, a few procurable every morning—Pumkins, (*Kuddoo*) plentiful—Sweet Pumkins, (*Kuddema*) plentiful—Water Cresses, (*Halim*) procurable every morning—Spinnage, scarce—Greens, (*Sang*) of all kinds, plentiful.

FRUIT, (Phul)—Peaches, (*Peech Phul*) gone out—Jumrools come to the market every morning—Ripe Mangoes, getting scarce, and come to the market every morning—Musk Melons, (*Phootee*) plentiful—Water-Melons, (*Turbooj*) rather small, and indifferent—Bull's Heart, (*Nona-Attah*) scarce—Guavas, (*Geeaboo*) scarce and indifferent—Kasoor, plentiful—Sugar Canes, (*Ook*) scarce—Cucumber, (*Kheerah*) plentiful—Plantains, (*Kellau*) in perfection—Country Almonds, (*Desse Badam*) plentiful—Papias, plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

<i>Dte.</i>	<i>Vessels' Names.</i>	<i>Tns</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Date of Departure.</i>
May				
28	Freak, <i>barque</i>	102	W. Barrington,	Singapore 4th May.
29	Triat, <i>barque</i>	..	Soordah Norsoo	Bucelipatam 2d May.
30	Minerva,	330	J. H. Robertson,	London 11th January.
	Irrawaddy, <i>Steamer</i>	..	C. H. West,	Pooree and Balasore.
Jan. 1	Farquharson,	1326	J. Cruikshank,	London 19th February.
	Vansittart,	1273	R. Scott,	London 20th February.
3	Columbia, <i>brig</i>	350	W. Ware,	Liverpool 4 Dec & I. of France 25 April.
5	Repulse,	1334	H. Gribble,	London 20th Feb. and Madras 3d May.
8	M. S. Elphinstone,	611	D. Ritchie,	Glasgow 16th February
	Parrachute, (<i>Amr.</i>)	..	N. Kinsman,	New York 18th February.
9	Zoroaster, <i>brig</i>	175	W. Prentice,	Rangoon 28th May.
	Bahamian, <i>brig</i>	318	T. Maxwell,	Liverpool 14th February.
	Crown, <i>barque</i>	292	J. Cowman,	Liverpool 29th January.
	Minerva, <i>barque</i>	180	J. R. Black,	Singapore 8th May.
	Phoenix, <i>barque</i>	250	C. Dew,	Singapore 1st and Penang 15th May.
11	Lord Eldon,	400	D. Dawson,	Liverpool 12th January.
12	Perseverance, <i>brig</i>	289	J. Bell,	Greenock 11th January.
	Sir A. Campbell, <i>brig</i>	205	C. Robertson,	Vizagapatam 8th January.
17	Aurora,	550	S. Owen,	London 16th Jan Cape 4th April & Mad.
19	Planter, <i>barque</i>	367	J. Steward,	Lon 23Dec Mad 3 FebCape 16 Ap. Mad.

Departures.

May				
23	Irrawaddy, <i>Steamer</i>	..	C. H. West,	Pooree.
24	Bucephalus, <i>brig</i>	180	A. Tozer,	Amherst Town.
	Georgian, (<i>Amr.</i>)	279	J. Land,	Philadelphia.
25	Prinsep, <i>barque</i>	230	G. B. Taylor,	Madras.
28	Earl Kellie,	540	R. Edwards,	China,
30	Catherine, (<i>Amr.</i>)	315	W. C. Deane,	Salem.
	Irt, <i>barque</i>	310	W. Hoodless,	Liverpool,
Jan. 6	Irrawaddy, <i>Steamer</i>	..	C. H. West,	..
9	William Wilson,	330	J. Woody,	Mauritius.
13	Eliza, <i>H. C. brig</i>	..	Bowman,	Khyonk Phoo.
	Capricorn, <i>brig</i>	243	Robert Smith,	Mauritius.
13	Cecelia, <i>brig</i>	220	P. Roy,	Penang and Singapore,
17	Emerald, (<i>Amr.</i>)	271	S. Hiller,	Boston,
21	Bounty Hall,	250	T. Jackson,	Liverpool.
	Childe Harold,	463	T. Leach,	Singapore and China.

VESSELS TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Vessel's Names.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>When to Sail.</i>
London	<i>Elizabeth</i>	John Currie	In a day or two.
Bombay	<i>Derria Beggy</i>	D. Proodfoot	In a day or two.
China	<i>Lady Melville</i>	R. C. Clifford	In a day or two.
Isle of France	<i>Fifeshire</i>	J. W. Crawley	In 2 or 3 days.
Penang and Singapore	<i>Freak</i>	Wm. Barrington	In 3 or 4 days.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Caroline, from Singapore.—Mrs. Lord, Mr. John Lord, Miss Isabella Lord, and Master Charles Lord.

Per Thames, from London.—Messrs. Richard H. Snell and J. T. Mellis, Esqrs. Writers; Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Bengal Native Infantry; Thomas Scott, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Wm. Penny, returning to India.

Per Brougham.—Mrs. Dickinson; Mrs. Cockell and Child; Captain T. Dickinson, Superintendent, Arracan; and Mr. Page, Clerk to ditto.

Per Fyfeshire.—D. Disaudt, Esq.; Mr. V. D. Coomber and Mr. T. Garty, Mariner.

Per Freak, from Singapore.—Lieut. Burnet, 8th Bengal N. I.; J. Cohen, Esq. Merchant, and 2 Masters Almeidas.

Per H. C. Ship Farquharson, from London.—Mrs. Muller; Mrs. Henderson; Miss L. Kellick; Mr. A. Muller, Merchant; Mr. Taunton, Writer; Mr. Jackson, and Mr. M'Kosh, Assistant Surgeons.

Per H. C. Ship Vansittart, from London.—Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. Beatson and Mrs. Turner; Misses Ross, Morton, Broughton, M. Broughton, Ness, Marquis and Lane; Major Gray, H. M. 44th Foot; Major Faithful, 14th Regt. N. I.; Captain Stiles, 30th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Beatson, 72d Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Codd, H. M. 44th Foot; Cadets Siddons, Fergusson, Reid, and Hungerford; Eliza Beckwith servant to Mrs. Harvey; Flora and Moran, Natives of India.

Per H. C. Ship Repulse, from London.—Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 67th N. I.; Mr. F. H. Hawtry, Cadet; Mr. H. C. Van Cortland. *From Madras.*—Lieut. W. Wilson Saunders.

Per Minerva.—Lieut. Jackson, Bengal Artillery; A. Manooth, Esq.; Chas. Noyes, Esq.; T. Stewart, Esq.; 4 Servants and 2 returned Madras Convicts.

Per Sir Archibald Campbell, from Madras.—Messrs. T. N. Marquis, and P. J. Phelepem, Country Service.—*From Masulipatam.*—B. Wilkinson, Esq. Merchant.

Departures.

Per Hydere, for London.—Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Wyche, Lieut. Parker, Mr. Harvey, Lieut. Agar and J. James, Esq.

Per H. C. Brig Elisa, for Arracan.—Lieut. Rochfort, A. Wilson, Esq. and Dr Sully.

Per Bounty Hall.—Ensign Parker, 48th Regt. and Dr. William, H. C. Staff.

Per Cecelia, from Singapore.—Messrs. Rendall and D. Kinderdine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- May 2** At Colgong, the Lady of W. Hawes, Esq. of a Son.
4 Sylhet, the Lady of F. Furnell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.
6 Mhow, in Malwa, the Lady of Captain Windsor Parker, Major of Brigade, of a Son.
8 Dinapore, the Lady of E. M. Sandford, Jun. Esq. Indigo Planter, of a Daughter.
14 Dinapore, Mrs. David Johnston, of a Daughter.
17 Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain W. R. Pogson, Superintendant of Family Money and Paymaster of Native Pensions, of a Son.
18 Cawnpore, the Lady of Major Maddock, of a Son, (still-born.)
19 Bankeepore, Mrs. H. G. Burnet, of a Son.
20 Meerut, the Lady of Captain G. N. C. Campbell, Horse Artillery, of a Son.
22 Jumaulpore, the Lady of Lieut. G. Miller, 25th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
25 Calcutta, Mrs. F. Cornelius, of a Son.
25 Dinapore, the Lady of Capt. Chas. R. W. Lane, 2d Regt. N. I. of a Son.
26 Calcutta, the Lady of T. Palmer, Esq. of a Daughter.
26 Calcutta, the Lady of Paul Jordan, Esq. of a Son.
28 Calcutta, the Lady of J. S. Judge, Esq. of a Son.
30 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Llewelyn, of a Son.
31 Barrackpore, the Lady of Capt. Hawkins, Bengal Army, of a Daughter.
31 Chunar, the Lady of Lieut. W. M. Stewart, Adjutant of European Invalids, of a Daughter.
31 Dacca, Mrs. B. De Solminihac, of a Son.
June 1 Kurnaul, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Boileau, Horse Artillery, of a Son.
3 Allahabad, the Lady of Joshua Carter, Esq. of the C. S. of a Daughter.
6 Kishenugur, the Lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq. of the C. S. of a Son.
8 Cooly Bazar, Mrs. J. Hanlon, of a Son.
8 Chinsurah, the Lady of the Revd. Wm. Merton, officiating Chaplain, of a Son.
13 Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst, of a Son.
Dec. 22 EUROPE.—In Upper Berkeley Street, the Lady of R. Ronald, Esq. late of Calcutta, of a Daughter.
31 At Eildon Hall, Roxburghshire, the Lady of Captain Russell Elliott, R. N. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 3** At Cape Town, Henry Hutchinson, Esq. to Miss Mary Scarman.
May 16 Gorruckpore, Lieut. John Macdonald, 50th Regt. N. I. to Miss Anne Christina Tytler.
 St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jno. Marshal, to Miss Emelia Oliver.
29 Calcutta, Andrew William Stone, Esq. to Miss Lucy Black.
30 Calcutta, Capt. J. J. R. Rowman, to Elizabeth relict of the late Captain W. W. Cockell.
30 Calcutta, A. McCulloch, Esq. to Miss Louisa Elizabeth Harris.
30 Kurnaul, Serjeant James Vaile, Dept. of Public Works, to Anne, second Daughter of the late Serjeant Curry, of His Majesty's 31st Foot.
31 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Sadler Ebberson, to Miss Mary Earle.
June 3 Calcutta, Mr. James Sykes, to Miss Fanny Cauldwell Lawson.
6 Chandernagore, James Hill, Esq. to Charlotte; youngest Daughter of the late J. A. Savi, Esq.

- June 7 Calcutta, Mr. James Penny, to Mrs. Lucy Brunsdon.
 8 Calcutta, Mr. John Hall Hindmarsh, to Miss Mary Ann Nicholson.
 13 Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Archibald Masters, Indigo Planter, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Taylor, of the Bengal Establishment.
 Dec. 12 EUROPE.—At Charlton, Kent, Sidney Smith Crisps, Esq., to Marion Carden, only daughter of Captain Blair, of the Buffs.
 Jan. 5 At Carphin House, Fifeshire, Lieut. Robert W. Beatson, 72d Regt. Bengal N. I. to Helen, second daughter of the late John Railt, Esq. of Carphin.
 8 At Glenbuckie House, Perthshire, Robert Stewart, Esq. Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment, to Annee, eldest Daughter of Captain Duncan Stewart of Glenbuckie.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 11 At Cape Town, Charles Dawes, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, aged 43 years.
 Mar. 30 Gowalpoore, John Leslie Esq., of the Hon'ble Company's Medical Establishment.
 April 20 Sea, on board the *Isabella Robertson*, John Nathaniel, the infant Son of Capt. John Hudson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.
 April 24 Pooree, William Leycester, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.
 26 Cawnpore, Mr. Joseph Sanson, aged 41 years and 6 months.
 May 1 Ghazee-pore, A. Courage, Esq. aged 30 years.
 2 Allahabad, Mr. G. Gordon, Conductor of Ordnance.
 3 Gowhatty, Assam, William Archibald, Son of Capt. Williamson, aged 11 months and 4 days.
 4 Calcutta, Miss Rosalie C. Dias, aged 10 years, 2 months and 8 days.
 5 Bhagulpore, Mr. James Draper, aged 22 years and 8 months.
 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Bartlett, aged 70 years.
 7 Monghyr, Anne Martha Flatman, aged 11 months and 1 day.
 8 Calcutta, Charles Hunter, Esq. third Member of the Medical Board, aged 53 years.
 10 Beerbhoom, Mr. Thomas de Ressurreicao, aged 49 years.
 10 Sea, Captain William Bignell, of the 63d Regt. N. I. aged 32 years.
 11 Jungypore, H. C. R. Wilson, Esq.
 11 Furreedpore, William Thomas, the only Son of T. W. Burt, Esq. aged 1 year and 17 days.
 11 Calcutta, Robert, the infant Son of Mr. R. B. Richardson, aged 8 hours.
 12 Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, aged 15 days
 12 Cawnpore, John Lambert, son of Mr. J. L. Jones, Merchant, aged 4 years 4 months and 20 days.
 12 Gwalior, Susan Elizabeth, the infant Daughter of Major J. Low, aged 1 year and 4 months.
 13 Calcutta, the infant daughter of C. A. Cavorke, Esq. aged 2 years, 5 months and 5 days.
 13 Dobreeghat Factory, Azimgurh, Jane, eldest Daughter of J. H. Clark, Esq.
 13 Cawnpore, Louisa Evelina, the youngest Daughter of Mrs. R. A. Greenway, aged 10 years, 9 months and 25 days.
 15 Calcutta, Master R. Roe, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.
 15 Chunar Ghur, Mrs. M. Hornidge, relict of the late Lieut. William Henry Hornidge.

- May 18 Entally, Ann Eliza, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. J. Marques, aged 4 months and 26 days.
- 20 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph A. Camell, aged 27 years.
- 21 On board the American Ship *Catherine*, off Budge Budge, Captain William C. Dean, late Commander of the Ship *Catherine*.
- 21 At Chinsurah, Lieut. Donald Campbell, of H. M. 16th Regt.
- 21 Meerut, the infant Son of Captain G. N. C. Campbell, Horse Artillery.
- 22 Putty Ghur, Sarah, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brierly, aged 1 year, 10 months and 11 days.
- 24 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Williams, Provisioner, aged 35 years.
- 24 Calcutta, Henry Andrew, youngest Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heberlet, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.
- 27 Koerypore Factory near Jaunpore, Mr. D. Williamson, aged 22 years.
- 27 Ghazeepore, in the 52d year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel William Frith, c. s. Commanding H. M.'s 38th Regiment and the Station.
- 28 Chinsurah, Mary Ann, Daughter of Capt. Thos. Brody, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.
- 28 Chandernagore, Louisa Charlotte, the infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Perrier, aged 2 years and 8 months.
- 28 Hazlebut Factory, Mr. William Scott McBean, aged 32 years.
- 28 Monghyr, Lieut. Wm. Johnson Farley, of the European Invalid Establishment.
- 29 Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Merryweather, aged 26 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Roger Shine, Esq. aged 40 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Jane Hester, the Lady of T. Palmer, Esq. aged 52 years and 11 months.
- June 2 Calcutta, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Thos. Pasmor, aged 29 years.
- 3 Calcutta, Robert, the infant son of R. Swinboe, Esq. Attorney at Law.
- 3 the General Hospital, Mr. Issac Hillary, aged 45 years.
- 3 Dacca, Charlotte, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. Foster, aged 3 years and 7 months.
- 4 Entally, Mr. R. F. Crow, aged 43 years, 10 months and 20 days.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Long, aged 27 years and 7 months.
- 8 Barrackpore, Mr. A. Marr, Superintendant Government Park, aged 29 years.
- 13 Calcutta, Bella Penelope, the infant Daughter of Mr. Apothecary Ripper, of the Gurranhutia Dispensary, aged 10 months and 20 days.
- 15 Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Williams, aged 75 years.
- Dec. 29 EUROPE.—At Dumfries, Major John Drummond, late of the Bengal Artillery, youngest Son of the late Patrick Drummond, Esq. of Comrie.
- Jan. 13 At Hackney near London, Maria Ellen, the infant daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. John Swinton, of the Bengal Establishment, aged 5 years, 9 months and 7 days.
- 25 Pavilion, near Dublin, Mrs. Fleming, relict of the late Col. George Fleming, Bengal Engineers.
- 26 EUROPE.—At his Residence in Lisson Grove, Thomas Suffield Aldersey, Esq. in the 65th year of his age.
- Feb. 12 Edinburgh, Dr. J. Hare, Junior, formerly of this Establishment.
- Chester, Roxburgshire, Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, in his 80th year; formerly of the Madras Civil Service.

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

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Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
Poland,	443
Sonnet, by R. C. C.,	452
The Wake,	453
Sonnet, by R. C. C.,	465
To Zoe, by R. C. C.,	466
The Bheel,	467
To the Memory of a Lady who died of Consumption,	472
Observations on the formation of Language, arising from a study of the most simple elements of the Greek Tongue,	475
The Sinner's Definition of Thought,	498

BENGAL REGISTER.

Medical and Physical Society,	121
Agricultural and Horticultural Society,	124
An Appeal in behalf of Seamen,	127
Telegraphs,	128
Meeting of the Saugor Island Society,	130
Insolvent Court,	131
Supreme Court,	138
The Free School Church,	142
Chowringhee Theatre Meeting,	143
Medical and Physical Society,	145
Launch of the <i>Sylph</i> ,	148

MISCELLANEA.

Civil and Military Appointments,	93
Commercial Intelligence,	99
Shipping Arrivals and Departures,	100
Arrival and Departure of Passengers,	101
Domestic Occurrences,	102

POLAND.

At a time when events of such mighty importance are daily taking place, when a revolutionary spirit, like a violent epidemic, is spreading and shaking almost every throne in Europe ; when a whole nation goaded by oppression, and no longer willing to bear the yoke of a foreign despotism, is rising to assert its independence, and to claim for itself a place in the Map of Europe, a short sketch of the History of Poland may not be deemed uninteresting.

From the earliest period Poland has been more or less mixed up with Russian politics. The people were of Sarmatian origin, and after the union of several petty States into one, its Chief assumed the title of Duke. The founder of the state is not known, though common tradition asserts, that Lech was its first Ruler. This however is not certain, and some centuries after his supposed death, Piast a wheelwright was raised, about the year A.D. 830 to the ducal chair. Being a prince of a mild and conciliating disposition, though not endowed with any of those qualities which add either to the fame or splendour of an empire, he cultivated the good will of his neighbours, and dying without any character for shining talents, he left his dominions to his son, a Prince of an active, restless disposition by whom they were considerably extended.

The first Christian Sovereign of Poland was Mieczslaus, and the only thing for which history is disposed to praise him, is the zeal which he displayed in the conversion of his subjects. Being a Prince of a weak understanding, and unsettled disposition, childish in his pursuits, and frivolous in his occupations, he was little disposed to pay attention to the affairs of Government. His son by whom he was succeeded possessed more talents but was of a cruel and vindictive disposition, and having no relish for a quiet and peaceable life, he was continually fomenting quarrels with his neighbours, and carried the terror of his arms, into Prussia, Moravia, Saxony and Russia. Soon after his elevation to the Dukedom he received from Otho IIIrd. the title of King of Poland.

Boleslaus died about the year 1025 and was succeeded by his son, who assumed the title of Mieczslaus IInd. Although he carried on a war against Russia with considerable vigor, and brought it to an honorable close, he was less successful in other quarters, and the defeats which he subsequently sustained tarnished his Military renown, and destroyed the fame of his earlier victories. He was a Prince of a violent and profligate disposition. No ties could bind him, no promise however solemn was sacred in his eyes. He violated every engagement, and defied every moral law. For instigating

the murder of the Bishop of Cracow, he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory VIIth. and to avoid the scorn and contempt of his subjects, he descended from his throne and quitted the country. So incensed was the Pontiff against him, that he for a long time excluded his brother Ladislaus from the succession, but a long, humble and patient submission ultimately appeased Gregory, and Ladislaus was elevated to the Sovereignty, but was not allowed to assume the title of King. Content with the substance without the shadow, and enjoying all the privileges of the kingly office, he carried on the Government with vigor, and at his death handed it down unimpaired to his successors.

Poland like Germany under the IVth. Henry was now frequently convulsed by the intrigues and interference of a turbulent Pontiff. Although Ladislaus was generally successful in the wars which he waged, the latter part of his administration was rendered irksome by the aspiring views, and ambition of his sons. He died about the year 1103. His natural son Sleignaus aspired to a portion of his father's dominions, and procured the aid of the Saxons and Bohemians, but his legitimate brother backed by the Russians and Hungarians, and courted by "the Holy See," ultimately triumphed and became the Sovereign of the whole country. He defeated the Armies of Henry IVth. in several engagements, but being himself worsted in other quarters, it so preyed upon his spirits, that it brought him prematurely to the grave. He died in the year 1139.

On the death of Boleslaus, his dominions were divided into four parts, the chief sway however, was given to Ladislaus, the-eldest, who assumed the title of "Duke of all Poland," but the restless and ambitious spirit of his wife Christina, soon created a civil war, which ended in the ruin and degradation of her husband, and in the elevation of his younger brother Boleshaus. This Prince was afterwards succeeded by his brother Miecslaus, a cruel and brutal tyrant, and so enraged were his subjects at his misconduct, that they threw off their allegiance and declared, "Casimir the Just," Duke in his place, who not only redressed many of their grievances, but augmented his dominions at the expence of Russia.

Poland was now distracted by internal feuds and dissensions, and after anarchy and confusion had reigned, for a considerable period throughout the country, Premislaus assumed the title of King; but being soon after assassinated, he was succeeded by Ladislaus the Cubit, (so called from the shortness of his stature) who was in his turn deposed, owing to some infringement of the privileges of the Clergy. Wincellaus III. King of Bohemia, next mounted the Throne, but giving such disgust to the people in general, and to the partizans of Ladislaus in particular, nothing but death

which cut him off soon afterwards, prevented his being deposed. Ladislaus now recovered his lost dignity, and although his reign was brilliant, and distinguished by many acts which redounded to his credit, he was nevertheless eclipsed by his son Casimir, who not only added to his dominions, but introduced many salutary changes, and promulgated many wise and well digested laws.

Casimir was succeeded about the year 1130, by his nephew Louis, King of Hungary. This Prince was by no means popular in Poland, although the Poles chose his daughter Hedwiga as his successor. The reign of this Princess was celebrated by the annexation of Lithuania to Poland, in the year 1186. This event was brought about by her marriage with Jagellon, the Sovereign of that territory.

The character and conduct of Jagellon, promised many advantages to the people of both countries, and as far as opportunities went, he amply redeemed his pledges; but the Teutonic Knights, who were the masters of Prussia, thwarted his views in politics, as well as in religion, and although Ladislaus (Jagellon assumed this title) defeated them in several engagements, he was obliged in consequence of the loss of half his Army at the siege of Marienburg, to grant them favorable terms of peace. Ladislaus's son having been previously killed in the battle of Varna, Casimir IVth. succeeded to the Crown of Poland, and having in several occasions got the better of the Teutonic Knights, he wrested Pomerania, and other places from them, and annexed them to his own Dominions.

The ties which unite private families to each other, are not always sufficiently strong to restrain the ambition of monarchs. Russia under its grand Duke Demetrius strenuously endeavoured to shake off the Tartarian Yoke, and having worsted them on several occasions, he pushed his successes, and reduced Novogorod to complete subjection. Although he had given his daughter in marriage to the King of Poland, he attacked Lithuania; but being defeated by his son-in-law, he was compelled to retire in disgrace. The war was subsequently renewed between the successors of these two Princes, and again while Legismund IInd was on the Throne of Poland, and although the Russians were often defeated, they as often renewed the contest, and were at last making considerable progress in Lithuania when a famine arrested their progress and compelled them to sue for an armistice.

Legismund Ist and IInd, were successively Kings of Poland. The character of the former was more brilliant, and he possessed more shining talents than the latter, and being equally well disposed to use them for the benefit of his subject, and equally ambitious of advancing the glory

of his country, he left behind him a more durable reputation than his successor.

On the death of Legismund IIId which took place before the armistice above alluded to with Russia had expired, nine candidates started for the vacant Throne, but on their merits being canvassed by the Diet, the choice of that body fell on Henry Duke of Anjou, who was crowned at Cracow amid the shouts and acclamations of his Polish subjects. His popularity continued but for a short time. His brother about this period dying in France he hastened to that country, and proposing to govern by deputy during his absence, he so enraged the Poles, that the Diet solemnly deposed him, and elected in his room Stephen Bathori, a man of singular and extraordinary merit, and who was at that time Sovereign of Transylvania. The reign of this Prince was one of the most vigorous recorded in Polish History. He quelled a revolt in Dantzic. He rescued Siviaonia from the Russians, and introducing his own vigor, and activity, into every department of the state, he was equally feared and respected both at home and abroad.

After the death of Stephen, Legismund IIIrd. ruled over Poland for nearly half a century. Having purged the nation of many of its corruptions, and having reformed various abuses which had crept by degrees into the Government, he waged war with the Tartars, by whom at first he was signally defeated; but placing the celebrated Zanoske at the head of his army, he gained a complete victory over them, although vastly superior in numbers. Flushed by this success, his Army attacked and plundered some Turkish vessels on the Coast of the Black Sea, which so enraged the Sultan Morad IIIrd that he assembled an Army for the invasion of Poland. Legismund disavowed the act, and declared that it was perpetrated without either his knowledge, or concurrence: the Sultan satisfied with the disavowal countermanded the march of troops and the relations existing between the two countries were not disturbed.

On the death of his Father, Legismund is said to have gone to Sweden with the hope of receiving the Crown. Eric XIVth succeeded Gustavus Vasa on the throne of that kingdom, but being a prince of a profligate character, his vices far overbalancing his virtues, his bad qualities, his good ones, he was hurled from the Throne and was succeeded by John IIIrd. who fell a victim to the ignorance of his medical attendants. Charles the uncle of Legismund urged the Swedes to disregard the claims of his Nephew, and being entrusted with the regency, when Legismund returned to Poland, he threw off his allegiance, and usurped the crown. Legismund enraged at the unnatural conduct of his uncle, immediately resorted to

Arms, but the partisans of the regent triumphing over the adherents of the king, the former was confirmed in his new dignity and assumed the title of Charles IX.

Legismund IIIrd. died in the year 1632 and was succeeded by his son Ladislaus. During the reign of the former, various successful incursions were made by the Polanders into Russia, and on one occasion Moscow was pillaged and burnt. Soon after the accession of Ladislaus, both Russia, and Turkey violated their engagements, and attacked Poland, but the spirited conduct and address of Ladislaus warded off the threatened danger, and preserved his dominions from invasion. He defeated the armies of both Russia, and Turkey, in several pitched battles, and both the Czar Michael, and the Sultan Morad IVth. were obliged to submit to terms imposed by the victor. During the latter part of this reign, the Cossacks goaded by the oppression of the nobles, rebelled against the Polish Government, and Ladislaus at his death, which took place in 1646, left his country embroiled in a war, which threatened the most disastrous consequences. Casimir his brother and successor was unwilling to continue the contest against the Cossacks, but the haughty, and domineering remonstrances of his nobles left him no alternative; and although, at the earnest solicitation of the King, a Treaty of Peace was subsequently concluded, it was destined to last but for a short time.

Michael the Sovereign of Russia dying about the year 1646, his son Alexis succeeded him, and taking advantage of the dissensions between Casimir and his nobles, and having made common cause with the Cossacks, he commenced a most violent attack upon the Polish dominions. He reduced Smolensko, and took Wilna the Capital of Lithuania. Harassed on the one side by the powerful Armies of Russia, Poland was attacked on the other by the King of Sweden, who took Cracow, and drove the unfortunate Casimir into Siberia; and besides the humiliation, and disgrace of being thus obliged to fly from his country, and to quit his Throne, Casimir was doomed to behold the governors of his provincial Town transfer their allegiance to the invader who assumed the Government of the Country, and, for a time exercised the functions of its lawful Monarch. Surrounded by misfortunes, and at the same time disgusted with the haughty conduct of the nobles, Casimir some time afterwards formally resigned the crown, and it may not be amiss to remark that during this reign, the first instance occurred of the proceedings of the Diet being stopped by the dissentient voice of one of its members.

The successor of Casimir was Michael Wiesenowskie, but as nothing remarkable occurred during his reign we pass on to that of John Sobieski,

a General employed against the Turks during the reign of Michael, and who from his military talents, and services was raised to that Throne for the preservation of which he had before so signally distinguished himself.

The successor of Sobieski on the Throne of Poland was Frederic Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who having been previously accustomed to arbitrary power, and to rule his Saxon subjects with a rod of Iron, brought him high and lofty ideas of divine right and passive obedience. Instead of conforming to the wishes, and consulting the feelings of his new subjects, he commenced his reign by a series of harsh and oppressive measures. He disgusted the Poles by conferring all offices of trust and emolument upon Saxons, and roused the jealousy of the nobles by his strong predilection in favor of his former subjects. Thus suspected and distrusted by the higher, and detested by the lower classes of the Poles, his dominions became a prey to foreign invasion. In vain did he alternately threaten and caress the Nobles : in vain did he endeavour to rouse the loyalty of the nation : in vain did he appeal to their national pride, and point out the ruin that awaited them, if internal strife and dissensions governed their counsels.

War had for some time previously raged between Russia and Poland on the one hand, and Sweden on the other. Charles XIIth King of the latter Country had uniformly been successful against the Poles, and he now signally defeated them near Riga ; advancing from thence to Mittau the capital of Courland, he possessed himself of that City, in consequence of which the principal Towns in the Duchy, surrendered to him at discretion. From thence he went into Lithuania, and reached in triumph the Town of Birzen, where but a short time before the Czar Peter, and Augustus King of Poland had planned his destruction. It was here burning with resentment, and thirsting for revenge, Charles formed the bold scheme of dethroning Augustus, by means of his own subjects. The unpopularity of the Polish King greatly facilitated the scheme. He opened a secret correspondence with Radziewiski, who was at that time, Cardinal primate, who espoused the cause of the Nobles, and who had been chiefly instrumental in rousing their jealousies. Augustus called together the Diet, but perceiving that the malcontents were the strongest party, he had recourse to other modes of negotiation. He sent the countess of Koningsmark in order to appease the wrath of Charles. This Lady though celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, was denied admittance into the Royal presence, although a deputation from the Nobles was received with the greatest honor. Charles however evaded their proposal for the immediate discussion of their grievances, but gave them to understand that he would meet the senate at Warsaw to which place he immediately commenced his march.

Before the arrival of Charles at Warsaw, the senate had dispersed, and Augustus had retired to Cracow. The Cardinal primate though he had secretly deserted his master, and was in the interest of his enemies, opened a negotiation in the name of Augustus, and sued for peace. The conference however was but short, the answer equally haughty and imperative. The Swedish Monarch ended it with the following words, "I will not grant peace to the Poles before they have elected a new King." Rather than tamely submit to such an indignity, Augustus made preparations for the renewal of hostilities, and determined to risk every thing, by another appeal to arms. He collected a numerous army, he prepared to place himself at its head, he assembled as many of the Nobles, as yet remained faithful to his interest, and led them forth, hoping that fortune would be favorable to his cause, and smile upon his endeavours to rescue himself from a degrading state of thralldom, and his country from becoming a prey to foreign intrigues. Misfortunes however continued to pursue him, in the first engagement, he sustained a complete defeat: his Camp, Baggage and even his Military Chest falling into the hands of the enemy, Augustus was compelled to fly to Thorn, a city on the Vistula in Polish Prussia, where he was followed by the Swedish Army, who regularly besieged the place, and compelled the Garrison to surrender; not however until Augustus had effected his escape into Saxony.

As soon as these events became generally known, the Diet moved by the intrigues of the Cardinal Primate came to the following resolution, viz. "That Augustus Elector of Saxony was incapable of wearing the Crown of Poland," and on the 14th February 1704 declared the Throne to be vacant. In consequence of this resolution it became necessary to look out for a successor to Augustus. The Diet with the concurrence of Charles determined to offer the Throne to James, the eldest son of their former Sovereign Sobieski, but that prince having been previously together with his next brother, taken prisoner, while on a hunting excursion near Brizlaw, the tender was made to Alexander a younger brother who declined it, determined, as he said, never to take advantage of his brother's misfortunes. It was next offered at the recommendation of Charles to Stanislaus Seczinski, Palatine of Pomerania, who accepted it, and was soon afterwards declared the Sovereign of Poland.

Charles still continued to harass the unfortunate Augustus, and carried the war into Saxony, and being unable either openly to resist, or secretly to thwart the schemes of his more powerful assailant, Augustus was compelled to sue for peace, and obtained it, only however on his renouncing for ever, all right to the throne of Poland. In vain did his Ministers en-

deavour to obtain more favorable terms! To all their proposals and evasions, they received but one answer "Such is the will of my Master and he never alters his resolution."

Early in the 18th century Prussia began to take the lead in the North of Europe, and from the time of Peter the Great, to the death of Peter IIIrd her influence became greater and more extended. The bold Czarina Catherine, who seized the Throne of her husband, was a woman of great talent and ability, firm in her determinations, and not easily deterred from the accomplishment of her designs, though in private life she was a woman of an abandoned and profligate character. Having introduced some salutary reforms into the internal administration, she began to look abroad and to aim at territorial aggrandizement. She cast a longing eye towards Poland, but as her plans were not altogether ripe, she for a time masked her intentions, and delayed the execution of her ambitious schemes.

On the death of Augustus IIInd King of Poland, whose misfortunes have already been recorded, his son succeeded him as Elector of Saxony, but was unable to procure the Throne of Poland. Catherine exerted her influence and ultimately succeeded in placing thereon, one of her paramours. This was Count Poniatowski, who by his courtly manners and address, had insinuated himself into the favour of the Empress, and who for a considerable time occupied the most distinguished place, about her person and Court. The other northern powers tamely acquiesced in these proceedings. Catherine ordered the Diet to assemble, and sent an Army to Warsaw to secure to them *the freedom of debate*, and to assist them in the *free choice* of a Sovereign. Thus backed by the Empress, the count took possession of the Throne, and assumed the title of Stanislaus Augustus.

The affairs of Poland owing to the intrigues and interference of Catherine continued in an unsettled state, and Stanislaus although sensible of his obligations to her, was by no means disposed to become an instrument in her hands for the oppression of his new subjects. Violent disputes arose, and the Country appeared to be on the verge of some great civil convulsion, when a scheme of dismemberment which had for some time been in contemplation, was openly brought forward and avowed. This flagitious and iniquitous scheme, was first broached by Frederic, who had already added to the Dominions left him by his father; but as he still longed for a slice of Poland, he laid open to Catherine his scheme of partition. Considerable delay took place in adjusting the shares of these Royal Spoliators, but it was at length agreed that Frederic should take the Country between Eastern Prussia and his Dominions in Pomerania, with the exception of Dantzic and Thorn; and that Catherine should seize the greater part of Lithuania.

Maria Theresa was invited to help herself to a share of this distracted, and unfortunate Country, but her demands were so high, and she wished for so much, that both Frederic, and Catherine affected to be shocked at her rapacity.

What remained to Poland after the three great powers had mutually settled their demands, was Warsaw, Cracow, and the Territory extending from Silesia in the West to the Berizena in the East, from the province of Samogitia in the North, to the Palatinate of Chelm in the South.

Although about two-thirds of Poland still remained under the king and Diet, the partition treaty was a deadly blow at its independence. Catherine obtained such influence, and could pour her troops with such facility into any part of the country, that she might now be said to dictate laws to Poland.

In a Manifesto published by the three Powers, they attempted to justify their conduct, and represented their rapacious acts of violence, as proceeding from benevolence and public spirit. They affected to deplore the unhappy state, to which Poland had been reduced by the imbecility of its Governors, and the haughty and untractable spirit of its nobles. They declared that neither persons nor property were secure; that trade was languishing, and commerce and agriculture declining; and that the measures adopted by them were necessary for the salvation of Poland, and to the internal peace, and tranquillity of their own Dominions.

A second partition soon after took place, and in the year 1795 a third and final partition followed. The Russian General Souvoroff entered Warsaw in triumph, and the keys of the City were presented to him. Thus the new constitution was annihilated. The three great powers determined to ease Stanislaus of the cares of Government, and influenced by *that paternal and maternal care with which they had all along watched over its interest and protected its welfare*, they declared that it was no longer expedient to have a separate king for Poland. The estates of many of the patriots were seized and confiscated; Stanislaus was deprived of the royal dignity, but received from his royal Mistress promises of protection and support. The Palatinates of Cracow, Chelm and Sublin were assigned to Austria. Warsaw besides many other considerable towns was given to Prussia, and Catherine pushed on her troops into the centre of Poland.

Thus a brief sketch of Poland, from its earliest foundation as a Dukedom, to its being blotted out of the Map of Europe as a nation, has been hastily drawn. The present time is big with its fate, and probably also with the fate of Europe. In attempting to throw off the Russian Yoke, its leaders, it is to be hoped, have calculated upon the chances of success,

or defeat: on complete independence if successful, on direr and more perfect slavery if defeated. The task they have undertaken is Herculean, and comparatively great will be their reward if they bring the contest to a triumphant conclusion. Every lover of freedom wishes well to their cause; born in whatever clime, or brought up in whatever creed. It was the boast of Augustus, that he found Rome of Brick, and that he left it of Marble; how much greater will be the boast of the Polish Patriots, that they found their Country a dependancy of a foreign Crown, garrisoned by foreign Troops, and oppressed by foreign bayonets, and that they left it restored to its ancient dignity, ruled by the descendants of its ancient Kings, and ranking in its place among the Nations of civilized Europe. They must not however shut their eyes to the difficulties which surround them. No petty jealousies ought to chill, no internal squabbles to check their ardour: "but buckling on the armour of righteousness" and appealing to the great disposer of all things, "the King of Kings," they must rush manfully to the fight, determined amid all sacrifices, to carry on the struggle until they have retrieved the honor, and secured the independence of their Country.

Upper Provinces, June 19, 1831.

SONNET.

It is no solitude to be alone,
 From human sound or human semblance far;
 For I companion with each gentle star,
 And commune with the wild and fitful tone
 Of Ocean's surge, that now is come, now gone!
 And in that moon-enshrouding mass of cloud
 I see a spirit, in a snowy shroud,
 And hear her,—for she bids me cease to moan!
 — This is no solitude!—bright visions glance,
 Chasing each earthly sorrow far away:—
 Oh! that my spirit in such heavenly trance
 Could for less brief a space of rapture stay!
 But these are wishes vain, for transport never
 Bides long with one whose dreams end sadly ever.

R. C. C.

THE WAKE.

It is curious when we take the trouble to learn the strange customs practised by different nations previous to inhuming of the dead. In England on the decease of a friend the utmost solemnity is observed, the windows are darkened, all festivity is abandoned and each individual claiming any kindred or relationship wears a countenance of sombre solemnity. Even those unconnected with the party deceased when amid the mourners, wear the same funeral aspect; without noise and in simple sorrow the body is borne to its long home. How different is the case in the Green Isle, the land of light hearts. On the death of a friend, the reign of misrule commences, labour is laid aside and while the wreck of mortality lingers on the surface of its primitive earth, the time is spent in riotous merriment and drunkenness.

It is strange that the hour of sorrow should be converted into that of amusement or that the very chamber of the dead should become the scene of those Bacchanalian orgies. I remember once in a remote part of Ireland being on a visit to a friend. It was during the dying embers of the fire of the rebellion of ninety eight, when coming home one winter's evening, I had taken a short cut from the gentleman's house where I had dined, by proceeding down a narrow bridle path, so as to come to an angle of the main road; it was a dark night, there was little or no moonlight, there being a mass of drifting clouds passing in succession over the moon's disk. However, even by the dim light afforded by casual gleams I had made considerable progress, notwithstanding my horse more than once was very near coming down, the loose shingles in junction with the deep cart ruts and a hard black frost rendering the narrow trackway a no very safe passage even in the light of day. At some distance in my track a glare of light and a confused hum of voices led me to suppose I was approaching a house of convivial meeting. But on a nearer approach I could distinguish the regular chaunting cry of about a dozen shrill female voices. It proceeded from a long low range of mud cabins in the front of which and not affording more space than was sufficient for a cart and one person to pass, ran a low and irregular Turf wall. I was, I confess at a loss to account for the extraordinary cry at the time and reining in my horse, on my gaining the open doorway I determined upon satisfying my curiosity. If my surprize had been great before it was doubly so now; a strange sight was presented to me. I gave my horse to a person who came out

and proffered his service. Through the haze of smoke originating in a huge turf fire and the fumes of about thirty clay pipes, I was enabled by the blaze of tallow candles placed round a bed to gain a view of what appeared the body of a young man. At a second glance I knew by the fixed and stern features that death had claimed his prey. On my entering the funeral howl ceased, but the moment they beheld my eyes fixed on the corpse they again began their deafening and mournful howl. An old grey headed man of a grave and respectable look now approached me, and as well as could be heard amid the wild medley of voices invited me to take a seat. Quickly availing myself of his offer I was soon at leisure to survey the scene around. Placed on a board, laid lengthways on the bed and covered with coarse white linen sheets lay extended the figure of a very young man. On the inside of the curtains which were composed of sheets pinned together were fastened a number of flaming red prints of the different Saints and Apostles, and on his breast was laid a cross of black ribbon. Inside and around the bed in every direction were placed large tallow candles, which casting a glare of light on the stiff countenance of the corpse afforded a strange contrast to the lower part of the room which in a state of comparative darkness was enveloped in a cloud of Tobacco smoke. Around the resting place of the dead sat six or seven old women in red cloaks the hoods of which being drawn over their heads gave a sort of wild and unearthly cast to their countenances; these on enquiry I found to be the "Keeners," or hired mourners—who received a stipulated douceur for keeping up the mournful cry that had at first created my curiosity. We speak with derision of the war cry of the North American Indians, of the wild whoops that accompany their worship of the goddess Terpsichore, yet without leaving the precincts of "the Green Isle," as incongruous and as unmusical sounds prevail alike over the meetings of festivity as o'er the more imposing relicts of the dead.

I was for some time gazing with no little curiosity on the ceremonies practised by the Keeners; their office did not seem to conclude with the mournful "Ullah Luhs," that rose and again died away, heard over the hum of the many voices in the room; but occasionally the lamentations partly ceased whilst some one or two of the women whose voices were more stentorianly formed in a loud key recounted the supposed virtues of the deceased. It was not sufficient that the qualities of a good son were enumerated (the latter encomium by the by as appeared by the sequel was far from just,) but the Query of "why did you die!" was repeatedly put to the inanimate corpse, as

if the unfortunate remnant of mortality had had any choice on the subject. At this lamentable stage of the funeral orgies the timely introduction of a bottle, insinuated into the not unwilling grasp of one of the most vociferous of the female mourners had a most instantaneous effect in quelling the musical oration over the body of the deceased. A significant look was sufficient to cause four or five of the party to allow the quaver of sorrow to expire in one long moan that actually made it seem as if the house was possessed of a legion of devils. The choir all rose with the exception of one who remained to keep up a sort of guttural whining for appearance's sake, and edging off for a time to a remote part of the house they sat down to the not unwelcome beverage of unadulterated poteen; their departure was the signal for clearing away the long deal table that was placed lengthways down the room, on which was displayed a regular range of plates covered with Tobacco, and a profusion of long shanked white pipes, whilst here and there a bottle and in some cases an earthen jar gave earnest that the mountain dew was not forgotten. Some half dozen of elderly men not over willingly acceded to the proposal of removing, being very noisily employed in discussing the boundary mark of a portion of "debateable bog" that had long been a cause of angry discussion in the Parish. Unlike the younger and more light-hearted of the assembly they had greatly preferred the sweets of a bottle of genuine "Parliament!" to mingling in the soberer and less enticing frolics of the younger part of the "mourners," who busily engaged in discussing the when and the where of the next Parish dance and whether their favourite minstrel or piper was to be there or not, mid loud laughs and tittering whispers appeared to be as little stricken with the barb of sorrow as the aforementioned wranglers. In a few minutes the table was removed, and I, as the hour was then late, supposed that the meeting was about to break up and accordingly rose to depart. My movement was no sooner perceived than my quondam friend who sat near me said that it would be thought unkind in me if I did not take a portion of the beverage that was then going its round. Not wishing to appear churlish I determined to acquiesce and once more resuming my seat was immediately supplied with a tumbler full of what appeared to be hot Whiskey Punch, but which from the surface of oil that floated upwards I supposed had been made of water not quite the purest. I had been long enough in the country to know that while the most openhearted and generous of people, the Irish are equally sensitive of pride or contempt when shown to them, and it was with a strong effort and yet an apparent dislike I raised the uninviting beverage to my mouth and was

surprized on finding the potation not only palatable but seducingly good; so much so, that I required no urging to enable me to clear the draught at the second attempt. I could not help expressing at once the repugnance I felt at the sight so uninvitingly presented to me and my agreeable surprise on finding it so good. On this point I was soon set at rest by being informed I had been drinking "Scaltheen," a drink which is nothing more than burnt Whiskey, spices, and a small quantity of butter made into Punch. Whilst this explanation was being given to me, a loud discussion was going on among the younger men of the assembly, in which more than once an appeal was made to the ring of girls who rather unsociably had assembled in a close group, seating themselves down in a different part of the room from that in which the men were. More than once I overheard a swain exclaim in a half upbraiding manner to a coquettish girl "ye know ye do, we're all as one as to be mar-riet." Similar appeals were made on all sides, whilst I was once more totally at a loss to imagine to what all this was to tend. Immediately after however, a fine looking young man stood out in the middle of the room and called for his six sons. To judge of his appearance he could not be more than five and twenty and it was natural to suppose that if they did come forward, they must all be in swaddling clothes, but behold they were no "Babies puling in the nurse's arm," but six tall able strapping young men. They were now I understood about to perform the old ceremony of father Dodd and his six sons. As when in childhood we have seen the romping game of "high gates," when each prisoner has his choice by having either of the pass words, to run his chance as to what pillar of the gate he is to be attached to in temporary durance vile, in like manner in a string each holding by the other the six Titan like representatives of the family of the youthful sire commenced their wild and rough game. A long coarse rhyme, full of ribaldry and low jests, proved the prologue of the play and I was not a little astonished to behold the unconcerned air of the female part of the hearers; indeed many laughed and tittered outright at some of the broadest and most indelicate insinuations. Yet such is the force and habit of custom that language that would have shocked the sensitive ear of a lady of fashion was listened too with the most perfect apathy or approbation by those rustic nymphs. How strange that amid all that reckless display of the want of due decorum far more real virtue should exist, than among the more hypocritical observers of fashion. I would not from this argue that "such a dereliction from the rules of modest and appropriate language," is either praiseworthy or admissible. I merely remark the curious anomaly of virtue existing amid language of the most seductive

nature. Indeed there are in comparison far fewer instances of frailty among the Irish than the English. After this preliminary invocation to the gods of misrule the sons are sent from the apartment on various errands; their answers on their return are sure to be something utterly foreign to the object of their mission and from the natural quickness of the Irish, constantly of the most witty and laughable nature. During their absence it becomes the duty of the "venerable father Dodd," to enumerate the several good qualities of his sons. Among the first of the cardinal virtues is sure to be the prospect they held forth of making good husbands and it not unfrequently happens that matches are made up in this way. It is laughable at times to hear the sly inuendoes that the "Sire" of the Pageant in the privilege of his office is allowed to utter, many a blushing girl's face playing the tell-tale to her heart. It mostly happens that the representative of the family honors is some young man who either by his birth or particular notoriety for pleasantry and conviviality is selected from among the rest to fill the envied office of "Patron of the Revels." He has the privilege in a good natural manner to read a short admonitory lecture to those who have been guilty of any flagrant act of scandal. On the entry of the sons who take care to come in singly, the first is interrogated by their task master. If the son, fearing the consequence brings back a proper answer, all goes well; if on the contrary he attempts to play on the credulity or temper of his sire, he is sure to expect a vigorous application of a rope, soft enough to prevent bruising and yet of sufficient solidity to be capable of inflicting a pretty summary punishment. To escape this he flies round the room and if there be any individual to whom he bears dislike or whom he would wish to be a participator in his sufferings he has only to lay hands on the individual and by retaining a firm grasp the struggling victim comes in often for a more than equal share of the judgment. If, on the contrary, the first two or three of his "children" should return, and all unite in bringing proper solutions to his queries, he is sure whether the next be right or wrong to find some fault, so as to have a legal excuse for putting his temporary jurisdiction into force. It not unfrequently happens that the refractory son lays hands upon some individual in the company that is greatly disliked. When such is the case, so rough is the application of the wand of office that the unfortunate individual turns rebellious—this is the critical period of the night's amusement. In a moment, aided by five of his sons Father Dodd has the indignant subject of corporeal chastisement hoisted on the back of one of his sons, and following the ancient discipline of the birch inflicts with the rope of judgment a sound and satisfactory flagellation

to the delight of the younger men and the merriment of the softer sex. After several enforcements of his judicial powers, during which so great was the confusion that existed, that more than once the frail bed that bore the remains of the already forgotten dead, was nearly being overturned, the sport ceased. In a parting harangue the "leader of the revels," took especial notice of the sulky victims of his avenging arm, cautioning them in future to refrain from the excesses that had obliged him much against his own inclinations to put the whole rigour of the law into effect. These admonitions never failed to have a most laughable effect on the whole of his audience with the exception in some cases of the individuals in question, though I was much pleased with the genuine good humour exhibited by one fine young man, who from his wicked raillery had raised the laugh several times during the evening against "the witty Father Dodd" himself; he unlike the rest instead of bearing his punishment in sulky silence, roared like a bull to the great amusement of all the younger people. One strange thing that particularly struck me was the quiet way in which the older men of the meeting looked on the sport, smoking their "Dudheens" or short well worn pipes, they sat like a synod of elders—discussing the affairs of the Parish. They doubtless looked on the revelry as a sport, for which their time was long gone by. It now became the privilege of the actors of the game to take advantage of their right, to choose in succession the young woman they would have for their partner. This explained the desire of the manly aspirants to become the temporary offspring of the Juvenile Nestor. Claiming the privilege no girl could refuse, they now for the remainder of the evening had the pleasure of sitting by the side of their choice and pouring into her ear the somewhat rough effusions of their rustic gallantry. They were addressed by the less fortunate individuals as man and wife, and, as it often happens a young man chooses a partner that he has a pique against, it proves a scene of amusement. He lectures his half angry platonic mistress of the evening and in some cases does not scruple to threaten the liberal use of a switch. But this part of the ceremony is often attended with much evil, the brother of the young woman, as it sometimes turns out, becomes irritated at the liberties the fortunate Benedict gives to his tongue. Not unfrequently bad feeling has previously existed between the young men, and there does not exist a more tenacious or jealous affinity than is felt by a brother to a sister. However on this evening nothing occurred to spoil the harmony of the scene. The game of "Hunt the Brogue," known by the modern appellation of "Hunt the Slipper," was now proposed;

a knotted handkerchief was converted into the Talisman of locomotion and forming a circle after the ungraceful fashion of Indian men and women the company became as much interested in the flight of their wingless Apollo, as ever yet the veriest politician was in the game which plays away the freedom of nations. The women were exempt from playing the part of the finders, and many were the sly pinches given by the enamour'd swains, and the half pouting, half laughing remonstrances of the fair Damsels, was sure to be answered in return by a kiss, often "not lothly giv'n or ta'en." There were several rueful lamentations for caps and ribbons spoiled and rumples and many tender assurances of an ample remuneration at the next fair. Still the oracle of the group, the deposed father Dodd, was the most mischievous and noisy of the party and I could not help at once admiring and being surprized at so noble a looking specimen of a man entering into all the fooleries and yet harmless amusements of the night. His fine laughing blue eyes and light hair, and his open and intelligent countenance beaming with artless and careless gaiety, formed a very pleasing picture. Indeed from the first he had engaged my attention but had I known the melancholy history of the unfortunate deceased, he would have proved from his noble generosity and self denial an object of even more interest. His partner a fine blooming girl however did not seem, to gain from him that undivided attention which though less sought for was more universally paid by the other gay Lotharios. It could not have been from repugnance; the dark eyes, raven locks, and blooming color of the spirited girl were in themselves sufficient to claim attention, but mid all that reckless display of gaiety, true to the character of his country there lurked a feeling of a deeper and more sombre nature.

From having been the most active in detecting and punishing all appearance of insubordination to his sovereign sway it was but natural now, that his temporary authority had expired, that the victims of his rough but well meant pleasantry should look forth with eagerness for an opportunity of repaying in like kind the treatment they had experienced. It some how happened that the flying gage rested with him and from a want of sufficient alertness it was rescued from him by the mal-treated victim that had suffered so much martyrdom in his perilous endeavours to gain the boon of freedom. Once placed in the centre of the circle it was long ere he regained the knotted gage, the proof that his part had been duly played. Indeed he was longer under the chastening rod than any prior victim for all seemed to take more than usual pleasure in administering to him a more than ordinary share of the tickling and pinching. With

him this sport ended and resuming their seats, one of the juvenile party commenced a song, in the Chorus of which he was assisted by almost the whole of the company. Song succeeded song as the night insensibly wore away, and during the interval that took place between each, the old grey headed man that had addressed me on my arrival and been most attentive to me during the evening entertained the party with stories of Fairies that haunted springs and holy bushes and the marvellous Feat of "Fin Mac Coul" the Irish Giant who had hurled a huge stone upwards of three ton weight from the top of Corn-Clan-New, to the woods of Kilshresoly where in a hollow by the roadside this relict of the strength and power of the men of the days of old, still exists. The simple and almost childish amusements that seemed to afford such delight to those open hearted people would lead one to reflect on the strange ordinations of fate. Scenes such as these that would be looked on by the denizen of fashion as barbarous and at the same time beneath the notice of grown-up people, afford such a recreation that it clearly evinces our happiness is much more complete and unalloyed in the days of less refinement, than amid the painted gew gaws and modern contrivances of these times, when amusement is in most cases only to be bought at the price of health. At this moment a low sob caused me to turn my eyes in the direction of the corpse and I was almost startled at beholding the figure of a young woman leaning over the remains of the ghastly deceased. Her soft blue eye was humid with a half suppressed tear, the lip was drawn up and quivering with the pulsation of sorrow, the pale cheek and the light auburn hair escaped from beneath the small lace cap and in a few loose and neglected ringlets shaded a part of her snowy brow. There was a touching air of sorrow that breathed itself over her sad but interesting countenance. Ah! where does sorrow seem more tender or beautiful than in the fair figure of beauty weeping in silence over the tomb of departed love.

Enveloped in a long dark blue mantle, she was still gazing on the features of the dead and was apparently unconscious of her having become the object of universal commiseration and respect; she heeded it not, for every feeling was concentrated on the miserable wreck of ungovernable passions that lay before her. At the foot of the bed stood a tall elderly woman who though not wearing the same aspect of sorrow gazed with silent and respectful attention on the dead, her high commanding figure attired in black, her keen grey eyes and dark arched brows, the stern cast of features and the proud lip seemed to speak of better days. Even in the fair countenance of the younger mourner was shadowed forth that indescribable light

that betrays gentle breeding. Yet wherefore came they here mid the rough peasantry and why should eyes that seemed fit to flash at the voice of wit mid the gay and feestooned saloons of fashion be bent in tearless sorrow over the remains of an humble and obscure peasant. Gentle reader, little hast thou read and pondered over the course of love if thou hast not ere this discovered that station, riches, rank, or nobility prove but an ineffectual bar where the fervent feeling of passion has gained its influence over a young and enthusiastic breast. Such were my reflections when happening to turn round I beheld the eyes of the late master of the revels bent on the unconscious features of the weeping maiden. It was not the glance that the passing admiration of beauty, and beauty in tears might elicit, but the calm mournful and unshrinking gaze of deep commiseration and hopeless love. There be many who believe not in the creed of passion, many who would treat the idea of such an anomaly as a broken heart, as unworthy of belief, there may be such, as there are many whose unsocial and unimpassioned souls are callous to every generous emotion. After the pause of a few minutes during which period she appeared to be taking a last farewell of the dead, she raised herself from her bending position and as noiselessly as she had entered, accompanied by the elder female, glided from the apartment. I perceived the eyes of the young man follow her as she retired and the moment her figure was lost to the eye, starting from the reverie in which during her short sojourn he had remained he hastily left the apartment.

From having expected nothing but the rough exhibitions of low life mirth, this unexpected scene made me acknowledge that all the Irish are not so totally free from the deep grief or sober sorrow that should reign over the house of death. I was in a melancholy and musing mood, fancy picturing a story of mournful and disappointed passion, when once more the already half intoxicated Keeners commenced their dirge-like cry. The scene that had just passed little fitted me to enjoy any of the rude games that were again renewed immediately after the departure of the only sincere mourners in the room. I could not but be in some manner interested concerning the parties and the slightest wish expressed to learn something concerning their history elicited a long and prolix account, the substance of which was nearly as follows:

Belonging to the wealthier kind of Irish farmers, Kylie O'Harra had from the natural generosity of his disposition gained the affections of all the lower orders of the peasantry. From his knowledge of cattle breeding and stock farming he had managed to realize some hundred pounds, with which

like most of his infatuated countrymen he speculated and in one unlucky year lost all. Still such was the regard in which he was held, that it was more than probable that in time and by an ordinary share of prudence he might once more have risen over the ruins of his own imprudence. He was of that warm and enthusiastic disposition that had there been no sufferers but himself he would have been led to consider his failure in a much calmer light, but in the silent sorrow of his faithful wife and the tearful countenance of his only and beloved daughter, there was a voiceless and heart rending upbraiding. Nor was their dejection so much from the mere loss of worldly gear. Much of his former prosperity had taken its rise from their undeviating prudence and sober advice. Their tale was but the tale of many; with the loss of property died away comforts that in his impoverished state it was impossible to possess. He was no longer the rich farmer that could ride to the sessions or fairs on a blood horse, whose vote was solicited with a bow by the aspirant for parliamentary honors. Kylie now was obliged to labour even as the humblest cotter. These are stories and trials of every day occurrence; we hear of such ruins, but from their frequency an apathy steals over hearts even of a sensitive nature, and our passions deadened by numerous appeals to commiseration, we at last learn to look on sorrows with a cold and almost indifferent eye. It is only when some peculiar case comes under our immediate notice and where we are in a manner implicated with the mourners that our hearts become enlisted in their sorrows. It was perhaps the sight of Ellen O'Harra's simple yet interesting grief, her soft and saddened countenance that awoke my selfish sorrow, for I had come and mingled heart and soul in all the intoxicating mirth of boisterous play, and the fascinations of old country legends and the unburied dead claimed as little if not less sympathy from me than any of the volatile rustics by whom I was surrounded; yet here the irresistible charm of female beauty acting on a young and romantic heart, had made me already a devoted admirer. To return to the fate of her father, impoverished and depressed Kylie for many months was sunk in a state of the deepest dejection. Warm and enthusiastic the sudden downfall of all the golden visions that illusive hope had raised, crushed the warm and generous springs of a noble and open-hearted disposition.

Yet still the desolation of this house was not unvisited, the flower that bloomed mid the loneliness of blighted fortune spread a charm over the gloom of indigence, and Ellen saw in the ardent eyes and manly countenance of Murrough O'Brien, the love that knew no change either from the vicissitudes of fortune, or the sneers of a cold and heartless world. Yet

the proud disposition of the spirited Kylie forbade the idea of receiving pecuniary aid ; and although in the addresses of Murrough to his child, he gave a warm and sincere concurrence, it was but in the natural wish to see his daughter united to one whose ample means and long attachment had well deserved the meed of her hand. But 'tis too true, as was and ever will be remarked, " the cause of true love never did run smooth." Her heart had long been another's and it was with a tearful eye, and a blushing cheek that Ellen faltered forth the fatal truth. She had loved one who had likewise seen the days of more prosperous fortune, from youth they had grown together, the sunrise of childhood slept in the remembrance of both, the years entering on the spring of life had visioned forth a pilgrimage when the star of hope settling o'er the visionary shadow of declining life, pictured calm domestic happiness. But that star was drawn of a luckless horoscope. He was an orphan, and had been the offspring of an old and decayed family, the remnants of which, scattered over the face of the earth sought in foreign shores that home and existence denied them in their own beautiful but luckless country. The fate of Arthur Claney was twined with that of Kylie O'Harra ; he had joined him in his speculations with the little he possessed, and both fell.

The knowledge of this ruin pressed heavy on the sensitive heart of Ellen, and doubly dear became that being whose worldly prospects had been blasted by the imprudence of her father. Poverty had now to be their portion, but poverty with him was to her heart, crushed as it was, a silent happiness. They had nothing to lose, and in the calm interchange of unalterable affection, hope looked forth with beaming eyes, the slumbering fire of the great internal volcano of rebellion had burst forth, wounded by the harsh dealings of a world that had dealt so ruinously with him, and infatuated with the idea of imaginary freedom, Kylie was one of the first to join the standard of the Irish Insurgents. Little remains to be told, he was one of the first victims to a justly enraged Government, taken at the strife of the hill of Tarra, his life was declared forfeit to the Crown and an immediate and shameful death was his luckless doom. Long was it ere the unfortunate remnants of his family recovered in some degree the overwhelming effects of the shock, unwearied was the kindness of Murrough O'Brien, but their fears now became more painfully alive from the infatuation of one more dear to them. Tinged with the romantic idea of seeing freedom established on another and different basis of Government he had entered into the wild strife with all the enthusiasm of youth ; the burst of the storm was over, yet there still remained in nightly meetings a dreadful surety of the existence of rebellion. So com-

pletely had he become wrapped up in the commotions of the period that even the beauty and silent sorrow of Ellen O'Harra sank beneath its predominating sway. It was at one of those wild meetings that being attacked by a part of the military stationed at the neighbouring town to whom intelligence of the proposed assembly had been conveyed, that he met his death, and it was over the one, that the infatuation of a sire had led astray that the tear of beauty fell, and where bowed down and heart-crushed by repeated misfortune the widow of Kylie had gazed on the wreck of youth.

Again the laugh and the song prevailed and the passing commiseration that the widow and her ill fated daughter had elicited died with their departure. Light hearted, the Irish soon forget grief and in a meeting composed of people who mostly came to keep up the country custom of "waking," little show of sorrow could be expected. The unfortunate person on whose account the faint semblance of sorrow was assumed had had but one hope to realize, one ambition to attain, that of calling Ellen his wife, her heart mid all his reckless folly had been his, and the proud consciousness of that inestimable treasure had often soothed the bed of sickness and the hours of sorrow!

I could not help turning round once more to gaze on the remains of him who had been happy in the love of such a gentle being as had mourned over his bier. He exhibited the remains of what certainly might have been deemed a fine young man, but I could not help reverting to the manly and handsome countenance of Murrough O'Brien. Death however might have effected much change in his appearance and the fair being of his heart's dream seemed just that kind of character that would have formed an attachment more on the virtues than the outward semblance of a lover. Yet in her lover's history there was nothing to recommend him beyond being as he well might be faithful to a lovely and constant girl.

I now no longer felt any interest in the scene and after expressing my thanks to the old farmer who had played my host during the night and whom I found to be a distant relation of the deceased I took my departure. The drifting haze that had enveloped the moon's disk had disappeared, and the Queen of Night shed her broad and beautiful beams on my homeward track. My destination was soon reached, and on my welcome couch vague and wandering dreams of the events of the evening passed in dim array. Methought that I was standing in the ancient hall of one of the isolated Towers of the Irish. It stood on a high hill, and overlooked an immense valley where the white tents of a beleaguering army of "the marcher Lords," lay extended like mounds of snow, the hall was dimly lit by the waning light

shed by the moonbeams through the narrow casements, there were spears, battle axes, and bull hide shields with steel knobs hung on the walls, and on a kind of raised bier lay extended the figure of an Irish knight, the face was ghastly pale, (the aspect that the corpse had worn), the head was covered with a close fitting iron skull cap, over the body reaching half way down the thigh, was a shirt of Spanish link mail, the limbs were cased in plate amour, and by his side was laid a heavy two-handed sword. The scene again suddenly changed; a number of bearded men in long ancient fileas or mantles and high conical caps resembling Bishop's Mitres entered bearing pine torches, five or six minstrels habited in long yellow linen robes commenced their, "Clareschs," a low plaintive funeral dirge, during which a lady in snow-white garments entered, and gliding to the head of the apartment bent over the corse and in the fair and sorrowful countenance of the vision was pictured the resemblance of Ellen O'Harra. But like all incoherent dreams the scene changed and I reverted to the feats of the giants and the magic circles of the less repulsive fairies, until the dawning of the morning light awakened me from my unquiet slumbers and brought back to recollection, the occurrences of the earlier part of the night and the melancholy fate of the O'Harras.

I. K. L——.

SONNET.

Go, seek the midnight feast, the revel gay,
 Fantastic pleasure's orgies frail and free;—
 Go, bow to rank,—and bend the supple knee
 At shrines where fashion's slaves their homage pay;—
 Go, sun thyself in splendour's glistening ray,—
 Mix in the maze where folly weaves her dance,
 And drain the wassail-bowl,—and court the glance,
 With which proud Woman fascinates her prey!—
 The hunt, the hall, the banquet-room all bright,
 Where drunken mirth is urged by music's art.
 What are they all to him, whose lonely heart
 Is as an island without home or light?
 What are they all to him who seeks in vain
 A friend; to soothe his saddened spirit's pain?

R. C. C.

TO ZOE.

Go! thou art free! I give thee back
Thy promise and thy vow;
Love's flowers that sprung across our track
Bear friendship's fruitage now:
And can this be? Oh! deem not so—
Thine was not love for me;
Friendship on love can never grow,—
But, lady, *thou art free!*

And now I'll bask my withered heart
In every sun that shines,—
I'll play the reveller's wildest part,
And search mirth's deepest mines:
I'll bend my knee at pleasure's shrine—
Resigning beads and books
For sparkling eyes and sparkling wine,
Cold liquors, and warm looks!

What tho' the worm be at my breast,
The fire within my brain,—
The maniac hath *his* hour of rest,
And hugs his galling chain!
And thou shalt be forgotten, dear!
When I myself forget;
And memory's light, quenched by a tear,
Shall like the bright sun *set!*

They told me, long ago, that thou
Would'st cease to care for me,
But I believed them not,—that vow
So holy seemed to be!
Well! be it so—there are sweet flowers,
And smiling scenes around,
And blithe birds sing in peaceful bowers,
Though *yet* I hear no sound.

But I shall have a merry task
Ere yet my life be o'er;
In every sunny beam I'll bask,
And stray on every shore:
For hearts, they say, are like the wind
That roves from tree to tree,—
And *mine* a resting-place may find,
Though, lady, thou art free!

R. C. C.

THE BHEEL.

In the month of June 1826, a young Officer of our Regiment while absent on a sporting excursion, was murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity at the village of Nawur only eight miles distant from the Camp. An event so unusual, for a circumstance of the kind had not occurred within the last six or seven years, and the whole country was at peace, excited the highest degree of horror and astonishment, and never shall I forget the dreadful appearance the body of the unfortunate young man presented when it was brought in! The neck, and back of the head were laid open by a fearful gash,—the blade bone was bare and the bone of the elbow of the right arm was almost cut in two, there were several other cuts also upon the back, and arms, he was still living when he arrived, borne in a litter by some country people, but expired shortly after, without being able to give one word explanatory of the dreadful event.

A party of mat makers consisting of five men and two women, whose small tents were pitched only twelve or fourteen yards from where the murder took place were arrested on suspicion and brought in for trial.

A Court Martial assembled, and proceeded to investigate the affair; the members sat for some days, but were unable to obtain any clue to unravel the mystery, a number of suspicious circumstances tended greatly to criminate the accused persons, but others again intervened to render it more than doubtful of their being the authors; their peaceful habits the general timidity of all people of this description, the absence of a weapon of any description save a small crooked knife used for the purpose of cutting bamboos, were all urged in their favor. But, on the other hand blood was found on their clothes in more places than one, even also on one of their knives, and not a single human being except themselves had been seen near the place throughout the whole day, but what told against them more than any thing else, was the deposition of the surgeon who examined the body, who stated that although in his opinion the blow on the head, with the greatest part of the others was inflicted by a sharp sabre, still he was convinced that the gash in the arm was caused by one of the knives, or by one similar to those found in the possession of the accused! He had in presence of another officer applied one to the wound, and found it to correspond in every respect,—a part of the arm was jagged, and bruized, and partaking more of the nature of a violent dent, than a cut, and

this fitted the lower part of the knife exactly, it being merely a piece of iron and never sharpened !

The only evidence of any importance in addition to this, was that of the Officer's servant which went to involve the affair in still further mystery. He deposed that his master had the evening previous sent off his baggage, and attendants to the next stage retaining only a small sleeping tent, and his Camp cot, with one servant (himself) intending to follow in the morning. About three o'clock he was aroused by a volley of stones being thrown apparently at the tent, he listened,—all was silent, and his master was still fast asleep. He had again composed himself to rest, when he was aroused by a loud cry, he started up, and beheld the tent filled with men, and his master covered with blood lying on his bed; he shouted for help, the wounded man made an attempt to reach the door of the tent, but fell quite exhausted; he himself was knocked down and wounded and when he recovered his senses found his master surrounded by the village people, who had rushed out on hearing the noise, with the mat makers in their custody, closely guarded.

When asked if he could identify any of them, he closely examined the countenances of all, and at length declared he could not. This rendered it more difficult than ever to sift the affair, since whatever actuated the murderers to the deed, it was very evident plunder was not their object !

When asked what they had to say in their defence, the prisoners protested their entire innocence of what they were charged with; that they saw the tent surrounded by armed men, but were too much frightened even to move from where they were that the blood on their clothes as well as on the knife proceeded from a sheep they had killed, and appealed to the Court to ask what motive could have induced them to commit such a crime. After a long deliberation a verdict of "*not guilty*" was returned, which excited a great degree of dissatisfaction at the time and the Commander in Chief, having severely reprimanded the Members as not having discharged their duty, dissolved the Court !

Proclamations were issued and rewards offered for the discovery of the murderers but in vain, months rolled on, by degrees the circumstance which excited such a sensation at first, like all events in a Military life, became less talked of and at length almost forgotten.

Before resuming my narrative it will not perhaps appear misplaced to offer a few observations on circumstantial evidence. A learned judge who has been esteemed one of our ablest lawyers, once declared he preferred it to any that could be adduced. I have myself heard two or three Military men filling the Office

of Judge Advocate, persons of no ordinary talent, declare the same ! Surely this is erroneous, or at least ought not to be observed as a general rule ; I may be wrong, not being at all conversant with law theories, but when I reflect upon the many innocent persons consigned to an unjust sentence, convicted solely upon circumstantial evidence, I cannot refrain from a wish that should these pages ever be perused by one, who at some future period may be called upon to serve on a jury, or sit as member of a court-martial, he may deliberate well in his own mind before he gives a verdict that may consign to an irrevocable doom an innocent person, and to remember the saying of that inestimable man who declared " if there is a doubt let the prisoner benefit by it, for better is it that a hundred guilty beings should escape than one innocent person should suffer !"

The mountains, and thick impervious jungles of the province of Khandeish, are chiefly inhabited by Bheels, a wild, savage, and ferocious race of robbers ; formerly they used to issue from their fastnesses in considerable numbers spreading terror, and devastation wherever they came, but of late years by the attempts of the Bombay Government to civilize them, aided by several strong examples made of the ring leaders, their depredations are seldom heard of ; many have enlisted in the Bheel Corps, which has been raised, several have turned husbandmen, and numbers have left their old haunts, and habits, and dispersing themselves in the cities and towns of the various provinces adjacent, have become peaceful inhabitants of the places where they have settled.

A few small gangs however still issue from their hiding places (to which none can follow as the pestilential air of the jungles renders it almost certain death to any but a Bheel to pass a night in them) laying the adjoining country both the Nizam's, and British under contribution. These are however becoming more rare, from the vigilance of the Irregular Horse whose sabres generally make short work among the depredators whenever they happen to fall in with them.

To partake of the annual feast held by his tribe, a Bheel left the city of Aurangabad where he had resided for several years, and proceeded to a small village about fifteen miles distant, the place appointed for the rendezvous. During the day, he remarked an ivory handled knife of European workmanship in possession of one of them ; somewhat surprized at the circumstance he questioned him as to where he had obtained it, ' Oh !' replied the other carelessly supposing he was addressing a friend. ' I was one of those who assisted at the murder of the British Officer at Nawur two years ago, and found this in the tent !'

‘Is that all?’ said the other with indifference, and the subject dropped. That very night he posted back with all speed to the city, and demanding an interview with the British Officer commanding the Nizam’s force stationed there, laid before him what he had heard, no time was to be lost, a party of the Horse taking the Bheel with them for a guide rode off, and reached the village as morning dawned; the man was pointed out, seized, tied on a horse with saddle girths, and brought in!

For some time he was sullen and obstinate asserting that the charge against him was a falsehood on the part of the accuser to ruin him, but threatened with death on the one hand if he persisted in his denial and a handsome reward and free pardon for the share he had taken in the transaction if he divulged all he knew on the other, he at length made the following confession.

Formerly he belonged to a gang that was headed by a Bheel who for many years had undergone a severe confinement by order of the Nuwaub of Aurungabad, this he imputed to Mr. Canning the then resident Commissioner, and as his punishment had been unjust, he vowed to be revenged! Two years ago, a great part of the gang led by this man, had proceeded to the village of Nawur for the purpose of plundering some merchants, who were proceeding with a large quantity of grain to the city of Hyderabad; on their arrival late at night, they discovered that the grain had been lodged inside the village, consequently their intention to plunder it was rendered abortive; they were retiring from the place, when they saw a light at a small distance, on moving towards it, they found it proceeded from a small open tent, in which a British Officer was lying asleep, the leader was in advance of the rest, and moved towards the place, several of the gang called out to him to keep back, as there was nothing to be plundered, he still however kept on advancing, they following till they came to the door of the tent; again they called to him to keep back, he turned round, and merely saying, ‘All Europeans are alike, I have suffered from one, and now I will be revenged on all,’ advanced towards the bed of the sleeping soldier; on the next instant his sabre flew from the scabbard, and he aimed a violent blow at the unfortunate youth intending to sever his head from his body; it encountered the back of the skull, the Officer started up, a second was more fatal, and he fell down again, the whole of them now fell upon him, but he struggled still, and at length succeeded in reaching the door of the tent when one of them aimed a blow and felled him to the earth with a knife he had picked up belonging to a party of mat-makers who were close by, they now thought him dead and fled hastily from the tent.

Scarcely was the deed perpetrated, ere the murderer became terror-struck at what he had done, not remorse, but the dread of it's being discovered seized him, while his feelings were aggravated by the reproaches of his followers, who now accused him of being the cause of destruction to the whole body! He fled, and for some time his fate was unknown to them, but it was at last discovered that terrified at the large rewards held out for the discovery of the murder, he had fled to a remote part of the country, and building himself a hut on a high and steep hill, which commanded a full view of the surrounding country, in this spot which he never quitted unless to procure a few roots, and a small quantity of grain for his subsistence, he had ever since continued to drag on a miserable existence.

Here finished the narrative; after some consideration a party of the Horse taking both Bheels with them, were dispatched to the place with strict injunctions to take him if possible alive; from what has been said it was easy to perceive that the task of apprehending him would be very difficult, if not altogether impossible should he take the alarm, it was resolved therefore to proceed to the foot of the hill by night, the horsemen staying in a small clump of trees situated at the bottom of the link on the western side, there to wait till the morning, when the two guides should proceed up to his dwelling, and engaging him in conversation, should watch the favorable moment, and call out to them to ride up, and seize him.

Daylight dawned, the miserable inmate came outside his dwelling, and gazed every where around, his form was wasted, and however athletic, and active it may formerly have been, was now worn to an absolute skeleton: as he threw his furtive glances round, he saw the figures of two persons approaching from the clump of trees at the foot of the hill, hastily casting himself on the ground he watched their motions with a lynxan eye, they approached and he could perceive they were unarmed, consequently did not apparently come as foes, still a feeling of terror shook him, and he was turning to fly, when they called out to him; somewhat reassured, he awaited their arrival.

'Is it you?' he said as they approached, 'why do I feel troubled at your presence, I never did so before, are you come to betray me?' They answered him soothingly, and produced some provisions upon which the unhappy object seized with the greatest avidity!

'My days then are not yet closed?' he continued, 'though too well am I assured it will one day be discovered, but in no way can I account for what makes me look upon you with such dread, at—they have come at last ——'

He caught the flash from the carbine of one of the horsemen on which the sun which had now risen reflected. 'Betrayed, betrayed,' he shouted, and rushed down the hill. Calling to the soldiers and pointing out the way he had taken, the Bheels darted after him. The horsemen galloped round the base of the hill, riding at, and over every thing; the progress of the wretched victim was soon arrested, one of them rode up, and felled him to the earth with the butt of his lance!

He was tried the very evening he arrived in Camp, and the next morning was led out to meet the doom awarded him. Now that the worst had happened he seemed perfectly indifferent to his fate. 'I have had my revenge' he said, 'I have taken the life of one of your Sirdars, and now you take mine—be it so, it is valueless. My life I look upon as nothing compared to the one I have taken!'

He was conducted to a Gibbet erected on a hill overlooking the Camp, and its vicinity, and in a few minutes after ceased to exist, the body being left suspended as a warning to others.

January, 1831.

MILO.

TO THE MEMORY

OF A LADY WHO DIED OF CONSUMPTION.

Too soon, too soon, though mingled with the skies
 As melting into light, the rainbow dies,
 Lost to the world,—its tumults, and its cares,
 Its toils, its triumphs, ecstasies, and tears!
 Beloved of all! whom age itself deemed fair!
 And whose sweet smile 'twas happiness to share!—
 May love like mine approach thy holy rest,
 And tears of hopeless passion move the blessed?—
 Ah no! methinks objecting angels rise,
 And bright battalions veil thy pitying eyes;
 Or, as despair irreverent fondness learns,
 Thy purer soul the earth-bred ardour spurns.
 For even here, ere fled to worlds of bliss,
 Thou seem'dst to lead the other life in this;
 And charms were thine, which Cherubim assume—
 Lily less fair, less touchless frail its bloom—

Soft as the light, from Pity's eye that strays,
 They won, but oh ! they chasten'd too, the gaze !
 Such might have been, where virgin Eve reposed
 On banks of bloom by Eden's streams enclosed,
 Those sinless charms th' enraptured maiden wooed,—
 That radiant image smiling in the flood,—
 As her love-beaming eyes bent o'er the lake,
 Whose waters did a sweet resemblance take.
 Which leaf might soil, and gentle zephyr shake,
 So transient fair thou wast.—Wast ! Still thou art :
 For oh ! the dead come back upon the heart—
 Ah ! still I woo thy charms, celestial maid,
 When, as the true the visionary fade ;
 And, like swift twilight of a southern day,
 Bright to the last, glide beautifully away.

Translated, Oh ! not dead, ere might betray
 Earth's vanities, and thy right spirit sway,
 Spared the worlds' envy, and life's care to know,
 Alternate scene of folly and of woe ;
 And blessed, and crowned, yet flows the foolish tear ;
 While my pained soul finds no quiescence here,
 But strains to spheres where thou and angels rove,
 Or thee revokes with prayers of earnest love,
 Now blames forebodings, which no pang rebate,
 Nor less for long perceiving mourns thy fate.

Thus kindred, friends and parents wept thy doom,
 Skilled but to see the shadow of the tomb,
 " Ah ! why," they cried,—impatient for the skies,
 " Since here, as angel, beautiful and wise ?
 " Linked with the fondest hope of many a heart,
 " Why teach it but to love thee, and depart ?
 " Couldst thou not tarry with thy soul-lit smile—
 " Couldst thou not tarry yet a little while ?"
 Ill-judging mortals !—She was formed for love
 Such as pervades the blessed abodes above :
 Too pure on earth, her nature to receive
 That requisite alloy for all who live.

Alas, though human love might never twine
 With thy affection, and not sully thine,
 Still there is one who doth record each grace,
 Thinks on thy form, and dwells upon thy face ;
 Hears through thy haunts ideal voices sigh,
 And mournful grots " Ah where is she ?"—reply.
 Often he deems thy spirit loves to stray
 Where the bright woods let-in the evening ray ;

When, with the light, away the vision hies,
 And beckons him to follow, as it flies.
 Or, as he sits alone, his thoughts renew
 Hopes buried now, and scenes from whence they grew.
 Then thy dear form seems moving down the aisle ;
 Or then he sees thee in the cottage smile :
 There at the tale of woe thine eyes grow dim ;
 And there [Oh madness !] fix those eyes on him.—
 Alas ! Alas ! a sudden gloom appears,
 A black pomp moves scarce visible for tears,
 A dismal bell tolls with a startling sound,
 Sad weeping maidens strew the mournful ground,
 On fresh-turned earth the pale-leaved rose-bud lies,
 While tears, more precious, fall from shaded eyes ;
 Emblem of virgin souls the white plumes wave ;
 And sobs and prayers break silence o'er a grave.

Well wert thou mourned ! But tears at length consume.
 The wreathes already wither round thy tomb.
 No more by moonlight, gentle maidens bring
 The first young flowers of the fragrant spring.
 One only now to deck thy grave draws near ;
 While many spread thy praise without a tear.
 That soon will pass :—That cold imperfect praise
 Oblivion of thy matchless worth delays,
 As echoes still preserve a dying sound,
 And grow the fainter as they spread around :—
 When for so fare the good and pure on earth
 This, the faint record of excelling worth ;
 Shall tell thy charms, and thy dear virtues shew,
 Oh ! not more faintly than it speaks my woe ;
 While nymphs voluptuous, for their follies sung,
 Will be remembered beautiful and young,
 Some better muse their amorous charms declare ;
 The strains made wanton by the theme they bare
 With the warm line their bosoms seem to move ;
 And future fools be fired to shameful love.
 But, could he, who thy praise aspires to tell,
 As he hath loved thy virtues, sing them well ;
 From age to age their spotless fame should go
 Pure and eternal as the Alpine snow.

E.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FORMATION OF LANGUAGE, ARISING FROM A STUDY OF THE MOST SIMPLE ELEMENTS OF THE GREEK TONGUE.

(From the French of Mr. Levesque.)

If men, in order to create for their mutual accommodation, a language, should have been compelled to agree respecting the use of certain signs, of which they might have determined to compose it, they never could have succeeded, in forming this convention, since such convention demanded of itself, the assistance of language. The first method which they adopted among themselves, in order to express their wants, and with which necessity inspired them, was pantomime; but pantomime was not adequate to convey to them a mutual understanding of a language spoken, because pantomimic signs, bear no material affinity to vocal signs. The latter are addressed to the ear, the former speak to the eye; the one operate by means of the faculty, which, our organ of speech possesses of exciting in the air various vibrations; the other, by the power, which the different parts of the body, command of affecting various movements.

How then have languages originated? By the aid of two expedients, which nature has presented to man.

Nature has decreed, that in exhaling the air, we should emit sounds, which grammarians call vowels, since they are in reality, but simple emissions of the voice; she has decreed that we should expire the atmospheric air, in such manner, as to utter one of these sounds quicker than the other, or to vary the same sound, according to the different affections, by which we are influenced.* She has decreed in fine, that according to the nature of our affections, these vocal emissions, should be more softly, or more forcibly aspirated. Hence arise, the various exclamations, which express the different states of our affections, and which, without any other interpreter, reveal our sentiments to those, who hear us. Thus we have a primitive language, composed solely of vowels, more or less roughly aspirated.† Certain consouants, which in many of these affections accompany the vowels, form part of this language. I shall

* We utter the sound *a* in joy, astonishment, grief, which never produces ambiguity in the expressions of the speaker. From which circumstance, we can comprehend the reason of each monosyllable of the Chinese language, possessing many significations.

† I do not say *aspirate*, or *not aspirate*; for every vowel is of itself, an aspiration. This has been acknowledged by the Greek grammarians, who have distinguished every initial vowel, by a soft, or rough aspiration; but there are many degrees of force, in the sound of the rude aspirate.

call it, *language natural*, because we are indebted for it, entirely to our organization.

Nature has also determined, that all what is susceptible of motion, should cause by this motion, agitation in the air, that the agitated air, should produce a certain sound, and that our organs should possess the power of imitating this sound. Thus we have a second language added to the primitive. I shall denominate this, *language acquired*, because man has learnt it, by frequenting with nature, in the same manner, as we obtain the knowledge of a strange tongue, by communing with foreigners.

If mankind employed from the commencement, in form of language, certain natural emissions of the voice, to which they promptly united the imitation of the various sounds, which they heard, consequently there must have been originally, among our species, but one language, which may be termed, the primitive language, and from which all the others have been derived.

This opinion has obtained with many of the learned. It would be prolix, to deduce in this place the reasons, which prevent me from adopting this opinion. I shall confine myself only to one observation, founded on experience. Whether, that in the different human races, there prevail some slight deviations in the vocal, and auricular organs, which escape the observation of anatomists, or be it, that such variation, exist from some other cause, certain it is, that nations do not agree, with respect to the most simple emissions of the voice, which we call vowels; *a* (va), *â* (âme), *e* (projet), *è* (succès), *é* (même), *e* (bretelle), *i*, *o* (homme), *ô* (dôme), *u*, *ou*, *an*, *in*, *on*, *un*, *eu*.* Other nations are unacquainted with a great part of those emissions; many are incapable of pronouncing the *u*, people of other states, cannot pronounce the *ou*; the greater part do not employ the vowel *eu*. Our nasal vowels are unknown to the major number. We have only one *i*; the Russians employ two. Certain nations join to the vowels, aspirations more or less rude. The Greeks had in use three aspirates: the first a long time designated by our *h*, and since by the rude aspirate; the other represented by the *gamma*, and the third by the *Khi*. The slaves (Slavonians) have the aspirates *glagol*, and *Khier*; the Germans the *ha*, and the *ch*. Some nations employ exclamations, or interjections, which are peculiar to them, and of which others are ignorant: such are the Greek exclamations, *φεῦ*, *ἀρρῆται*, *οὐτοῦτοι*, *ἐλεῖς*, *ἐλεῖς*.

It is for this reason, that I use the distinctive term of *language natural*. With regard to language, which I call *acquir-*

* I have not included the vowel *en*, because it exists only visually with *us*, and as it has one time the sound of *an*, and another time that of *in*.

ed, consisting of sounds produced by imitation, it varies like the people. Each nation forms after its fashion, the onomatopoeia, or words formed from their resemblance to sound, either in accordance with their various conception of the sound, which they imitate, or as their organization induces to differently imitate them. Some languages have remained in their infantine state, and are destitute of many of the elements of ours; such are for instance certain languages spoken in Africa and among the South-sea-Islanders. The onomatopoeia of these languages therefore cannot possibly be ours.

It would be absolutely necessary to understand, all the original, and parent languages, and to have frequented every nation, and people, in order to learn the natural emissions of their voice, the consonants, which they most readily, and naturally adapt to such emissions, in expressing the mental affections, and also to ascertain every method of forming the onomatopoeia.

But as the Greek language, and almost all those, which are spoken at the present day in Europe, appear to refer to one common origin; since especially the organization of the Greeks, appears to have differed very little from ours, it is in the Greek, that I shall search for examples of the two principles, which I have adduced concerning the formation of language.

The vowel *a* denotes admiration, surprise; it also expresses joy, lamentation, and grief. We shall here enter into a partial view of the multiplicity of words, which this single vowel has procured for the Greek language.

In expressions of astonishment, and admiration, it is prolonged, and the lungs exhale a quantity of air. Hence it is, that this vowel had originally the same signification, as in process of time, when the distinguishing inflexions were imparted to verbs, the verb *ἀω* *I breathe*, possessed, which in its turn produced the substantive *ἀήρ*, *the air*.*

The *a*, in movements which participate of vivacity, which create pain, which cause fatigue, is shortened, and is usually followed by an aspiration. Frenchmen whose knowledge is confined to their own, and latin tongue, which they also pronounce like their vernacular language, are very little acquainted with aspirations, and the major part even use none. But the Germans, the nations speaking the Sclavonian tongue, the Spaniards, the Florentines, employ aspirates, more or less rude, and there is one of these aspirates, which many of them designate by the letter *g*. The *g*, is also an aspiration employed by the modern Greeks and we have reason to believe, that the same was in use, with

* *Ἀάζω*, *I exhale*, *ἀζω* *exsiccate by breathing upon*.

the ancient Greeks.* Thus the *alpha*, followed by a *gamma*, was considered as an *a* followed by an aspiration. The aspiration *αγ*, together with the distinctive terminations of the verb *ἄγω* retained a great number of different significations. It expressed the action of driving before one, of conducting, of carrying, of attracting, of ravishing, of breaking, of pillaging.

After the Greeks had imparted to the element of the verb, the forms illustrating its persons, and tenses, the third person of the preterite passive of the verb *ἄγω ἤκται* and without the augment *ἔκται*, produced the word *ἄκτις*, *beach*, because the sea-coast presents to our view, fractured bodies, windings, caverns, bays, ports, and gulfs. The word *ἄκτις*, *ray*, has the same origin, because a ray seems, as it were, to separate, and break the clouds, unless it proceed from the imitative syllable *ακ*, of which, we shall treat in another place.

In speaking of the figurative inflexions of nouns, verbs, and their tenses, we digress greatly from the subject of primitive language. For with regard to the latter, the noun, verb, and its tenses, possessed no distinguishing characteristic; they had no other form, than their constitutive element: thus *a* followed by an aspiration, expressed all the ideas, represented by the different words, which we have just mentioned.

The same aspiration *αγ*, followed by an *a*, denotes joy, admiration, *aha*. Hence *ἄγαμαι*, I *admire*, or rather, I *experience* a sentiment of admiration, surprise, intermingled with joy; *ἄγαω*, I *revere*, because the object, which we revere inspires admiration. From this verb, were derived in course of time, *ἄγαθός*, *worthy of being revered*, *good*, *brave*, *generous*; *ἄγαλλω*, I *ornament*, I *adorn*, because we delight in ornamenting what we revere, and *ἄγαμα*, every species of *ornament*, *embroidery*, and also the *statue* of a god, since to erect a statue to a divinity, is to revere him.

It is also from the aspiration *αγ*, that proceeds the word *ἄγος*, *admiration*, *forfeit*, *expiation*: acceptions, which appear contrary in themselves, but which harmonize, in consequence of the affinity, which, admiration, and horror bear to each other; both sensations participate of astonishment. The same root moreover, has produced the adverb *ἄγαν*, *much*, because a great quantity excites surprise.

* The Greeks pronounce the *gamma* faintly, before *a*, *o*, *ω*, *ου*, but from the throat, as if they were gargarising it, and make an aspiration after this letter, as if an *h* followed. Thus *ἄγω* is pronounced *ἄ—ghw*. Before *ε*, *η*, *ι*, &c. it is pronounced like an *i*: *λέγε*, *λῆτε*—*ἄρπαγή*, *ἀρπαιή*—*ἄγία*, *αἰά*.

The vowel *a* may be preceded, or followed by an aspiration, stronger than the *gamma*; this aspiration, the Germans designate by the *ch*, and Greeks expressed it by the letter *X*.

The vowel *a*, preceded by the aspiration represented by *χ*, opens the mouth considerably, and causes a great vacuum in it. Hence, *χάω*, *χαίω*, to *yawn*, to *regard stedfastly*, to *present a chasm*, a *great vacuum*, and many other words nouns, or verbs, which express vacuity, privation, want, also the action of retiring, because we leave vacant the place from whence we retire.*

The same vowel, followed by the same aspiration *αχ*, expresses a sorrowful sensation, and from this exclamation, were formed the words *ἄχος*, *grief*; *ἄχίω* I *suffer*; *ἄχθος* *weight*, *burden*, and all the derivative of these words.

The exclamation *αἰ* does not appear to be more difficult to the organization of man, than that in *a*; *αἰ* expresses lamentation, and is frequently reiterated. From which, come *αἰάζω*, I *mourn*; *αἶσος*, *sorrowful*.

But the verb *αἶω*, has been the first production of this exclamation. Considered as expressive of affliction, this verb is discovered in its derivative *αἰκίζω*, I *maltreat*, I *cause others to utter lamentations*, and in the words *αἰκία*, *affliction*; *αἶσα*, *fate*, *destiny*, *last moment of life*; *αἶς*, *the habitation of the dead*, and *Pluto* who reigns over them.

The verb *αἶω* is sometime merely the effect of breathing, and appears as if a synonyme of *ἄω*.† The breathing being regarded, as the principle of life, the verb *αἶω* has also signified, *to be sensitive*, because to live is to have sensation, as without life there is no longer sensation. From *αἶω* in this sense has been deduced *αἰσθάνομαι* *αἰσθώ*, *αι*, I *perceive*, I *understand*, I *comprehend*; from the same word, has also proceeded *αἷμα* *the blood*, because the warmth of the breath, or vital spirit, has been attributed to the blood. As the first acceptation of the verb *αἶω*, is expressive of the *respiration*, the impetus required in breathing

* From *χάω*, *χάος*, *chaos*. From the same verb, with the *Cæolic* termination, *χάσκω*, *χασκαίω*, *χατέω*, *χατεύω*, I *am destitute of*, I *am in want*, I *desire*; *χαζώ*, I *separate myself*, I *am capable of containing*; *χαρίζω*, the derivative of *χατέω*, and preserving the same signification; *χαρίς*, *privation*; *χάσμα*, *chasm*; *χάσμη* the state of a man who remains with *his eyes fixed*, with *his mouth open*; the verb *χασμάω* expresses this state. It necessarily follows then, that the root *χάω* must be one of the most prolific: which proves, that a very fertile language has been formed out of a few elements.

† *Ἐπεὶ Φίλον ἄϊον ἦρορ*. *Iliad* lib. 15 v. 252.

Because I was *breathing out my soul*, that is to say, because I believed I was *hearing my last sigh*. From *ἄω* Eustathius derives *αῶμα*, and from *αἶω*, *αἰσθώ*, *αἰσθανομαι*.

the atmospheric air, has procured for this verb, the signification of a mouvement, rapid, and impetuous as the wind; this construction is discernible in its derivative *αἶσσω*, I *advance*, I *precipitate myself with impetuosity*. The impetuous movements of the goat, induced the Greeks to name this animal *αἴξ*. Hence the word *αἰών*, which signifies *an age*, and which before mankind had the idea of an age, represented an indeterminate period of time. Time flies with the rapidity of a violent respiration. Moreover *αἰών* sometimes signifies life.

We have dwelt too long perhaps on the different significations, and derivations arising from the sound *a*, but we have by no means exhausted a subject so fertile.

Nature has ordained, that the sound *e*, should express lamentation, in this sense it is usually many times repeated. It is difficult to discover the reason, why the Greeks, or the people from whom, they received their origin, gave to this same sound, the signification of existence. Could it be, because man laments the moment he is ushered into life, and that his yet feeble organ expresses this lamentation by the sound *e*? It is more probable that under the idea of existence, they considered the element *e*, but the expression of a breathing, soft, and gentle, and that they imparted to it; the same signification, which we express by the word *respire*.

Ἔω, εἰμι εἴμι εἴμι signifies *I am*. Before language received inflexions, designed to distinguish the different parts of the discourse, the same sound *e* represented also the verb *to exist*, the indeterminate personal pronoun *oneself*, and the pronoun possessive of the third person. In the latter sense, it has taken the termination *ος* *ἐς his*, *εἰ* has remained pure, as a personal pronoun.

It is not surprising that the sound *e* having been regarded as expressive of existence, should be employed to express physical, and moral good. Thus we find frequently in Homer, the genitive plural *ἑών* signifying *riches*. We read in the same poet the word *ἔηος*, which like *ἐως*, appears to signify good.*

The same radix has produced the word *ἔα*, *springtime*: this is the season, wherein we enjoy to a greater degree, the pleasure of existence; it is the season in which, nature prepares to render our existence happy, it is the season when, the respir-

* *Ἐρεος δὲ ἑών* Iliad. lib. 24. v. 528.—*Παιδός ἔηος* ibid. lib. 1 v. 393. *Ἐὺς Παῖς Ἀγχιόσας*. ibid, lib, 12. v. 986. We find *Θεοὶ ἑωτῆρες ἑών*, Odyss. lib. 8. v. 325, and in the *Theogony* of Hesiod, v. 46, but it is asserted that the commencement of the latter poem even as far as verse 116, was added in after time by a poet, who endeavoured to imitate Hesiod, and who must have taken *ἑών* from Homer vide Fr. Guizot notæ in *Theogoniam*.

ing of the atmospheric air is the most agreeable. According to Eustathius, the great Etymologist, the word *ἐρε* signifies also the *blood*, and the *respiration*. This word proceeds in effect from the sound *ε*, considered as the expression of the breathing,* which induces me to suspect the ancient existence of the verb *ἔω*, I *breathe*, which is no longer met with, except in the sense of *granting, permitting*.

When the fundamental parts of a language, consist of vowels only, it is necessary to impart to them, a very extensive signification: thus *ε* signified to *say*, to *speak*; *ἔω*, *ἔμω*, *ἔμωμι* I *say*, I *speak*; *ἔν*, *ἔ*, I *have spoken*, *he has spoken*. Some adventitious circumstance must have directed these institutions of language, as the same vowel has been capable of expressing sensations, different and even contrary. When we laugh, we employ the four vowels, *a, e, i, o*. In lamenting, we use the three vowels, *a, e, o*. The question is, how have men been able to understand each other? We have explained the reasons. Mankind comprehended each other, because the emission of the *a*, which expresses laughter, is very different from the *a*, which denotes grief. Mankind comprehended each other, because society was composed of a small number of individuals. They understood each other from force of habit, in the same manner, as a nurse understands the language of the infant at her breast.

The sound *i* often participates in the one same signification, with the sound *e*. Both express a progressive mouvement, which we interpret by the words, to *proceed*, to *walk*. By taking away the final inflexion, which forms the infinitive in the words *μέναι*, *ἔμεν*, *ἔμεναι*, there remains only the vowel *i*, to go; and this formation of expression belongs to primitive language. The same adaptation influences the Latin tongue: *i-re* (to go), *e-o*, (I go), *i* (go.)

With a rough aspiration, the two sounds, *ε*, *ι* signify to *send*, to *throw*, to *hurl*, to *deposit*, to *clothe*: *ἔω*, *ἔμω* I *send*, I *hurl*, I *clothe*, &c. *ἔμα*, *ἔσθης*, a *vestment*; *ἱμάτιον*, a *mantle*. Hence is deduced *ἔσις* not used, *action of arranging, arrangement*; from which is produced the compound *σύνσις*, the *art of uniting, intelligence*, because, intelligence consists in the proper arrangement of the ideas, in a just combination of them. After the same manner, *ἔσθαι*, to *desire*, is formed; because, we precipitate ourselves, we spring forward, at least in thought, towards the object of our wishes.

* Which consequently greatly strengthens my opinion on the origin of the sounds employed in the signification of *existence*.

The same elements ε, ι, produce ἔζω, ἵζω, to *dispose*, to *place*, *sitting down*; ἕζομαι, ἵζομαι, I sit down.*

It cannot be a matter of surprise to find the same element retaining four different significations, viz. to *send*, to *hurl*, to *place*, to *put sitting down*: these different actions are the effect of *mouvements*, which bear to each other some resemblance, although such *mouvements* may partake of more or less velocity. So in like manner from the Latin verb *mittere*, (to send) the French have formed their verb *mettre*, which signifies to *place*, to *deposit*.

From the sound ι, followed by a another vowel, the Greeks formed a great number of exclamations, which expressed grief, joy, indignation, contempt, veneration: ια, ιη, ιαυ, ιευ, ιω. From the latter exclamation, ιων, *voice clamour*, was derived; the exclamation ια being made a noun substantive, possessed the same signification.

Since the exclamation ιη expresses joy, as joy is usually the concomitant of strength, and requires the degree of strength necessary to health, ια, also signified *energy* or *power*. Hence the obsolete verb ιαιω, the ancient usage of which, is proved by that of the verbs ιαινω, I *exhilarate*, I *make warm*, I *am cheerful* and *blooming* ιαομαι, I *heal*.

The exclamation ια, ιε, ιη, has produced ιαω, the ancient name for God, more particularly, as this exclamation appears to have been a religious term, which is manifest by the expression ιη Παιων, ejaculated in the worship of Apollo.

The exclamation ιω produced the verb ιώχω, no longer employed except in its derivative ιωχυμος, *tumult*.

Ο and οι, expressed, an action, a *mouvement*, which is attended with difficulty, which creates pain, as the action of carrying, of pushing forward. The verb δω is no longer in use, but we meet with its derivative ὀθω, ὀθέω, I *remove something*, I *repel with effort*. From the preterite of this verb, was formed ἔκω, which is met with in the compound verb, διώκω, I *chase*, I *pursue*.

From the exclamation ω, comes ὠω, I *carry*, which signifies also I *think*, because we carry nothing so constantly with us, as thought.

The ancient Greeks expressed by the sound υ the *mouvement* of a fluid, and created from it the verb ῥέω, to *rain*. Hence, ῥδας ῥδος, ῥδω, *water* and the verb ῥδω, I *sing* appear to have been derived, because harmonic strains, seem to glide like a fluid.

* It would be a rather tedious employment, to collect and describe every word, what in the Greek tongue is derived from the two sounds ε and ι.

Independently of the pure sounds, the signs whereof, bear the name of vowels. There are combinations of vowels, and consonants so natural to man, that he must have pronounced them without having recourse to imitation, and of his own accord. It is unnecessary therefore to seek for onomatopoeia, in words derived from combinations so easily formed.

The two syllables of this kind which should obtain the precedence, are those which we hear children pronounce of their own accord the first, viz. *ma* and *pa*.

Pa, in the language of many nations signifies *father*. As men are strongly attached to their peculiar habits and ideas, this syllable being pronounced with facility is the same that they employed in expression : *πα*, *πάω*, signified *I possess* ; it also signified *I press*, *πάσσω* being derived from *Παω*, because we compress, we accumulate, we arrange close together what we possess. The same verb moreover expressed the action of grazing, in consequence of herds being one of the primitive possessions and property of man. Hence *Παομαι*, *I feed myself*, *I nourish myself*, *I eat*, and *τάσσομαι* the derivative of *Πάσσω*. From the third person of the preterite passive *πεκάται*, and without augment *πάται*, the word *πατήρ*, *father* was formed, an idea which the syllable *πα* or this same syllable reiterated had originally expressed. With the Æolic termination *σκω*, *πα* produced *πασχω*, *I supply with nutriment*, &c.

Although the syllable *πα*, had the signification of *father*, it appears to have reciprocally signified *child*, and to have produced the word *πᾶς*, since the father might have employed, in order to discriminate the child, the first syllable, which his child was in the habit of pronouncing, or perhaps because the father *presses* his child to his bosom in his tender caresses, or rather because his child is, what he holds most dear. I wish it to be understood, that in treating of a subject of this nature, I sometimes advance what appears to me susceptible of probability, without presuming to give it for a fixed rule.

The syllable *μα*, signified the mother, and grandmother, hence *μάμμη*, *μάμμα*, it also represented the verb *μαμιμᾶν*, to speak like a child.* *Μᾶω* expressed like *παω*, the action of *eating*, of *supporting oneself* ; this is indicated by the verb, *μασῶμαι* or *μασώμαι*, formed from the future of *μάω*. It expresses also a feeling of solicitude, and the action of seeking with assiduity. This acceptance has been imparted to it, from the idea of a mother's solicitude for her child, and her anxiety to obtain whatever can please him, and mitigate his pain.

* As children frequently pronounce *βα βα* the verb *βαζω* has had the same acceptance.

From *μάω*, proceeded the substantive *μαῖος* and *μαστός*, the mother's breast, and *μάζα*, a sort of nutritious *paste*.

From the syllable *van vavn*, *aunt* was derived. From the same syllable the verbs *ῥάω*, *ῥαίω*, *I flow*, *I swim*, *I inhabit*, and the substantive *ῥᾶμα*, *fluid liquor*, were deduced.

The syllable *πi* seems to be pronounced with the same facility, as the syllable *πα*. Our children iterate it, in order to express a natural want; it was also employed in the same sense by the Greeks: hence *πιώ*, *I drink*. The syllable *πo* was used in the like sense, as we see by the words *πόσις*, *πίος*, *πῶμα*, *drink*. The syllables *πε*, and *πο*, expressed moreover ideas relative to generation, thus *πέος*, *πόσις*. The signification of the syllable *πo* terminates with its application to any work whatever, because we produce and engender in a manner, whatever we execute: hence *ποῶ*, *ποιέω*, *I do*, &c.

I shall proceed to speak of primitive words of another order, the origin of which it is unnecessary to seek in the onomatopœe, and which owed their formation to the nature of our organization. It will suffice to mention a few of them.

A substance in a state of putrefaction, fills the mouth with its infectious exhalations, and compels us to reject this impure air, so that we are induced to pronounce the sound *πυ*. From this syllables comes the verb *πίω*, *to putrefy*.* From the verb *πίω*, *πύθω* was formed, more frequently used, and retains the same signification.

If we only salivate, which happens in disgust, in contempt, we utter the sound *πυ*, or *πτυ*, from which *πτύω*, *I eject saliva*, was derived: but if we expectorate forcibly a thick mucus, we render audible the sound *χρεμ* from which the Greeks formed *χρέμπτομαι*, *I salivate*. In a similar instance, a Frenchman utters the sound *cra*, from which our ancestors formed the verb *cracher* (to salivate).

In order to avoid the disgust of catching a fetid air, and the difficulty of expelling it, we remove it from the mouth, by breathing strongly, by which means, we pronounce *φι*, *φεν*, *φυ*. The verb *φυνω* formed from this strong effusion of air, originally signified *I breathe*, as may be seen by *φυσάω*, deduced from the future of this verb. It afterwards became of more extensive signification, as in the expressions, *I dissipate*, *I make public*, *I produce*, *I engender*; nature, the grand generatrix, has been nominated *φυσις*. For this reason, namely, that in putting forth her productions, she seems, as it were, to breathe them from her bosom. From *φίω* were formed *φίτυς*, *father*; *φίρυ*, *grain*

* We find the future of the verb *πύω* in the *Iliad*. liv. 4. v. 174. *Σείδ' οὐρέα πύσει ἄρπα Κεϊμένην ἐν Τροίῃ*

germe; φῑτω, I engender, I produce. I am of opinion, that the word ἀΠῑς, *father*, proceeds also from φύω, ἀΠῑς for ἀΠῑ φύων or φυσῶν, *he who breathes from him*.*

I have only mentioned some of the expressions, which appertain to what I call *language natural*, and I have already discovered more than were necessary for forming the vocabulary of uncivilized men, whose wants are very circumscribed, and in whom, there is a total absence of every species of industry.

I proceed to that part of primitive language, which I have denominated *language acquired*, because the race of men from whom the Greeks received their origin, formed the words of it by imitating the different sounds in nature. Nations have so much varied among themselves, in the manner of understanding and imitating these sounds, and frequently also these sounds have been subject with time to such changes, that we cannot flatter ourselves of being able to discover all the onomatopoeia. I shall content myself with relating some of them.†

* Αἰφῑς (Theoc. Idyl. 15. v. 13.) 'Αἰφ' οὔ τις τέφουκεν (Schol.)

† The Greeks represent the noise of thunder by βρον (βροντή) the Slaves by *grom*; (Sclavonians) the Latins, by *ton* (*tonitru*). The French express the noise of large flies by *bour* (Buz) (*bourdon bourdonner*) Anglice *buz*; The Greeks expressed it by βοῦ (βομβῑω). They interpreted the neighing of the horse by χρεμ (χρεμετίζω) the Latins rendered it by *hin* (to neigh) (*hinnire*) and we in imitation use *hen* (*hennir*.)

Our organization does not permit us to imitate successfully, the different sounds which nature present to us. We but faintly imitate them and there is some difference in the manner, whereby they are heard, and imitated by different individuals. The organs yet inexperienced of uncivilized men, who undertook to create for themselves a language, by imitating sounds in nature must have produced an imitation much more imperfect. These men had not their organs better exercised, than those of children, who just begin to speak. The manner in which, children imitate what they hear, can instruct us of the method, which was adopted by savages. I shall insert here my observations, regarding an infant of fifteen months old, whom I have watched since the first moments of his birth.

In the course of five or six months, he pronounced of his own accord *boubou*, *abou*; which accounts for *abou* signifying *father* in the Arabic. As the child did not hear any person around him make use of this word, he abstained from using it, and forgot it.

Sometime after, he pronounced the syllables *ma* and *pa*, which he frequently reiterated. I believe he uttered the syllable *ma*, the first I have not heard him pronounce the syllables *ata* which signify *father*, in many parts of the globe.

He often heard the name of the porter's wife mentioned who was called *David*; he formed from it, the word *tai*, and he bestowed this appellation on every female, who was habited in any manner like her.

A servant named *Claudine* was called by him *Didi*, and he gave this appellation to every woman, in whom he discovered the least resemblance to this *Claudine*. He applied it particularly to a milkmaid, to whom he was carried every evening, to receive sweet milk, warm from the cow *Didi* signified in his elliptic language, *let us go to the milk maid*.

Of the word *bonne* he made *bo*: he employed *ma* for *ma bonne*; *bo* *maman* for *bonne maman*.

Many animals have received their appellation from the nature of their cries: thus in the name of the ox, *βῦρ*, the Greeks have but imitated the bellowing of this quadruped.

Κρα, κρε, κρι, κρι, have become by imitation, the expression for different species of sound: hence *κραζω* I make a crackling noise, *κρενω*, I cause a disagreeable and unpleasant sound, *κριζω*, I make a noise like that of an axle-tree wanting grease; *κρωζω*, I croak like a raven. The name also of the raven *κοραξ*, is derived from the imitation of its cry. *Κραυγή* a disagreeable clamour, violent vociferation, *κραίζω*, I vociferate.

He had a great wish for sugar: he called for it frequently, and from this word he formed *ut*.

Having heard some carters pronounce *huc* he gave the appellation of *huc* to horses, and every species of carriage. Certain females taught him to call the horse *dada*; but carriages retained the name of *huc*.

In the word *cerise* he was only incommoded by the letter *s*, which he pronounced *scule*, by resting the tongue against the upper teeth, without affixing the sound of a vowel. In sometime after, as persons addressed to him the phrase, *qu'est ce que c'est que cela?* on presenting him cherries, he called them *quessissa*. This observation proves, how a series of words, having undergone a change, forms sometimes a single expression by translation into a foreign tongue. Thus the Turks have framed the word *Stamboul* an appellation, which they give to the City of Constantinople, from hearing the Greeks frequently use the expression *ἐς τὴν πόλιν* to the city. The expression, *Prends garde à ta tête*, was frequently mentioned to this child, and from it, he formed the word *tatete* for *tête*.

Of the word *vache*, he has formed *iaia*. This example suffices to shew, how he changes the words, with which he is acquainted, and frequently retrenches their consonants. There are some words he makes aspirate, *cochon* he has named *kokon*.

As yet he is acquainted with no verb, except *boire*, which he pronounces *bere*, and of which, it is very probable, he makes a substantive. Every verb forms elipses in his dialect. *Nanan papa* signifies I have eaten *nanan* which *papa* has given me, or I wish to be carried to *papa's* room, in order to ask him for *nanan*. *Huc man* with him signifies I have been, or I shall go in a carriage with *manan*.

In order to understand how very difficult it is, to recognise the onomatopoeia or names borrowed from a language by strangers, and especially by uncivilized men, we must recollect that the name of *Bougainville* was changed into *Pataveri* by the natives of *Otaheite*.

A language therefore might be composed entirely of onomatopoeia, without a possibility of recognizing any of them. A language could also be formed from that of another people, without this people being able to comprehend a single word of it. This last proposition is proved by the word *quessissa* signifying *cherries* in the dialect of the child of 15 months old. This proposition is also demonstrated by another expression of the child, not in his fifteenth, but sixteenth month. He has frequently observed the *gendarmerie d'élite* passing, and has heard it called *Bouaparte's* troop: since that time, he calls every soldier *Boapate*. He was often told, that soldiers make *pon pon* and when he hears thunder, and is questioned regarding this noise, he answers that it is *Boapate*. This form of language is in harmony with the connexion of ideas: for it is an established truth, that ideas, which are not primitive, bear affinity to others, from which they result. However, let us suppose a nation in the place of the child. Who could ever discover the concatenation, by means of which such nation might have taken from the French language, the name which it would give the thunder, and that which, it would give to cherries?

They presented a rattle to the infant, of whom I have spoken in the last note. He was then seventeen months old. He had encountered some difficulty in using this instrument, but as soon as he had discovered the method of working it, and observed the sound, which it created, he called it *cricac*.

Ραγ, ρηγ, ρακ, represent the sound of something which is broken or rent in pieces. Hence ρήγω, ρήγνυμι, ρηγνυω, I *break*, ῥήραγον the imperfect of ραγω no longer in use which possesses the same signification; ράκος, *tattered garments, torn vestments*.

Πατα resembles the sound, which we create by striking something: hence πατάω, πατάσσω, I *strike*. It expresses also the noise, which we make, by stamping the ground in the act of walking. From which proceed πατάω, I *trample upon*, I *walk* and πατος *the act of walking*, whence the peripateticians received their cognomen. We say in common conversation, speaking of a genteel, fashionable person. *Il va patata patata*. It is perhaps likewise from βα, similar to Πα in sound, that βαω, βῆμι, I *walk* has been deduced.

Ιλα, πλη, represent the sound caused by certain blows: from which come πλάγω, πλήγω, πλήσσω, I *strike*; ἱπлагνι, which proves the ancient usage of πλαγω no longer employed, as ἱπलगον proves that of πλήγω: Ιληγη, in Æolic πλάγα and in Latin *Iplaga* (a blow, wound).

The syllables ζα, ζε, and also ζω, appear to have been regarded, as bearing some resemblance to the noise of water boiling, or of a burning substance falling into water. Hence ζω, I *experience great heat*. I *boil*. This idea of heat, has been extended to that vivifying heat, the absence of which, produces the cessation of life: from which, proceed ζάω I *live* ζωή, *life*; ζῶν, *every thing possessing animation*. From which proceeds also, the name of the author of vital heat, of that being, who presides over the vivifying air, ζῆν, ζεῦς, ζεὺς. *Deus, Dieu, God*.

The word φλόξ, *a flame*, has been also formed by the imitative faculty.

The waves of the ocean striking against a rock, or the sides of a ship, produce a sound, which is well represented by the syllable φλοι. Hence φλοῖστος, *the sound caused by the ocean wave*. It is from a close imitation of the same onomatopia that the Latins, formed fluō (I flow), fluctus (flot) *a wave*. The Greeks employed the syllable φλυ, in order to express the noise caused by ebullition: whence: φλύω, φλυζω, I *boil*; φλυαρία, *bagatelles, trifles, words devoid of sense*; which make but an insignificant noise, like that of water boiling.

The syllables $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\phi$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, represent the sound created by the efflux of a fluid. Thus $\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ signified *I pour out, I scatter, I water*, and the derivative $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ retains the same signification.

The same syllable very appropriately expresses the noise of something, which we break, or tear; which interpretation imparted to the verb $\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, the sense of *breaking*, or *tearing*, as its derivative $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\omega$ demonstrates.

The sound $\rho\epsilon$ represents the noise caused by water, flowing silently in a bed of flint. This is the proper signification of the verb $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, and by extension, it signifies the flow of speech: as $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *I speak*; $\rho\eta\iota\varsigma$, *discourse* and for distinction, *a remarkable expression*; $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\varsigma$, *an orator*.

From the syllable $\epsilon\iota$, comes $\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, *a promontory, cape, mountain*, the base of which runs into the sea, and is lashed by its waters. We may attribute to this element the word $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$, *a root*, since roots seem to extend themselves, and expand beneath the earth like a fluid.

$\rho\omicron$ expresses an efflux louder, and more impetuous than $\rho\epsilon$. Hence $\rho\omicron\eta$, *the current of a river*; $\rho\acute{\omicron}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\omicron}\theta\iota\omicron\nu$, *the roaring of the sea*.

$\rho\upsilon$ designates a current less progressive, and more obstructed; it expresses the movement of any liquid substance, which is dragged along, and by this means, compelled to flow: Hence $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, *I drag*. However the syllables $\epsilon\upsilon$, and $\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon$ simply indicated the efflux of all fluid bodies, as we see by the words $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\rho\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, *flux current*.

The syllable $\epsilon\iota\pi$, represents the sound, caused by a body, which rends the air, through which it is lanced; from it, was formed, $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, *I dart, I hurl with force*.

The syllable $\pi\iota\pi$ differs very little in signification, from the syllable $\epsilon\iota\pi$; it expresses also the noise caused by the air, when it yields to a falling body: thus $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ *I fall*, is derived. The syllable $\pi\epsilon$ had the same signification. The ancient existence of the verb, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *I fall*, is proved by the future $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$.

The syllable $\delta\omicron\upsilon\pi$ designates a heavy fall; from which were deduced, $\delta\omicron\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$, *a dead, heavy fall*; $\delta\omicron\upsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *I make a noise by falling in a heavy, helpless manner*. The two syllables $\alpha\zeta\alpha$, represent the sound, which hard, sonorous bodies make, coming in collision; an onomatopia, more expressive as I opine than the French onomatopia *cliquetis*: hence $\acute{\alpha}\zeta\alpha\beta\omicron\varsigma$, *a shrill sound* resembling the clashing of arms. Homer describes in an imitative verse.

$\Delta\omicron\upsilon\pi\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu\ \delta\grave{\epsilon}\ \Pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega\nu,\ \acute{\alpha}\zeta\acute{\alpha}\beta\eta\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\ \tau\epsilon\ \tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi\acute{\epsilon}\ \acute{\epsilon}\pi'\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega},$

Il fit doup en tombaut, et ses armes firent ara sur lui, (he doused when he fell, and his arms arad upon him.) In this verse, the onomatopoeia is relieved by the termination. In the French language, the onomatopoeia are often but an indifferent imitation of natural sound, and are employed adverbially. *Il tombe poof, il va dar dar dar, il frappe pan pan pan, il brise tout patatra*. It is not in this department, that the French language is by any means pre-eminent; but it possesses select onomatopoeia in the words *tomber*, when the fall is heavy, *briser*, *casser*, *fracasser*, *piquer*, and a thousand others.

The two united syllables *ταρα*, very well represent a confused noise of many voices, of many movements. From which are derived *ταραχή*, *tumult*; *ταράσσω*, *I trouble*, *I put into confusion*.

The iterated syllable *λαλα*, aptly expresses a prattling of which we only hear the sound; from it the verb *λαλώ*, *I speak* was formed.

The sound of the syllable *ακ*, resembles the noise made by a pointed instrument, piercing a slender dry substance, such as a skin, or parchment. Hence, *ἀκὴ*, *a point*, and also *ἄκς*, which was not employed by the Greeks, but from which, the Latins formed *acus*, (*aiguille*, *a needle*). From the name of the instrument, the Greeks formed *ἀκέω*, *ἄκεομαι*, *I restore health*, *I heal*. The idea of point, which appertains to the sense of touching, has been translated by the Latins to the sense of taste. From the Greek *ἀκὴ*, *a point*, they formed the verbs *aceo*, *acesco*, *I become bitter*, and the adjectives *acidus* (*acid*). Thus speaking of an acid substance, the French say, it possesses *un gout piquant*, (sharp taste). In the same language, we also say in common conversation, *une sauce pointue*, we also assert that a beauty, a physiognomy, is *piquante**, (an excellent sauce full of animation) and that a man possesses *du piquant*, *de la pointe*, in his style, or genius.

I could easily protract this subject to a much greater length, but it is not necessary to write diffusely in order to appear sufficiently explicit.

* The Arabs have an idiomatical expression, which conveys the same meaning with the "un femme piquante" of the French: they call a woman who possesses physiognimical character *Zin Mill'h*, which figuratively means an animated beauty, but *literally* a salt beauty; *Millah* in Arabic being the term for salt.

THE SINNER'S DEFINITION OF THOUGHT.

1.

Thought is the fever of the heart
That frets e'en life away,
That flings its poison-force athwart
The reason's flickering ray,
And, phantom-like, glides o'er the breast
With steps that bruise the spirit's rest.

2.

Thought is the scorpion in the brain,
That stings till frenzy flies
(Like clouds electric o'er the plain,)
O'er hearts, and brows, and eyes,
Scorching the sense with reason's blight,
And "blasting with excess of light."

3.

Thought is the worm within the breast,
That feeds on health and peace :—
A shade, that creeps where shades infest,
And ceases when they cease ;—
It haunts the bosom till they last
And only when life's o'er is past

4.

I will not think again !—ah me !
Thought only now is mine - - -
My steps are by a fiery sea,—
My heart is on a shrine,
Round which assemble demon's dire
With brands, all dipt in blood and fire !

R. C. C.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, on the 4th June, 1837, Mr. J. Hall, Dr. D. Russell, Mr. W. Morgan, Dr. H. Mackintosh, and Mr. J. Kellie, formerly proposed, were elected Members of the society; and Rajah Kalikissen was elected a corresponding Member. Dr. Strachan, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, His Majesty's Service, at Madras, and Mr. Rutledge, Surgeon of His Majesty's 55th Regiment, were proposed as Members, by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Twining.

The following Medical communications were then laid before the Society.

Mr. Henderson's account of Cholera.

Dr. H. Mackenzie's Essay on the employment of V. S. in the cold stage of Ague.

Mr. Galt's case of Fever, terminating fatally, by rupture of the heart.

Dr. R. Tytler's case of Snake-bite.

Appendix to his former report on Vaccination, by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Hutchinson presented a Bengalee Translation of his Essay on Alvine Fluxes of the natives.

Mr. F. P. Strong presented a small printed Treatise on Fevers, denominated Pyretologia, by J. Fisher.

Mr. Hutchinson's Essay on Fever was then read and discussed by the Meeting.

Mr. Hutchinson commences his Essay with observing, that he intends to treat of the common fever of Bengal; and would call it *common*, because the attack, though generally of the remittent character at first, almost invariably becomes continued, if its duration exceed a second paroxysm; and he states, that from the commencement, it nearly as often appears in the continued, as in the remittent form. After a short remark on Mr. Annesley's work, he says, that the introduction to Dr. J. Johnson's book on the Diseases of Tropical Climates, containing the account of the Endemic of Bengal, had formerly appeared so imperfect, that he intended to have thrown together the present observations in the form of a commentary on its inaccuracies; but on reperusing the work with this object in view, he was much struck with the judgement and ability displayed in that portion of it, and does not observe the necessity of making any absolute change in the grand doctrines laid down by Dr. Johnson, whose outline of the disease he now intends to fill up and complete: considering this minuter detail requisite, from the conviction, that a strict adherence to the instructions contained in that work, would not conduct us to a successful mode of treatment, and he believes, that further experience would have led that Author to modify his practice, Mr. Hutchinson states, that though fevers of a most dangerous character occasionally prevail during the hot weather, that generally the attacks occurring at that time are little more than ephemeral: but he considers the condition of the atmosphere during the rains, and for some time after their conclusion, tends to the production of fevers, and to heighten the virulence of the disease; and he questions if fever be not much modified in character by the patient's constitution and habits, &c. while, no doubt, the mineral impregnations of the soil occasionally communicate a peculiar character to fevers. The Author goes on to state, that in his experience, the following were the most common causes of fever. Exposure to the sun, especially at unhealthy seasons; sitting in damp wet clothes; indulgence in venereal excesses; use of cold washy fruits, such as oranges and limes; the use of Seidlitz powders, and Soda water; the frequent or too protracted use of the cold bath; sudden reduction of the usual mode of living; mental inquietude; and more than all these, exposure to marsh exhalations. Mr. H. adopts the usual doctrines of Malaria, and its influence in causing fevers, to the fullest extent that its advocates could desire; and goes on to explain his views of Malaria, as a certain noxious principle, result-

ing from the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances. in solution or suspension in the atmosphere, by means of heat and moisture : the circumscribed influence of this poison giving rise to local or endemic diseases, while the same morbid principle, disengaged by grand atmospheric changes over a large extent of country, produces extensive epidemic disorders. The malarious virus being extricated from the sources above described, and held in solution by the combined influence of humidity and high temperature, are stated to become precipitated on the earth, when there is such decrease of temperature during the night, as diminishes the solvent power of the atmosphere, and when we find that Malaria produces its deleterious effects. The Author ascribes a certain influence in the production of Malaria to the respiration of plants, which he supposes consume oxygen, and evolve nitrogen. In pursuing these ideas, he suggests that nitrogen may be a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, and when in excess, may be thrown to the earth in the form of rain, by means of electricity ; this opinion he considers to be supported by the observations of medical writers, regarding the increase and decrease of epidemic maladies. Mr. Hutchinson supposes the productions of the earth consume the atmospheric air ; and that the atmosphere is regenerated from the decomposition of the earth, or of water. The Author says, let us proceed one step farther, and suppose that the ocean the atmosphere, the habitable globe, and every thing on its surface, may, perhaps, be ultimately resolvable into these two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, which, in certain proportions, combine so firmly, as to be unaffected by artificial chemical processes, : that such compounds unit with other bodies, or with additional proportions of either of the original gases, forming ternary and quaternary compounds, &c. The earth, air, water, and every thing which inhabits them, may be thus of the same original constitution, and each may possess a species of vitality peculiar to itself.

Epidemic maladies, and their causes, are next adverted to. The Author says, it is not improbable, that the cause of all diseases of this nature is the same ; varying in the effects which it produces, according to the predisposition to disease which may exist, and the particular constitutions of individuals. The production and progress of Epidemic Cholera are then noticed ; but the Author does not believe in the influence of bad rice, or any other unwholesome article of food, in causing that disease, seeing that multitudes use the same sort of food, for a long time before the appearance of Cholera at a station, and continue the same diet for months, after the cessation of the disease, without any ill effects. Reflection has long since satisfied the Author, that there is an essential difference in the constitution of the atmosphere of this country, and that of our own ; and he thinks it not improbable, that the state of the atmosphere is modified in every different situation on the surface of the globe. The effects of Malaria, on the human constitution, are stated to be of a sedative or debilitating nature ; and the poison is supposed to be introduced into the system through the medium of the lungs.

The nature of the Endemic fever of Bengal is then considered, under three distinct heads, viz. simple idiopathic fever ; 2d, the same disease complicated with local inflammation ; and 3d, the congestive which has hitherto been denominated the bilious, or jungle fever. The ordinary symptoms of an incipient attack of the Bengal fever, are then minutely described, as it is stated to occur in its idiopathic form ; after which, the various complications, with inflammation, are noticed, and their symptoms pointed out. The nature of these two forms of fever are then followed up, and described as much of the same general character, during the first six or seven days of their progress ; after which period, those patients who survive, but are not convalescent, have lapsed into the secondary or typhoid stage, in which their differences are lost, or marked only by their comparative mildness or severity. The complications of fever, with hepatic inflammation, are then more particularly alluded to, and the symptoms pointed out. Affections of the spleen are stated to be unknown, or very uncommon, in the commencement of fevers, but frequently to arise in the course of the secondary or typhoid stage. Affections of the head are next mentioned, and described as of four different sorts. 1st. The comatose state, at the commencement of fever, arising from congestion of the vessels

of the head. 2d. The sthenic, or ardent inflammation, 3d. The typhoid variety, attending the early stage of congestive fevers, and liable to terminate in coma; and 4th, a species of delirium, supposed to arise from passive arterial urgescence, or from some slight effusion in the brain. Besides these affections of the head, he also mentions a state that resembles coma, which commences about the 4th, or 5th day of fever; being attended with dilated pupils and every symptom of oppression of the brain; this state is said to depend on inflammation of the small intestines.

In the treatment of the 1st species of fever, the Author has generally found the following remedies successful; 16 or 20 leeches to the head, or the region of liver; 8 grains of Calomel, with 12 of Colocynth, at bed time, and a dose of infusion of Senna with Salts, the next morning; and to be repeated every 3 hours, till 5 or 6 stools are produced. In the afternoon of the 2nd day, if symptoms of local inflammation appear, recourse is had to V. S. once, or oftener; at any rate, 4 grains of Calomel are advised to be given at 4 p. m. and the Calomel and Colocynth again at bed time, as before; infusion of Senna being repeated next day, so as to purge 6, 7, or 8 times. This course is pursued until Ptyalism appears, with which occurrence, in a great majority of cases, the fever is found to cease. However, should the exhibition of the above remedies not produce the desired effect in 5 or 6 days, the fever degenerates into the secondary, or typhoid stage.

The 3rd species of fever, or the congestive, shews itself in a manner somewhat similar to the other species just described; but with the difference of being attended with greater irritability of stomach; prostration of strength is complete from the beginning, and the patient is nervous and irritable, with constant jacitation, and occasional deep sighing; and the symptoms indicate that the balance of the circulation is deeply disordered, and the great venous trunks, gorged with blood indifferently oxygenized. This fever will generally run on to the typhoid stage, and in its progress, a sudden collapse is very liable to take place. The features becoming pinched and sharp; countenance anxious, dark and chilled; fingers and hands cold; pulse small; and respiration embarrassed: 9 out of 10, so affected, die within 24 hours. In the congestive form of fever, the Author proposes to bleed cautiously, bearing in mind that the effect of any V. S. is not to be ascertained in less than 8 or 10 hours. The use of purgatives is also advised with similar caution, as these medicines, it is said, may likewise be carried to a pernicious extent.

The Author next takes a view of the statement requisite in the stage of collapse, in which he says there is a striking analogy with the cold stage of intermittent. In the treatment of this stage, the Author is inclined to adopt the stimulant plan of treatment as the best.

The severity of fevers is ascribed to the concentration of the Malaria, by which they were produced; and their continuance is supposed frequently to depend on remaining within the range of the exciting cause; and this, in the Author's opinion, is one principal reason of the fortunate tendency to terminate in the secondary or typhoid stage. The Author also asserts, that trusting too much to the use of Calomel, is a frequent cause of such changes taking place; and he declares that he has recently seen repeated instances of locked jaw, and exfoliation of the alveolar processes, from the undue use of mercury. For the purpose of illustration, the following imaginary case is stated. The treatment of fever is said to commence with Calomel, which is continued in considerable doses, perhaps every 3 hours; the stools becoming black, blue, or green, which appearances are ascribed to bad bile, and the medicine is continued. Should the mouth become affected, the remedy is still repeated for the purpose of producing free Ptyalism; the administration of purgatives being avoided, lest the effects of the mercury should thereby be carried off. The fever increases, and any symptoms of incipient Ptyalism disappearing, the patient, if young, is liable to fall into a comatose state, or the disease takes on the typhoid appearance, between the 6th and 10th day. The heat of surface is decreased, and the pulse becomes rapid, with prostration of strength. There is occasionally some remission in the morning, with disposition to coma in the day,

and delirium towards night. During all this time, the stools are black and bilious, in consequence of the Calomel: but if that medicine be omitted and a dose of Rhubarb and blue Pill, or a dose of Castor Oil, be substituted, the stools will almost immediately assume a healthy aspect. Instead of this change in the treatment, the practitioner is imagined to be persevering in ordering repeated doses of mercury until the action of the heart becomes quite irregular, and the patient is lost. The tepid bath and mild purgatives are advised, when this state commences; and if the patient be very low, he is directed to have occasionally a light cordial, such as claret and water, Camphor mixture, and so forth. The Author further states, that quantities of mercury, accumulated in the system, occasionally break out suddenly, affecting the constitution in the most severe and unfavorable manner. The purgatives most relied on, are the compound Senna mixture, or Pulv. Jalap. C. administered in Saline mixture, with antimonial wine; and in the advanced stages of fever, the warm purgatives are considered more advisable. The efficacy of Emetics is most highly spoken of, especially among natives: but the Author entertains a strong prejudice against the free and continued exhibition of Antimonial Powder; conjecturing that he has observed it to induce hickup, with gradually increasing coldness of the surface; copious watery perspirations, and ultimately death, as if from the effects of a mineral poison. Mr. H. is averse to the use of opium in the early stages of fever; in the typhoid stage, however, and when the heat of surface is reduced, he asserts this medicine may be beneficial in procuring rest. In cases where a remission or intermission of the fever is observed, the timely exhibition of Quinine is recommended; and a combination of that medicine with calomel, is proposed, for the purpose of bringing the specific powers of calomel more quickly into operation.

In every species of fever, and during its whole continuance, a drink made of gas. of Nitric Acid, mixed with lb. iss of water, is most highly spoken of. During the first period of fever, the Author is not solicitous about the patient's eating, but after the 3d day, a basin of chicken soup, gruel, or some article of the sort, is ordered to be taken daily.

In the secondary stage of Adynamic fever, a glossy swelling of the cheek is described, which gradually increases, till, at last, an extensive slough is thrown out from the centre of the cheek, leaving a large aperture into the fauces; the disease extending very deeply, and affecting the bones of the face. Formerly, this affection was attributed to mercury, but more recently the Author has found it in patients who had not used mercury. When the fever is unusually protracted, and there is morning remission, and a severe exacerbation towards evening, with unusual heat of surface, and œdema of the feet, Mr. H. states that an affection of the spleen is indicated: in other cases he says the continuance of fever is owing to hepatic affections of an obscure kind, which are apt to terminate in abscess. Fourteen cases are given in illustration of the Author's opinions, and in support of the doctrines he inculcates.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Special Meeting of the Society held on the 23d Instant, the President, Sir Edward Ryan, in the Chair: Mr. W. Bird was elected a member. Read the following letters; viz. one from the Deputy Secretary to the Government, sending for distribution seven bags of Tenasserim cotton—one from the same, placing at the Society's disposal, twelve casks of New Orleans cotton seed, and a box of Maryland tobacco seed, both of the growth of 1829—which have been sent out by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the ships *Lady Melville* and *Thames*, and requesting a report on last year's supply of seed. The Secretary informed the Meeting how the cotton seed had been made trial of at Akra farm, and was found to vegetate very freely. It was then resolved, that the six casks be sent to Akra, and the other six be reserved for distribution to members and others, not

exceeding thirty seeds to each applicant. Read a letter from Captain Cowles, at Diamond Harbour, dated 24th ultimo, with the result of his experiments on the cotton and tobacco seeds furnished to him by the Society in July last, and presenting bottles of Persian, Maryland, and Virginian tobacco seed, the produce of the same, also two specimens of cotton—one, the produce of the Upland Georgia seed furnished to him, and the other, of a sort which is unknown to him. Read letters, submitting specimens of tobacco from seed furnished by the Society, from Mr. Chew, Seebpore, and Captain Pogson, Barrackpore. Also one from Mr. Kyd, presenting, in the name of Capt. Patrick, of the ship *Nerbudda*, five bottles of Seychelles cotton seed, just brought by him from the Mauritius. The Secretary was requested to send three of these to Akra farm, and to retain three for distribution among the Members. A letter was read from Mr. B. Hodgson, dated Nipaul 29th ultimo, presenting specimens of the seeds of wheat grown there, and offering to furnish details of their cultivation. Also one from the Commander of the ship *Childe Harold*, presenting some St. Ubec's onion seed, lately brought by him from Lisbon, which was directed to be made over to the Garden Committee for experiment. Read a letter from Mr. Hurry, presenting some fine ears of Indian corn grown by him from seed brought from N. S. Wales, which were made over to the Garden Committee. Read a letter from Mr. Bell, presenting his two books on the Commercial Exports and Imports of Calcutta. Sir Edward Ryan, in the name of Sir Charles Grey, presented a quantity of various seeds received by him from Captain Kennedy, of Simlah. Read a letter from Mr. W. Scott, dated Singapore 8th May last, presenting specimen of cotton grown at Malacca from Pernambuco seed; together with some of the seeds from Nankin seed of China. Mr. Parker, on the part of the Committee appointed on the 9th March last, presented the following Report on the prizes and medals to be given in future for the several kinds of fruit and vegetables, the cultivation and improvement of which are encouraged by the Society:

The annexed statement* shows the number and amount of prizes which have been distributed among Native Gardeners, from the commencement of such distributions.

There is, at the end of the list, an abstract of its contents.

As this system is considered to have operated beneficially in the general improvement of our market supplies, the Sub-Committee recommended its continuance, with the modifications hereinafter proposed.

But as the object is not merely, or indeed principally, intended to reward the casual productions of good vegetables, but to introduce a better system of Horticulture, the Society may perhaps make it bear more directly on that point than it now does, and since the giving *second prizes* for the same kind of vegetable has, there is great reason to believe, been abused by individuals dividing the produce of their own gardens among two or three, and obtaining prizes accordingly—we should endeavour to guard against it as far as practicable.

JANUARY SHEW.

1. The Sub-Committee recommend that prizes of one gold mohur (sixteen rupees) each be given for the best exhibition of the following products, on the 1st of January in each year:

Potatoes. Peas, Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Red Cabbages, Brocoli, Knole Cole, Turnips, Carrots, Beet, Celery, Lettuce—the quantity being not less than ten seers of things sold by weight, and of those sold by tale, twelve of the cabbage tribe, and six of all the others.

2. That prizes of eight rupees each be given for the best of the following productions, provided quantities are not less than in the preceding proposition: Jerusalem Artichokes, Bombay Yams, Onions and Windsor Beans.

3. That prizes of ten rupees each be given for the best exhibition of the Native vegetables and fruits as follows: in quantities of not less than ten seers of things sold by weight, and not less than twenty-four in number of those sold by tale:

* This, on account of its great length, is omitted.—Ed.

Pulwul, Brinjals, Pumpkins, Sweet Potatoes, Raddishes, Cucumbers, Sagg, Plantains, and Byars or Kool.

4. That small sums from two to four rupees be given to a limited number of persons shewing baskets of good miscellaneous assortments, whether vegetables not enumerated above, or of such descriptions, or of country fruits or flowers, as an encouragement to attempts, and attendance.

5. No second prizes to be given.

MARCH SHEW,

To be held on the 1st of March.

1. That a prize of forty rupees and a medal be given for the best shew of Asparagus, not less than two hundred.

Artichokes, not less than twelve.

Strawberries, not less than one seer; and that any man gaining the prizes for two out of the three, shall receive a further donation of ten rupees; the things to have been seen growing by any Member of the Horticultural Society.

2. That prizes of ten rupees be given to a limited number exhibiting country fruits, vegetables, or flowers, or collections of such, to the extent of ten candidates.

3. No second prizes to be given.

JUNE SHEW OF FRUIT.

That prizes to the following extent be given for fruit only, on the 1st of June each year:

	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>
The best Mangoes, not less than 50 in number,	50
The best Oranges, not less than 20 in number,	50
The best Leechees, not less than 50 in number,	30
The best Peches, in number not less than 25,	30
The best Pine Apples, not less than 10,	20
The best Guavas, not less than 50,	20
Golaub Jaums, Black Jaums,	8
Pomegranates, not less than 20,	16

SEPTEMBER SHEW.

In order to encourage cultivators to produce good vegetables, both European and Native, at the period of the year where the deficiency is now very severely felt, and as a stimulus to the efforts of the Native Gardeners at that season might possibly, and in time, remove the dearth either partially or entirely, the Committee propose 1st, that prizes of twenty rupees be distributed on the 1st day of September in each year, for the best exhibition of any of the following English vegetables:

Potatoes, Peas, Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Brocoli, Knole Cole, Turnips, Carrots, Beet, Celery, Lettuce and Onions; and that prizes of ten rupees each be given for the best exhibitions of the following Native fruits:

Custard Apples, Country Almonds, Pappias, Pumplenose.

The Committee are of opinion that, for the first year of exhibition, it will be judicious not to fix any high standard as to quantity at the September exhibition, they therefore propose that the exhibitor shall not be called upon to produce more than two seers of vegetables or fruits sold by weight, and six in number of those sold by tale.

2. In the event of the following prize vegetables exceeding the prescribed weight or number, the Committee would then recommend an additional prize of eight annas per seer to be given, (to the extent of 20 seers) on the excess in such things as are sold by weight, and four annas each for the excess in such vegetables or fruits as are sold by tale, to the extent of twenty:

Peas, Potatoes, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery, Lettuce, Brocoli, Turnips, Knole Cole and Carrots.

Your Committee also propose, for the first shew, only to give silver medals in addition to the money prize to the gainers of that prize, on the following articles:

Potatoes, Carrots, Knole Cole, Peas, Cabbages, and Cauliflowers.

3. The Rules 4th and 5th of the January shew, to be applicable to the September, as well as to the January exhibition. It is to be distinctly understood, that if the best vegetables or fruits exhibited at any of the shews are (although the best shewn) still of an indifferent quality, it shall then be at the discretion of the Committee to award or withhold the prize as may appear to them expedient. With respect to all prize fruits and vegetables, the prizes shall not be given until the exhibitors shall satisfy the Committee of the situation of the gardens in which they were produced.

The Committee strongly advise that the Officers of Government in and about Calcutta be provided with Bengally notices, and requested to make them public, stating generally the change in the arrangements for the distribution of prizes—the addition of the March, June and September exhibition to that of January, and intimating that a new set of rewards has been established for the produce of fruits and vegetables, as per list at the exhibitions last mentioned.

The Committee further recommend that Malies intending to become candidates, shall signify their intention, and for what particular product or products one month before the respective exhibitions, stating their names, residences, and sites of their gardens.

That as many of these gardens as is practicable, be visited by Members of the Society, who may recommend the proprietors for a reward, if the appearance of the garden indicate care, neatness, or an attempt at improvement.

That the Committee will, at some day previous to the exhibitions suggest such arrangement as may prevent the confusion ordinarily attendant thereon.

The Committee recommend that seeds be distributed as usual, and Strawberry suckers from the Society's Garden.

The 20th June, 1831.—Govt. Gaz.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF SEAMEN.

Since the year 1822 a Society has existed in Calcutta, called the *Calcutta Seamen's Friend*, and *Bethel Union Society*, the object of which is to provide moral and religious instruction for British and other Seamen visiting this port; and as much as possible to counteract the demoralizing influence of those haunts of vice frequented by that class of the Community. The importance of this object few, we conceive, will deny: the subject of doubt with most will be, whether the means employed are adequate to the end proposed. That they have not entirely failed of their end, the following, among other proofs which might be adduced, will shew: The Captain of the *Lotus*, who had regularly attended the Divine Service, with his crew, on board the Society's floating Chapel, on revisiting this port sent a handsome donation, assuring the Committee that from his own observation he was convluced of the beneficial tendency of such Institutions, and that he felt persuaded the good order which had prevailed amongst his men on their homeward bound passage, was owing, in no small degree, to their having regularly attended the services on Board the *Bethel*.

The sentiment here expressed is fully corroborated by the testimony of Captain Parry who, in his expedition to the North Pole, maintained with the greatest punctuality religious services amongst his men; and gives it as the fruit of his experience in that dreary region, so calculated to create disgust, and dissatisfaction and despair, that nothing was so calculated to counteract these evils, and to produce cheerfulness, order, and contentment in a Ship's crew, as religious worship regularly performed amongst them.

The vessel in which the service was conducted having become so unsound, as to render it decidedly unsafe longer to continue to worship in it, it was disposed of and with the proceeds, together with a small balance in hand and a subscription entered into by the Members of the Committee themselves, amounting in all to about 2000 Rupees they ventured to purchase a small vessel for 4000 Rupees. For the sum deficient the Committee is responsible; and they make this appeal to the Public in the hope that they will not suffer the Society to be broken up for want of support.

The monthly expenditure of the Society is comparatively trifling: no remuneration is received by those who conduct the service and the only outlay is for several men necessary to be kept on board to preserve the vessel from injury, and incidental repairs, amounting to about 50 Rupees.

Should any persons feel disposed to favour the Society with their support, their contributions will be thankfully received by W. T. Beeby, Esq. of the firm of Boyd, Beeby and Co. by the Reverend W. H. Pearce, Baptist Mission Press, Circular Road, or by the writer of this notice,

JAMES HILL,

June 18, 1831.

Union Chapel.

TELEGRAPHS.

At a public Meeting of the Subscribers to the Telegraphs held at the Exchange Rooms on the 21st June 1831.

PRESENT.

C. F. HUNTER, Esq. *Chairman.*

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.
W. MELVILLE, Esq.
N. ALEXANDER, Esq.
M. BOYD, Esq.

J. DOUGAL, Esq.
R. EGLINTON, Esq.
R. LYALL, Esq.
J. N. LYALL, Esq.

R. J. BAGSHAW, Esq.
G. VINT, Esq.
W. ADAM, Esq.
S. SMITH, Esq.

It was proposed by Mr. Melville,

1st.—That a sum of Sa. Rs. 25,000 be raised from among the Insurance Offices, the Commercial Community, and any individual inclined to promote the Establishment of Telegraphs for the purpose of defraying the expences incurred by Government in their erection, and that by this subscription the parties so subscribing be relieved from the expences of the Establishment, and any further subscription for the intelligence.—Carried Unanimously.

Mr. Alexander proposed as an Amendment.

That the word "the Commercial Community and any individuals inclined to promote," be left out, and that the Subscription be thereby limited to the Insurance Offices.

The Amendment was lost by a Majority.

Proposed by Mr. Melville,

2nd.—That in consideration of the above payment, all *public* intelligence, *immediately* on its receipt by Semaphore, be posted up at the Exchange.—Carried Unanimously.

3rd.—That in case the experiment should fail the proposition for the erection of the Semaphores coming from the Merchants, and being greatly for their benefit, they agree to relinquish all claim whatever on the sum subscribed.

(Signed) C. F. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

THE TELEGRAPHS.

In consideration of the subscribers defraying the expense of the erections, it is expected that Government will cause to be published at the Exchange Rooms the information which may be conveyed by the Telegraphs, and the danger to which the subscribers are exposed is that Government may sometimes withhold information to which they are entitled. We mention this objection because it was started at the Meeting, although we do not ourselves attach much weight to it. To estimate this accurately, it should be understood that two descriptions of communications will be made by the Telegraphs,—public and private. The private communications will be made to private individuals, and they will be separately paid for; and, although we are not disposed to place undue confidence in Government, we cannot permit the supposition that they would either withhold or delay such communications. We might with as much reason refuse confidence to Government for the conveyance of letters through the Post Office. In fact, we consider this quite a case in point, as far as private telegraphic communications are concerned. The Post Office, if not in India, at least in France and even in England, has not always been held sacred; but we still send our letters through that medium, and we have the same good faith to trust to for the receipt of private telegraphic communications as for the receipt of private letters by post. Those which may be called public telegraphic communications will convey information of a general nature,—such as the arrival of ships, lists of passengers, brief abstracts of news, as peace or war, reform carried or lost, Grey Ministry out or in, Parliament dissolved, &c. &c.; and the question is, whether, if Government should deem proper, they would be justified in withholding or delaying any such items. It is argued, for instance that if war with France should be announced by public telegraph, Government would be entitled to withhold this information from the general body of subscribers, *i. e.* in fact from the public, until they should have taken those measures with regard to French property within their reach, which such a state of things would dictate. The answer to this is, that such an invidious exercise of power would be useless, because private telegraphic communications would convey, and it is probable more fully, the same information which it is thus proposed to withhold; and we have already assumed that no claim is put in for any right of interference on the part of Government with such private communications. To withhold any item of public intelligence would not only be useless to Government, but it would be positively hurtful to the public, and that not only by the deprivation of an important article of news which is possessed by Government and its servants, and probably also by a few individuals who have received separate private communications and to whom a wide field of temporary speculation would thus be offered, but also by opening a door to abuse. If one article of intelligence is withheld to-day by order of Government, another may be exclusively communicated tomorrow to oblige a friend, and there would thus be no limit to jobbing and abuse. The only security against this is in the absolute interdiction of all curtailments of the public telegraphic communications. This, we think, the subscribers have a right to expect, and we cannot suppose that the Government will be opposed to such an understanding.

MEETING OF THE SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY.

Pursuant to public advertisement, a Meeting of the Saugor Island Society was yesterday convened at the Town Hall, to take into consideration a requisition which had been submitted to the Society by Messrs. Alexander and Co.

About half past 9 o'clock Mr. Richard Hunter was unanimously called to the Chair, after which the Secretary, Mr. Kyd, commenced reading to the Meeting the above requisition, of which the following is a copy.

To Mr. KYD, Secy. to the Saugor Island Society.

And it is hereby further covenanted by the trustees on the part of the Society and the Company, that if at any time or times hereafter when the Society shall be desirous of making a division of the said Land among themselves, or shall be desirous to alienate or transfer any portion of it to another, such transfer of the portion of Land so transferred shall be recorded in such form as Government shall determine in the Cutcherry of the Collector with a specification of the boundaries and extent by measurement of the said Land, and that each person, or to whom any part of the said Land shall be transferred, shall then receive a separate grant which shall be executed in such manner as the Governor General shall appoint, but upon the terms of the original grant or conveyance constituting them, their heirs and assigns, sole proprietors of the Land so transferred.

SIR,—On the part of the Shikarpore Society we request that you will lay before the Committee of Management our wish under rule the 13th clause of the Society's deed of association to obtain from the Society a separate grant of that estate to be divided off as our property in lieu of all claims on the other parts of the Island. We request that according to the power given by the deed from Government to the Society as quoted in the margin, the Society will authorize their committee to communicate our wish to Government and recommend that a distinct grant be made to us of the Shikarpore Estate, and that the number of biggahs to be granted to us and the boundaries of the Estate be specified, that no future disputes can arise as to the land made over to us.

Your's obediently,
(Signed) ALEXANDER AND CO.

Mr. HUNTER then addressed the meeting in a few words, and observed that from what the Secretary had just read the object of the meeting would at once be seen, but in consequence of the principal number of the Shareholders, which consisted of 250, being either absent from the country or dead, it was impossible at present to write to Government on the subject of the above requisition, as one of their clauses distinctly stated

that the Committee must consist of thirteen members, and he had been looking over the names of the Shareholders and had only succeeded in finding eleven, who were at present in Calcutta, that could form a Committee, and previous to entering any further at present on the objects of the meeting, he should propose the following resolutions, which were all unanimously carried.

1st. The Committee not being complete, the filling it up to the regulated number of thirteen members to enable the Society to carry on its operations being the first object of the Meeting, the following gentlemen were voted to form the Committee of Management.

Messrs. J. Young.	Messrs. N. Alexander.	Doorgachurn Paul.
" J. C. C. Sutherland.	" J. Calder.	Dwarkanath Thakoor.
" Capt. Forbes.	" J. Cullen.	Radha Madhub Banerjee.
" Geo. Ballard.	" G. J. Siddons.	

2dly. Proposed by Mr. Hunter and seconded by Capt. Forbes,—

That though heretofore the Committee have been considered incompetent to act, if consisting of less than thirteen members, and it appears that the casualties among, and absence of most of, the European Shareholders precludes the possibility of forming so numerous a Committee, it is resolved that all acts performed by the present Committee, or a majority of them, shall be legal and binding on the Society.

3dly. The Meeting directed the Committee to attend to the requisition of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

After thanks had been voted to the Chairman, the Meeting broke up at about half past eleven o'clock.

INSOLVENT COURT,—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1831.

Captain R. A. McNaghten, of the 61st Regt. N. I. was brought up this day to be discharged, and was opposed by Mr. Burkinyoung, a creditor of the Insolvent.

Mr. Turton attended on behalf of the Insolvent.

Mr. Clarke as advocate for Mr. Burkinyoung, examined Captain McNaghten who deposed as follows :

I was arrested in Calcutta. I came from Etawah on leave of absence on urgent private affairs and not for the purpose of being arrested, I came to see my sister-in-law in consequence of the death of my wife. Gunganarain Shoame is the plaintiff's name at whose suit I was arrested. I cannot take upon myself to say that I knew him before ; I do not think I knew him, even by sight. I do not know what he paid for the acceptance, neither am I aware how he got it. I have had no dealings, nor any money transactions with him since I came down. I do not know of my own knowledge, but from conjecture, how I became indebted to him, and I therefore entered it "balance of account" It was not on conjecture that I inserted that debt in my schedule, I knew I owed that amount, and I considered it was some accommodation or transfer between persons in the character of debtor and creditor. The Attorney that Shoame employed wrote me to say that he held an acceptance of mine for that sum for which he was instructed by Gunganarain Shoame to proceed against me. I was aware of the acceptance and therefore did not care to whom it was transferred or who was the holder. The Attorney mentioned

the name of Gunganarain and did not state who the drawer was. I knew I had accepted a Bill for 600 Rs. within the week, before I got the letter of demand. It had no time to run as it was payable on demand. It was drawn in favor of Takoor Doss Sircar, signed Emma Roberts—for 600 rupees. Miss Roberts is my sister-in-law, I did not know of the drawing of the Bill till I saw it in the hands of Takoor Doss; he Takoor Doss brought it to me, about 7 or 8 days after I had been in Calcutta. I had seen Miss Roberts several times previous to this. I not only mean to say, but do say positively, that she did not communicate to me her intention of drawing the Bill. I think I was arrested about 3 or 4 days after I had accepted the Bill, I asked the Attorney a delay of 14 days in hopes that I might be able to arrange the debt, but he refused to accede to it, Takoor Doss was formerly in my employment, 10 years ago and since my arrest to collect the bills to enable me to make out my schedule. I applied to the Attorney, and not to Takoor Doss, to give me time, as I considered Takoor Doss had nothing to do in the affair. I had no direct knowledge of the debt being due to Gunganarain Shoame, but I took the Attorney's word. I distinctly swear that I did not accept the Bill for the express purpose of being arrested, neither did I come down for that purpose. No other creditor except Gunganarain Shoame has detained me in Jail—he is the only one. My debts amount to 1,28,000 rupees and I am not aware of any detainer against me. I do not recollect having written or said to any person, that I would come to Calcutta for the very purpose of being arrested, but I may have said that I knew the danger I ran in coming down of being arrested, and that if I was, I would take the benefit of the Act as I feared no examination into my affairs. I do not know when the Bill was drawn. It may be dated 20th March, but I am not certain. I had no knowledge of it but at the time when I accepted it. The debt was due long before I thought of coming to Calcutta; the money was due to Miss Roberts many months ago. I think I came to Calcutta about the 26th or 27th of March. I cannot say that the Bill was antedated.

Here Captain McNaghten explained that his reason for saying, he would if arrested take the benefit of the Act for he feared no investigation, was that it had been given forth to the public that he was little better than a swindler of shop-keepers, and that he was only protected by being several hundred miles distant, and he therefore resolved, that if he ever was arrested he would stand a scrutiny in the Insolvent Court, to show the falsehood of the insinuation—such a resolution he considered due to his united character of an officer and a gentleman.

Capt. McNaghten's examination continued. Miss Roberts made me advances to about 600 Rs. under these circumstances. I had the misfortune to lose my charger and was compelled to purchase another; the gentleman from whom I purchased it was proceeding to England and I not having the means to pay, Miss Roberts was good enough to advance the money for me; it was about this time twelve months. I do not recollect her lending me any other sums of money. I am not indebted to her in any sum, I do not consider her my creditor when she has made over the Bill to another. I have not put her name in my schedule as I consider the acceptance an acquittance from her. I have not asked her whether she has received the amount of the Bill from Takoor Doss. I have received a receipt in full of all demands from her. I considered I had no business to ask her whether she had received any money from Takoor Doss; I am not fond of prying into other people's affairs, I think I did not see Miss Roberts after I had accepted the Bill, and before the letter of demand. I saw her on the morning of the day I was arrested, a few hours previ-

ous to my arrest. I received the letter on the 2d April and was arrested on the 5th. I cannot say I told Miss Roberts I had received the letter of demand, but I may have said to her I had reason to believe I would be arrested. I did not make any stipulation with Takoor Doss when I accepted the Bill; he was not five minutes in my house. I did not ask him if he had paid Miss Roberts. I knew at the time I had no means to pay. I know nothing about Gunganarain Shoame, but his name, and that I heard for the first time from Mr. Lawes, his Attorney. I do not know that Gunganarain Shoame went round to all my creditors; if he did he had no authority from me. I do not know I am sure whether he would go to my creditors without authority, but I ought to know I gave him none. If Gunganarain Shoame has been to the Jail I do not know: I do not know him by sight. Several natives have been to the Jail with me, but I do not know their names. I know the names of the two Chaprassees who went round to my creditors.

Mr. Clarke here stated, that the objections he had to urge, were not with a view that Captain McNaghten should be detained in Jail for any further period, but to show the Court, that he was not entitled to the benefit of the Act, which he now sought; and therefore before he went into the Schedule, he would call witness to prove, that Gunganarain Shoame had gone round to Captain McNaghten's creditors and was a man of no property; that he gave no consideration for the Bill, which was drawn by Miss Roberts, the Sister-in-law of Captain McNaghten, a circumstance, which with his own statement that he had never enquired from her, or from Takoor Doss whether the amount had been paid to her, made a case of strong suspicion, that no debt really existed, but that the Bill was got up for the purpose of procuring his arrest and ultimate discharge.

Joynarain Mookerjee was called by *Mr. Clarke*, and deposed as follows:—I am acquainted with Gunganarain and Takoor Doss; they came once to *Mr. Smith's* house, I do not recollect the day; they called during Captain McNaghten's confinement. Gunganarain stated, that Captain McNaghten had sent him to enquire what was due to *Mr. Smith*; at that time there were great many others, but I do not recollect their names. I know Nobokissen Law, he is Banian to Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., I am a Bill-keeper in their service. I have heard that Captain McNaghten is indebted to Nobokissen Law, but to what amount, I do not know. I believe, that in consequence of Takoor Doss not having any written authority from Captain McNaghten, no attention was paid to his request. I cannot say whether Gunganarain or Takoor Doss enquired about the debt.

Obheychn Mitter was next called and stated as follows:—I know Gunganarain Shoame and Takoor Doss; I have seen them in respect of Captain McNaghten, at *Mr. Burkinyoung's*; I do not know for what purpose they came there, but they asked me what was the amount due from Captain McNaghten to *Mr. Burkinyoung*. I do not know how often they came. I do not know Gunganarain Shoame, he said, he was Captain McNaghten's Sircar. I do not know what business he follows, neither know where he resides.

Mr. Clarke stated, that he had subpoenaed Gunganarain Shoame and Takoor Doss, but had not been able to serve them, and contended that with the examination and evidence now before the Court, Captain McNaghten was not entitled to obtain the benefit of the Act, as it was a case of great suspicion, that out of the debts of 1,28,000 enumerated in the Schedule, he (Captain McNaghten) was arrested for one of six hundred rupees only and on a Bill drawn by his Sister-in-law—and the more so as

it was accepted without any communication with her; when all these suspicious circumstances were considered, he thought Captain McNaghten should be at least remanded till further evidence could be obtained.

Sir E. Ryan said that in his opinion, upon the evidence before the Court, there was nothing in the transaction of such suspicion as to warrant him in remanding Capt. McNaghten, which he could only do by attributing to him wilfull and corrupt perjury, and he was asked to come to such a conclusion upon mere surmise. Captain McNaghten had been sworn and examined by the counsel for the opposing creditor, and from his statement, which had not been impeached by the witnesses, and was the only one before the Court, the debt would appear to be a bona fide one. If it were not so Miss Roberts should have been called who was the person best able to speak to the transaction and she could have contradicted it, if false; but she had not been produced, neither had Takoor Doss nor Gunganarain who could also have spoken to the debt, and the latter of whom might have explained why he went to the different creditors. As the case now stood he thought Captain McNaghten was entitled to the full benefit of the Act.

Mr. Clarke stated that he wished now to put to Capt. McNaghten a few questions as to his Schedule.

Mr. Clarke resumed the examination of Captain McNaghten. The debts mentioned in the Schedule were contracted in the course of 17 years; part of my debt to Messrs. Alexander and Co. must be within 2 or 3 months of 17 years, since its commencement. I received from Messrs. J. Scott and Co. out of the sum of 38,000 mentioned in my Schedule 10,000 Rs. only, ten years ago. I have paid them at various times 1,200 Rs. The debt to Messrs. Fergusson and Co. is also for money borrowed, from 10 to 12 years ago. The debt to Messrs. Alexander and Co. of 16,000 is also for money borrowed, 32,000 is due to Mr. Cullen as Executor of Mr. Blaney. The amount borrowed was 14,000 Rs. it was a debt due to Mrs. Broders from whom it was originally borrowed. Mrs. Broders without any solicitation, or anticipation on my part sent this money to me as a present, perfectly spontaneously as far as I know; I was in those days a poor Subaltern and in want of money, but would not take it as a present, and after a great deal of solicitation she took my note. She lent the money without any condition to pay my debts being attached to it; she knew I was in distress, I never saw her, nor had any communication with her on the subject; she was an old friend of mine, I do not remember whether I gave a note of hand, or bond; I have never seen it since, I do not know whether Mrs. Broders is alive, but I hope she is. The debt to Mr. Jones of 4,000 Rs. is like others; it is a debt of 1822, Mr. Burkinyoung's debt is of 1824, the nature of which I should like to explain, Messrs. Alexander and Co. was the first Agency house that I borrowed of; the next house was Messrs. Fergusson and Co.; the next James Scott and Co. I do not know exactly why I applied to Messrs. Fergusson and Co. but probably it was on the refusal of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to advance. I was then an Ensign on 200 Rs. a month, and could not stand the expence of war equipment. All the money I got from the Agency houses I distributed in payment of my debts to Tradesmen.

The Court. The debt due to Mr. Burkinyoung is for a Piano, which I purchased from him in 1824, I went to his shop and he showed me a Piano which he said was just imported and which he puffed off in the way these people usually do, I was tempted to purchase it, and he agreed to allow me twelve months credit, I agreed to pay 1,700 Rs. and gave two notes, one payable in six, the other in twelve months, one of which has been

discharged. I was a Lieutenant then but was on the Staff, I had an allowance of upwards of 2,000 Rs. a month.

The Court suggested Mr. Clarke that as he was representing only one creditor, he ought to confine his examination as to that debt and only go generally into the other transactions.

Mr. Turton on the part of Captain McNaghten, said he had not the slightest objection to Mr. Clarke's examining Captain McNaghten on any point he wished.

Captain McNaghten's examination continued. I do not know what I took from Messrs. Alexander and Co. I used to take a thousand Rupees at a time, and as I required more I would draw another thousand. In 1820 my Debt to Messrs. J. Scott and Co. commenced; it was 10,000 Rs. out of which I paid 1,200 Rs. I speak conjecturally as to dates. I went to England in 1826; the amounts of my debts was about 80,000 Rs. in 1824. I have contracted no debt since my return, except with a Tailor. My pay as Lieutenant in the Army was worth 250 Rs.; as Deputy Judge Advocate General and while Acting Judge Advocate General, I think I got about 1,500, and as Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* 600 a month. I held the situation of Acting Judge Advocate General for 5 or 6 months, I was Editor of the *Hurkaru* for upwards of a year. When I was only Deputy Judge Advocate I got 700 per month. Since the reduction of these allowances I have not been able to meet my debts. Before I received the appointment of Acting Judge Advocate General, I was a Lieutenant in the Army and Deputy Judge Advocate General, I received about 1,500 Rs. as a Military man, and as Editor of the *Hurkaru* 600 Rs. The Editorship was worth more as I had the command of Stationary and Servants. In 1824 with Interest and all I cannot say I was not in debt about 70,000Rs. My present pay is 380 Rs. I had no expectation of paying off these debts except from my pay and allowances nor did I ever hold out any.

Examined by Mr. Turton.—On my first arrival in this country, I had no money or letters of credit, or means of providing myself but by contracting debts. Of the debts contained in my Schedule, I should say only one third in amount was principal, the other two thirds, interest and compound interest. I have had other dealings to the extent of two or three thousand rupees with Burkinyoung and Co. and have paid them. The sum I borrowed from Messrs. Alexander and Co. I paid in liquidation of Tradesmen's Bills and there is not one in my Schedule to whom I have not paid something and certainly thirty to whom I have paid more than I now owe them. The persons with whom I contracted these debts were at the time perfectly aware of my means.

Mr. Clarke having closed his examination of the Insolvent, contended that under the 58th clause of the Act, Captain McNaghten was not entitled to his discharge, as he could not at the time have had reasonable or probable expectation of discharging the debts which he had contracted. It appeared from his own evidence that he was indebted to three houses of Agency, and still he went to his clients and purchased of them a Piano, an article of luxury, when he owed them a larger sum and when his permanent means were only 700 Rupees a month, and his pay of 250; for the office of Judge Advocate General, he only held for a short period, till the return of Sir J. Bryant, and from the Editorship of the *Hurkaru* he could be removed at any time, as it was in the gift of one man and out of the line of his profession. The Act positively provided, that if debts are

contracted without a probable expectation of being able to pay them, such conduct is fraudulent, and even in this instance, admitting that all the situations held by Captain McNaghten were permanent and yielded 2000 Sa. Rs. per month, how long, he would ask, would such a sum be paying off his debts?—it would be barely sufficient to keep down the interest. If this was not a case where the Act applied, Mr. Clarke know of none which could be brought to the notice of the Court.

Sir E. Ryan was clearly of opinion that this was not one of that class of cases which came within the meaning of the words of the Act "or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same." The Counsel had mistaken the question for the decision of the Court, which was not whether he had at the time a reasonable and probable expectation of paying all his other debts, but the one he was then contracting and upon which he was now opposed; this was what the Court only had to look at though it might examine as to the Schedule generally. Captain McNaghten had stated upon his oath that his loans from Agency Houses were for the payment of Shopkeepers; he had raised three in this way and he might have expected to be enabled to effect a fourth and it was a question but he might have done so; but how was the Court to say he had no reasonable expectation of being able to discharge this bill, when at the time he contracted it, he was in receipt of very good monthly allowances, and indebted to the same individuals who gave him credit in a much larger amount which he subsequently discharged.

Captain McNaghten stated in reply to the Court that his pay and allowances were now 382 Sioca Rupees per month, and that he had no interest or expectation beyond what is held out to officers for meritorious conduct.

Mr. Turton applied, that no portion of Captain McNaghten's pay or allowances should be assigned as they were scarcely sufficient to support his rank and enable him to discharge his duty efficiently, more particularly as it had not been applied for; but if any were to be made, he considered it should only be of his pay, as the allowance of Batta, Tentage and Gratuity were given for specific purposes and for the provision of certain necessities which he was bound to have of the prescribed description and which were absolutely required for the discharge of his duties and the fulfilment of his contract with his employers.

Sir Edward Ryan said, he could not deviate from the general rule on which the Court had invariably acted, and would certainly direct that one-third of his pay and allowance should go in payment of the debts.

Captain McNaghten after having signed the requisite papers was discharged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Your Reporter has given, in to-day's paper, a generally accurate account of the proceedings had, on the 2d instant, in the Insolvent Court; but he has fallen into one or two errors, which I shall beg permission to take this method of correcting; because, though evidently unintentional on the part of the Reporter, they are not immaterial as regards my testimony. Mr. Clarke wanted to prove that I had employed a native of the name of Gunganarain Shoame to go round and collect the amounts of my Tradesmen's bills, preparatory to preparing my Schedule. I said I had *not*, and that he neither is, nor was ever in my service, and that to

the best of my knowledge I did not know him by sight. That if he went round it was by no authority from me, as my own sircar and his son were the persons I employed. That if I had ever seen Gunganarain, it was without knowing his name. Upon that Mr. Clarke expressed his surprise that I should have dealings with natives, and yet not know their names; to which I rejoined that such a circumstance was not at all uncommon, and that I did not even know the names of my two Chaprassesees, whom I sent to several creditors. The report makes me say that I *did* know their names. Again, a servant of Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. (Joynarain Mookerjee) was called to prove that the *Shoame* had gone there to ascertain my debt; but that as he could not produce any written authority from me, the information was not granted. This is conclusive that I had not employed him, but the report makes it, that it was *Thakoor Doss* who could produce no authority. Indeed the only legitimate, inference to be drawn from Shoame's going about enquiring into my debts, without my authority, was that he desired to find out something unfavorable regarding them. Again when Mr. Clarke remarked that the circumstance of there being no detainer against me, out of so many creditors, was suspicious. Mr. Turton replied, with obvious accuracy of deduction, that it rather went to prove, the absence of any cause of complaint against me on ground of opposition, on the part of such creditors; and it showed, I think, that they were not vindictively disposed. The contrary inference would amount to this, *viz.* that all the other creditors had leagued with Shoame, or at least with one another, not to detain me, in order that I might get. out of arrest without petitioning for the benefit of the Act—a design I would never have thought of imputing to them. Fourthly, the report states, that I said the debt due to Mrs. Jones (it is Mr. in the report, by the way) was *like the others*. It is of importance to correct this. My answer was that, like several others on the Schedule, as well as like the *very one* I was arrested on, it was a *transfer debt*,—thus designing to show that the amount made payable to Shoame was not the only instance of debts of mine which had passed from the original creditors' hands into those of others. Fifthly, I said I had contracted no debts since my return from England, save a few small ones for mere current expenses, and one to my Tailor for new uniform. I added (but I think it was not considered even by the recorder as part of my answer, as I said it rather *obiter*) that I had before my arrest, pressed the payment of the bill on the tailor, and he refused it, unless I agreed to a considerable addition, because it had been more than three months due, (I had had the goods about *four* months in my possession:—only fancy, Sir, a tailor refusing the amount of his original bill, under such circumstances!) and therefore he insisted on charging credit prices. There is no accounting for, nor defining, the idiosyncrasy of a tailor, but I venture to say that no other sort of creditor on the list would have declined a similar offer. Sixthly, there is an error of some moment in the following sentence of the report. "The sum I borrowed from *Messrs. Alexander and Co.* (I said of the Agents generally) I paid in liquidation of Tradesmen's-bills, and there is not one in my Schedule to whom I have not paid something, and certainly thirty to whom I have paid more than I now owe them." My actual reply was (as you may see on reference to the record) that there was *scarcely* a creditor to whom I had not paid something, and some to whom I had paid from *ten to thirty times as much as I owed them then*.

In conclusion, I believe you have misunderstood the decree about the pay. Mr. Turton argued against the legality of assigning any part of

my Batta or Tentage; and I understood the Hon'ble Commissioner to admit that the question was *quoad*, a new one, and that therefore he would decree for the pay proper only; and his Lordship specified one hundred and twenty one rupees. This is a point of such vast importance to my Brother Officers who are in embarrassments, and who may have, like me, to appeal to the Act in question, that I propose having it argued before the Supreme Court upon appeal. Not that I am unwilling to give my Creditors any thing I can spare (though the present assignment will only afford them about *one anna per cent per mensem*, and although none of them appeared to desire to deprive me of any of my salary) but because the existence of our Commissions may be affected by the operation of such an award, contravening as I think, it does, the spirit and intention of another act of Parliament.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

R. A. McNAGHTEN.

66, Wellesley Street, July 4, 1831.

P. S. I should feel much obliged to your several contemporaries, if they would be so good as to republish this communication.

SUPREME COURT,—THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1831.

The *Chief Justice* on taking his seat this morning, ordered the new set of Rules, passed for regulating the payment of fees to Officers and Attornies, to be read; which being done by the Prothonotary, and after a few motions had gone through, Mr. Turton on behalf of the Attornies applied for a day to be fixed for the Attornies to be heard against the passing of these Rules and contended that the Court had assumed a power of legislation in passing them, which the Charter in his opinion never gave them and that therefore any parties whose right may be affected, by it, had a right to be heard, it being out of the power of the Court to controul payment of fees.

The Court then intimated to Mr. Turton that he could not claim to be heard as a right, no such right being reserved in the Charter. Mr. Turton however declared himself to be of a different opinion. and said that the Court on a former occasion, had conceded to the petitioners who applied to be heard against the passing of the Stamp Regulation, the right to be heard against its promulgation, and that therefore he was entitled to be heard as a matter of right. He stated that in the passing of these Rules no parties were consulted, they were concocted in secret, with the best intention he was sure of the Court, but that as a legal right and not moral right, those that were affected by it had a right to complain against any thing which affected their interest.

The *Chief Justice* then observed, that if Mr. Turton wished to argue on mere legal grounds and contend as to the legal right to be heard, he was ready to hear him, but that his opinion was very strong against it. His Lordship intimated that he was willing and even desirous to hear any thing from him or the whole Bar, Officers and Attornies, either collectively or individually, if his Chambers would admit of so large an assemblage, on any subject in which they considered their interest was affected.

Mr. Turton stated, that his present application was only that a day be fixed for the Attornies to be heard, and that such a hearing should be as public as possible, and he for one would decline to argue in private, what he thought ought to be in open Court, and if the Court considered they were conceding to him as a favor in allowing him to argue on the subject, what he considered as a right, he would not accept it.

The *Chief Justice* stated, that it was quite clear, *Mr. Turton* had no ground of right to make the application, and as a favor he could not concede, as the Law does not authorize him, and therefore *Mr. Turton* can take nothing by his motion. His Lordship added that instead of the Court shutting themselves from any observations to be applied against the Rules, that he had distributed several copies of the New Rules amongst the officers long previous to their being handed to the Prothonotary and Registrar to have them copied fair, and that the motive with which the Court was actuated in passing these Rules was to put the Attornies and Officers of the Court on a proper footing, and stated that he would be most happy to hear any Gentleman of the Bar, at his Chambers, and he would throw it wide open for every person to hear what he said.

Sir John Franks coincided with the Chief Justice, that *Mr. Turton* could not claim as a matter of right to be heard. The Rule his Lordship said was for regulating the Administration of Justice; the public as well as the Attornies are interested, and he intimated, that he would also be most happy to hear any Gentlemen of the profession at his Chambers, which he considered to be as public and open for every person wishing to be present as any Court of Justice.

Sir Edward Ryan concurred with the other Judges and stated that the Rules were passed with a view of benefitting the Suitors as well as the Attornies, and added, that he has been most anxious, and still he is, to see any Gentleman on the subject at his Chambers.

ARSTRACT OF THE TWELVE NEW RULES

as to taxation of Fees and Costs chargeable by the Sheriff, Officers of Court, and Attornies.

1.—None shall receive or make any unauthorized charge. If no charge be authorized for any act required, a petition must be presented to the Court for a Rule. If any Officer of Court take or allow anyone under him to take a present from a Suitor on any pretence, he shall be dismissed.

2.—The Taxing Officer shall observe the Rules and practice of the English superior Courts, in those cases in which the Rules of the Supreme Court do not sufficiently define the chargeable Fees and Costs,—“or in what manner and by what steps any part of the business or proceedings ought to be conducted.

3.—The Taxing officer notes in a book any dubious construction of the rules of Court and table of Fees, and obtains decision thereon of the Judges in Chambers. If an Attorney, or Proctor; objecting to a taxation, intends to appeal to the Court, he must (within one week from the date of the taxed bill being ready for delivery) notice in writing his objection to the Taxer, who re-taxes gratis. The appeal to the Judges is not allowed if after notice of taxation, a succeeding term or vacation, (as the case may be,) shall have elapsed.

4.—Thrice in the year the Sheriff and each Officer of Court delivers to the Taxer, a general account shewing the business done in each cause and

charges for the same up to the last day of the term, also separate accounts with each Attorney, Proctor or party in the same causes and shewing charges, receipts and balance. The Taxer forthwith taxes the same *gratis* and may summon and examine the Attornies, Proctors and Parties, and is attended on by the officers when necessary. Before taxation of an officer's Bill, a copy is sent to the Attorney, Proctor "or officer." This must be left with the Taxing officer to be filed. The Taxer retains the general accounts above specified and within one week before the ensuing term returns the separate accounts taxed.

5.—An Attorney and Proctor must once at least within 12 months submit his bill of costs in any suit or proceeding;—subjoining a note whether any and what advance has been received. This is to be accounted for. An Attorney shall be struck off the rolls who within a year does not thus account for an advance received.

6.—An Attorney or Proctor must pay his Taxed dues for preceding term to the Sheriff or any officer of Court, three clear days anterior to the beginning of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Terms, respectively—on the days next before the commencing days of those terms respectively, the officer, to whom taxed costs are over due, must lodge with taxer a list shewing defaulters, and amounts overdue by them; or forfeit the same. On the first days of those terms, an Attorney may appeal against any taxed charge which he disputes. An officer of Court must lend no money and allow to an Attorney no credit for fees, beyond the times prescribed by the rules,—without an express leave of the Court on any special case.

7.—On the 3d days of each of the above Terms, the Taxer shall affix in the Court Room a general Schedule, comprising the particular Schedules of defaulting Attornies, referred to in the 6th Article. But if an Attorney shall, as therein provided, have obtained an order to hear his objections, his name shall not be included, so long as his objections are not overruled. During the Terms, the defaulter clearing his default, may apply to the Court for the erasure of his name from the Schedule—on the last day of the Term, the defaulter shall be suspended from practice, and if at the end of six months, he shall not have cleared his default and obtained the leave of the Court to practise, he shall be removed from the Roll. Removal from the Roll is the penalty for practice, direct or indirect, during suspension.

8.—The Taxer delivers to the Attorney a written notice of the day fixed for taxing a bill and may summon the Client to attend. He is to communicate personally with the client rather than native managers.

9.—The taxer must not tax an attorney's bill, unless signed by himself or delivered personally;—and may require him to attend taxation. The taxer must immediately notice to the Judges any wilfully wrong charge.

10.—In taxing costs, for which Judgment is about to be entered up, or costs allowed by an order of Court, the Taxer revises the procedure of the case; and without reference to the Court shall not allow those costs, arising "from *proceedings injuriously and unnecessarily* occasioned by the culpable negligence or improper conduct of the attorney." The Taxer may inspect the proceedings in the different offices of Court and Master's Minute Book without fee.

11.—If owing to neglect of the Attorney a cause be struck from the paper, he is not to be allowed costs for the time during which it was on the paper for trial. An Attorney shall not withdraw from the conduct of a case on the ground of non-payment of Costs by his Client without written order by a Judge.

12.—The 7th Equity Rule and 92d Plea Rule and other existing rules regarding the advocates and their fees continue in force. In cases for

which these rules do not provide, the Taxer allows charges for the retention and employment of Counsel according to the practice of the English Superior Courts, "reference being had to any difference which may exist "between the two Countries in the relative value and use of the money."

For the information of our readers, we have translated into intelligible English the jargon of the twelve new Rules fixed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the subject of the taxation of fees and costs. These rules have created much stir. The Attornies regard them as particularly obnoxious to their fraternity; and it is said will appeal against them. An appeal by one branch of the law Monopoly, against rules intended for the benefit of the community, in these days of reform, would have a *curious* appearance! After an attentive consideration, we are bound to admit, that we can discover no reasonable ground for complaint by the Attornies;—unless indeed it be, that the rules are conceived in a spirit of favoritism which holds the Attornies up as the *Scape Goats*, the parties obnoxious to public distrust and obloquy: while others, the more favored of the fee-fed, are left to gorge themselves unquestioned on the substance of unfortunate Suitors. We do not feel much sympathy for the Attornies; but still we like to see the saddle put on the right horse. If the Judges would earn golden opinions, let them direct their attention to the perquisites and fees of the Officers of the Court with a sincere desire of relieving the public.

It is impossible to advert to these perplexed efforts to patch, mend and eheck, this rotten and artificial system of administrative law, without reflecting whether a radical and obvious remedy does not exist which would render wholly unnecessary "these rules upon rules" for auditing a long array of costs, fees, poundages and commissions—and assuring to the officers that the lesser leeches duly disgorge what they have sucked, (on the *sic vos non vobis* principle) from the public, for the benefit of the former. Why should there be any fee-paid Officers or any established body of Attornies of the Court? If petitions are the order of the day, we would propose that the Public too, should petition for the introduction into Calcutta of a natural and simple system of procedure, divested of those absurd technicalities and fictions, the ingenious inventions of lawcraft for the worst of purposes. We observe that the Judges have ventured to glance at the delicate subject of the Advocates and their fees. *Existing* rules respecting them and their fees remain in force. It must not however be supposed that any thing like definite rules regulating their gains, existed before: but now by the twelve *novel* orders, a new rule is introduced. The taxing Officer shall pass Counsel's fees according to the practice in England. So far so good,—if that practice is well known, and if as we believe it is *in favor* of the public; and think the Judges deserve credit for venturing to approach the thorny subject. But how will the Taxer construe the clause, which directs him to advert "to the difference which may exist between the two countries in the relative value and use of money." Spirit of Adam Smith, didst thou direct the pen that wrote this? If the rate of interest measures the value; why the fee of the bar monopolist of this city, compared with that of his English brother, will vary *inversely* as the rates of interest in the respective countries: that is to say, where the English practitioner would take five ounces of silver, the Indian will get four; assuming the rates of interest to be four there, and five here. We do not know to whose department the drafting orders of the Court belong, but if the wording of those before us be a specimen of his handiwork, we should recommend in future the employment of another head, assuming at least that the information of the public is desired. What would Brougham think of such wordy-trash?

THE FREE SCHOOL CHURCH.

The last brick of this building was laid on the morning of last Friday, on which occasion a flag was hoisted at the head of the spire, but in consequence of the death of Bishop Turner it was taken down, the moment the information was received by the builder. The extreme length of the building, including the portico, is about a hundred and sixteen feet, and the height of the top of the masonry part of the spire from the ground is a hundred and two feet. The building consists (commencing from the front facing the west of the Portico, over which the steeple has been erected; the vestibule, on the right of which is the vestry, and on the left a private room; and the body of the Church, which is an oblong of seventy-three feet in length, by fifty-two in breadth, having on each side of the eastern end a staircase to the galleries that on the right being for the girls, and that on the left for the boys of the Seminary. The galleries extend along the sides and western end of the interior of the building; and are capable of holding about three hundred persons, being solely intended for the pupils of the Free School. They are fitted up with benches four rows deep, and their front lines are supported on two rows of iron columns, placed behind the colonnades of masonry which support the roof. The two back rows of seats in each of the side galleries, have one defect, and that is, their being so low that the sight of the pulpit is entirely intercepted by the backs of those immediately before them. The lower part of the Church is designed for the accommodation of the neighbourhood and the community in general, and will hold about three hundred seats. The portico has been made very narrow. On entering the church the observer is struck with the light appearance of the interior, the effect of which is greatly enhanced by a large window in the eastern end, the upper part of which is ornamented with stained glass. On looking at the eastern front the plan upon which the building has been constructed, appears to us to have been taken from the Catholic Chapel in Finsbury Square. The order is a species of Greek Composite, between the Ionic and the Corinthian. The columns have no base, are fluted, and the decorations of the capitals are composed of the Acanthus of the Corinthian order, over which, standing perpendicularly, are ranged leaves with drooping heads somewhat resembling those of the *Alba Canella*; the capitals are without volutes. The outer cornice (the top of which is thirty-five feet from the ground) is strictly of the Ionic order. The entrance is from two gates, from one to the other of which, passing through the portico of the Church is a road describing an arc of a circle, the chord of which is formed by the wall bounding the side of the public street. The side of the road nearest to the School-ground, is divided from it by a wall, intended to prevent the pupils from getting out through the Church gates. The adjacent streets are so narrow, and the houses are built so closely together, that a perfect view of the exterior cannot be taken, but the effect, from one of the most eligible spots that we could find, was on the whole highly pleasing. The spire appeared, however, for the width of its base, to terminate too abruptly, which gives the steeple an air of stiffness that might easily have been avoided; but when the diversities of opinion, about every similar spire in London, are taken into consideration, their construction becomes so much a matter of mere taste, that perhaps the present will have its full quota of admirers, while all will agree that the utmost attention has been paid to its architectural strength and solidity. It is now only about fifteen months since the late Bishop laid the foundation stone of the building, and yet the work has been completed in a very substantial manner. It is rather unfortunate that the north-west corner of the church, and the whole of the part on which the tower stands extend over a spot where a tank formerly existed and although every care has been taken to support them and to make the ground as firm as was practicable, yet those parts have settled a little more than the rest of the building. The top of the spire is to be ornamented, at the request of persons residing in the neighbourhood, with a weather-vane, and a horizontal cross bearing the first letters of the cardinal points; and when thoroughly completed (which it is expected

to be in less than a month) the expences of the whole will amount, it is supposed, to about thirty-five thousand rupees. It is in contemplation to have a clock, but this (together with an iron rail along the front where the wall now stands) is to be delayed till a greater accumulation of the funds takes place. This building was designed and has been erected by Mr. J. P. Parker, who built the Ochterlony Column and considering the manner in which both, and particularly the last mentioned, have been executed, he has gone far in establishing his character as an architect.—*India Gazette.*

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE MEETING.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre, called by public Advertisement and notice, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 9th of July, instant.

Patrick O'Hanlon, Esq. in the Chair,—

The following Report from the Managers of the past year was read, viz.
"To the Proprietors,

"GENTLEMEN,—The Report of the proceedings of the Chowringhee Theatre will detain you but a short time, as the season has offered little that calls for notice.

"The arrangement announced to you at the last meeting, as contemplated with Mr. Bell, was ultimately declined by that gentleman, and no immediate provision for the stage management was substituted. The kindness of Colonel Playfair, who was in Calcutta in July, enabled the Managers to get up Henry IV. and the performance was attended with considerable profit. From that month till the cold season, no performance recurred. The proposal then made by Mr. Parker, that certain of the Managers should get up a performance in turn, was acceded to by the gentlemen named, and several pieces were represented upon this plan; one or two others were managed independently—and the whole number of plays, on account of the Theatre, was eight, the total receipts of which were rupees 15,756. Besides these, three Benefit performances were given during the season: one for Mr. Linton, one for Mr. Hamerton, and one for the Ladies, making altogether eleven plays during the past year.

"The expences of the eight plays, as calculated upon the actual charges of each representation, amounted to Rs. 9,813-14-11, leaving consequently, a surplus receipt of rupees 5,942-1-1.

"Against this sum is to be set the amount of the fixed monthly establishment charge, and the contingent expences; the former amounting to rupees 5,537-2-4, and the latter to rupees 6,476-7-0, also the amount of last year's debt of 2,844-12-4, and a charge for interest 492-12, making a total additional expenditure of 5,351-1-8, or 9,409 more than the profits of the eight performances.

"The fixed establishment charges, according to the above total average, are about 460 rupees a month, but as the sum includes the salaries for May and June of the preceding year, the average of the whole is less than 400 rupees a month. The contingent charges average about 550 rupees a month, being for the greater portion chargeable to the plays, as for scenery, dresses, &c. not brought to account until some time after a performance. They also comprise the cost of a set of stage lights 1400 rupees, and of about 269-10 more for fitting them in their places—of a supply of music ordered from England for the orchestra of rupees 533-5-4; of about 500 rupees for the punkas, and a bill paid to Messrs. Delmar for expences incur-

red in a former year of 362 rupees. About 3000 rupees of the contingent expenses may be regarded as extra charge, leaving 3500 rupees chargeable against the several representations. The total expence is rupees 25,165-0-7½,

To meet the surplus charge, the Theatre has received, on account of the contribution voted at the last annual meeting,.....	Sa. Ra.	3400	0	0
Quarterly contribution, voted at the same time.....		2300	0	0
Arrears of former contribution,.....		212	0	0
		<hr/>		
		5912	0	0
On account of Shares sold to recover arrear of contribution,....		2751	6	3
And on other accounts,.....		647	15	0

Sicca Rupees, 9311 5 3

And this, with the receipts of plays, amounts to 25,067-5-3, leaving a balance against the receipts of 97-11-4. On the other hand, the arrears of quarterly contributions amount to 1012 rupees, and the quarterly contribution, which falls due on the 8th instant, will produce 930 rupees more, leaving, after paying probable charges not yet brought to account, a balance in hand of sicca rupees 1244-4-7.

"The result of the year's proceedings shews the importance of the resolution adopted at the last Annual Meeting, of providing, by small quarterly subscriptions, for the current expenditure. We should else have had to call upon you for a contribution, as usual. At present, we have only to recommend the punctual payment of the quarterly instalments, and due attention to economy in the conduct of the Theatre, particularly at periods when performances are suspended."

Resolved,—that the foregoing Report be received, and that it is approved of.

The Managers, viz. H. H. Wilson, Jas. Young, T. C. Plowden, H. M. Parker, W. R. Young, C. Trower, Wm. Prinsep, Jas. Prinsep, Longueville Clarke, and W. Palmer, Esqrs., having tendered their resignation.

Resolved,—That the Proprietors return them their thanks for their management of the concerns of the Theatre for the past year, and, with the addition of Wm. Melville and T. E. M. Turtton, Esqrs., to supply the vacancies that have occurred, they are requested to resume the management for the ensuing year.

James Prinsep, Esq. having presented a Plan of the Premises of the Theatre, it was

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Proprietors be given to him for the same, and for his other valuable services.

Mr. Hamerton's proposal to act as Secretary, Assistant Stage Manager, Composer and Director of Music, &c. at a salary of 200 sicca rupees a month, and a free Benefit after the 31st December, having been read, it was

Resolved,—That the proposal, in reference to the salary, is accepted, and that it be referred to the Managers to determine as to the Benefit, and the time and terms of it.

Resolved,—That the quarterly subscription be continued for the ensuing year.

Resolved,—That thanks are due, and are gratefully offered, to the Amateurs for their kind and valuable services on the Stage and in the Orchestra.

Resolved,—That thanks are due, and are gratefully offered, to W. Prinsep, Esq. for his valuable services in the department which has been particularly under his direction.

(Signed)

P. O'HANLON, *Chairman.*

Mr. O'Hanlon having left the Chair—

Resolved,— That the thanks of the Meeting are returned to P. O'Hanlon, Esq. for his dignified and polite conduct in the Chair.

W. H. HAMERTON, *Secretary.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting on the 2d July, Dr. Strachan, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at Madras, and Mr. Rutledge, Surgeon His Majesty's 55th Regiment, were elected Members. The following letters were read. One from Mr. Piddington, of Neemtollah, with specimens of part 1 and 2 of his Botanical Index of the Linnean Genera, and Species of plants, with corresponding native names, which will prove an useful work to all persons interested in the study of Indian Botany and Materia Medica. One from Mr. W. Bell, Assistant Surgeon Kemaoun Local Battalion, relative to the topical application by Natives, in certain inflammatory affections, of the inside of the skin of a crow recently killed, in the same way that Baron Larrey states he had seen the inside of the skin of a sheep, while warm from the animal, applied to severe bruises of the body. A report on the diseases of Assam, by Mr. Leslie, Assistant Surgeon. Report on the diseases of Penang, by Mr. Boswell. An Essay on Ptithisis Pulmoralis, by the same. An account of the Salop, or Orchis, procured in Kemaoun, with a sample of the article, by Mr. Lindsey. Abstract of a meteorological register at Lohooqhaut, in Kemaoun, for twelve months, by the same. A case of inflammation of the veins after venesection, by Mr. Playfair, Superintending Surgeon. A copy of Mr. Christie's work on Cholera, printed in Edinburgh in 1828, was presented by Mr. D. Campbell. Mr. Machell, Member of the London College of Surgeons, presented a copy of his work on cold and warm baths, several of which, as well as other apparatus, he had sent to Bengal. A case of very bad ulcer, cured by Mudar, was presented by Dr. H. Mackenzie. Mr. Grant presented a translation from an oriental work on the pulse, by Rajah Kali-Kissen, and a statement forwarded by Dr. A. Murray, 23d Native Infantry, received from Dr. Honigberger, in the service of H. H. Maharajah Runjeet Singh, relative to that gentleman's practice in hydrophobia. His principal object is to keep up a copious suppuration for several days from the bitten part, by applying the actual cautery, or, where that is declined, a bliater; and administering pills composed of mercury and extract of tobacco—until certain sensible effects are produced. A specimen of large Cobra was presented by Dr. R. Tytler, alluded to in a case recently laid before the Society Mr. Cameron's report on Vaccination; Mr. Henderson's statement respecting Cholera on board the H. C. Ship *Berwickshire*, in the harbour of Bombay; Dr. Tytler's communication on a diseased condition of Barley, and Mr. Warrand's case, where the *secale cornutum* was successfully administered, were then read and discussed by the meeting.

Mr. Cameron commences his report with the remark, that the state of vaccination has continued stationary for some years in Bengal—and that it meets with exactly the same obstacles as those mentioned by Dr. Schoolbred as far back as 1805, and arising principally from the jealousy and machinations of the Tika-dars, or small-pox inoculators. Notwithstanding these prejudices, however, Mr. Cameron testifies that vaccination still maintains its ground, and many respectable-Natives in Calcutta have their children regularly vaccinated, and great numbers of the lower classes are daily vaccinated by the vaccinators attached to the department; and of late, he thinks, they shew a greater disposition to avail themselves of the antidote than formerly; owing probably to the greater prevalence of small-pox, of which disease they have a very great horror. In consequence of the great prevalence of small-pox at many of the stations under this Presidency, for upwards of twelve months;—at Mr. Cameron's suggestion, a letter was addressed to the different Superintending Surgeons, by the Medical Board, calling upon them to furnish information on the subject, and desiring to know if small-pox had supervened on vaccination, and to what extent. In the replies received, although the disease prevailed epidemically, not one case is mentioned of genuine small-pox occurring after vaccination. In many cases that had been previously vaccinated, a modified disease shewed itself at several stations, which went through its course mildly, and disappeared in a few days: thus showing that although vaccination is

not entirely a preventive against small-pox—yet clearly evincing that, in those cases where it does occur, the disease is comparatively mild, passing off without leaving those dreadful consequences which generally follow an aggravated attack of small-pox. We are therefore (urges Mr. C.) fully warranted in asserting, that Vaccine Inoculation still maintains its ground.

With the view of conquering the prejudices of the Natives, on the subject of vaccination, Mr. C. adverts to the fact of Government having directed that Native Doctors, educated at the Medical Institution, so ably presided over by the late Dr. Breton, should be instructed in Vaccination, and sent to out-stations where the Natives had previously no means of availing themselves of this blessing. He bears gratifying testimony to the result of this experiment with respect to the Native Doctor sent to Munneepore. The vaccine vesicle, as it now exists in India, has been repeatedly compared by Mr. Cameron, throughout all its stages, with the plates of Dr. Jenner and Dr. Willan, and they correspond, he thinks, in every essential particular. We regret that want of space does not admit of our quoting some of the reports from the upcountry stations adverted to by Mr. C., nor of giving his remarks on imperfect vaccination. Suffice it—that vaccination is imperfect—first, when the fluid employed has lost some of its original properties; secondly, when the persons vaccinated are soon afterwards affected with any contagious fever; and thirdly, when they are affected at the time of inoculation with some chronic cutaneous disorder.

With respect to Mr. Henderson's statement on Cholera at Bombay—it is premised that the *H. C. S. Berwickshire*, with a crew of 150 of the ordinary age, a larger proportion than usual of whom had not before crossed the equator, anchored in Bombay Harbour on the 5th June 1830, with a cargo almost wholly consisting of coals and cases of military stores. Her passage had been favourable, and there were only five men on the sick list. From the 5th to the 10th, the work on board was very light. The weather during that interval was always sultry, particularly on the 6th and 9th. For several days before the arrival of the ship, the weather had been cloudless, and the thermometer and barometer nearly steady, the former at 84° and the latter at 29.90 inches, and from the day of arrival until the 10th, the thermometer had indicated a gradual rise of 3°, and the barometer a corresponding fall of 0.11 of an inch. As soon as the ship arrived in the harbour, the crew were put on fresh provisions as usual, and on the 7th, water was procured from a well belonging to Jemsetjee Irjeebhoy, and conveyed from it to the casks in the boats by Bheesties in their skin bags. This well has the character of retaining water longer than most other in dry seasons. By most of those examined, it has been described as thick and discoloured, by some as being slimy, and others observed animalculæ in it.

On the 6th and 9th, both sultry days—there were squalls from the N. E. accompanied with thunder and lightning, and a little rain. "The squall which occurred on the 9th has been described, by all who were questioned regarding it, as being accompanied with a chilly blast of air from the N. E. for about ten minutes, and followed by a hot air or wind from the same quarter. Some of those who were examined saw nothing very remarkable in the squall, while others remarked at the time a peculiar lurid appearance in the sky, and describe the alternations of the hot and cold blasts as being very sudden and uncommon. Some even remarked a peculiar unpleasant smell to accompany the N. E. wind. At this time, many of the crew were seated on the fore-castle, but they speedily went below on the first appearance of rain with the squall, while, at the same time, the ports of the gun-decks were dropped, or half closed."

About midnight of the 9th, the first man was taken ill while sleeping in his hammock near the forepart of the ship. "Some hours elapsed before a second case occurred, and only six cases of the disease had occurred before four P. M. of the 10th. From that time, during the night of the 10th and until noon of the 11th, they were increasing very fast." The Surgeons of the other ships had lent their aid during the night, and when the healthy were removed to Butcher's Island, and the sick to the General Hospital, eleven men had died and about thirty had the disease. Many were attacked in their hammocks, several while sitting at light work on the poop, some when attending on their comrades, and there seems to

have been no exemption from the attack from any situation or employment. Of two men who went on shore immediately after the squall of the 9th in perfect health, one was seized with cholera and died on shore. Of three men who went on shore on the morning of the 10th, and returned to the ship in the evening, two were attacked and died on board. During the night of the 10th, few or none of the men who were well went to their hammocks, partly from the number of sick, who were hanging up—partly from the number required to wait on their comrades, but principally from a dread which the men had to go below, which induced many of them, as appears, to prefer walking the upper-deck great part of the night in a dejected state. After the removal of the crew to Butcher's Island,* thirteen were taken ill on the 11th, five on the 12th, two on the 14th, two on the 16th, and two on the 18th, which last were cases of relapse. The Monsoon rains set in on the 16th. Of the whole crew, ninety four men were taken more or less ill, fifteen died on board, sixteen in the hospital, and seven on the island. The state of matters on board the *H. C. S. Edinburgh*, was considerably different, but our limits will not admit of our entering into the particulars. It appears, that several of the crew of the *Berwickshire* were in the practice of squeezing green limes into the shore water which they drank. Many, however, were attacked who did not adopt this practice. Though the heat in the hold was, to the feelings, greater than on deck, the proportion of deaths among those who worked in the hold was two in ten less than among the rest of the crew. The sail-makers and quarter-masters, employed at sedentary work under the awning of the poop, suffered more severely than other parts of the crew. Some of those who recovered, described their illness to have commenced with panic at the havoc the disease was making. It did not appear that any unusual state of the atmosphere was perceptible for some days before the ship made the harbour, that the men were in the habit of sleeping on deck, or that they got out in any of the squalls while in the harbour. It did not appear that the sufferers had indulged themselves to an unusual extent in fruit or in water. Nothing in the investigation which could lead Mr. Henderson in the least to suspect the presence of contagion.

If the epidemic on this occasion was not dependent on a peculiar state of the atmosphere, it was Mr. H. thinks, increased at that particular time by the meteoric changes which occurred nearly simultaneously with the attack and which were attendant on the setting in of the S. W. Monsoon from the 6th to the 10th. "The first shower of rain falling at the end of May, on the dead animal and vegetable matter accumulated throughout the dry season, and the rapid decay of marine animal and vegetable matters thrown, by the prevailing winds, on the N. W. coast of the island, and which is at that season very apparent to the senses, may be considered as co-existent with an increase of Cholera in Bombay at that particular time." The prophylactic precautions in cholera must be of a very general nature. Among others, Mr. H. recommends the avoiding all sources of debility or over excitement. There should be a proper regulation of the diet, drink, and clothing. This will consist in attention to the quality of the food brought to the ships; in the suppression or restriction of the use of fruits; in the filtration of water; and in the use of woollen clothing as much as possible.

With respect to the disease affecting Barley crops in this country, Dr. Tytler states that, in the upper provinces, it is named Lera, and that it annually destroys an immense quantity of the grain. The diseased substance he deems an organised body, which is demonstrated by its making its appearance in the earliest stage of the grain's growth, and gradually increasing in size till the ear is fully formed, and filled with this black matter. This substance is very poisonous, as was proved last year, by the circumstance of some chickens which accidentally devoured a few ears, all dying in about twenty-four hours afterwards. Between the standard of sound grain and that of the extreme disease, which the drawing forwarded by Dr. Tytler represents, there are, he states, many shades or degrees of distemperature, in all of which the diseased grain is liable to produce a deliterious effect upon the animal system. The cause of this distemperature is wholly unknown.—*Govt. Gas.*

* A small island about four miles up the Harbour.

LAUNCH OF THE SYLPH.

This Launch took place on Saturday evening the 16th July. She was named the *Sylph* by a fair Lady, (Mrs. White) who christened her in very admirable style.

The dog shores were knocked away about half past 6 P. M. and off she went in the most majestic style, with long top gallant masts on end, and on entering her element she did not *heel* scarcely an eight of an inch; her surprising stiffness was the admiration of every body. She now draws 10 *feet* water; with about 65 tons of kentledge and cargo aboard; she sets a little by the head from the ballast requiring to be stowed properly.

This launch must be a convincing proof, that if the construction of a vessel is well known and has been studied beforehand no accident is likely to happen.

The *Sylph*, is built for an *Opium Runner*, for Whiteman and Co. of China; the drawing and masting was prepared by Mr. Seppings, the Surveyor of Shipping to the Honourable Company, who also proportioned and planned all the various parts of the Hull. The lines approximate to those of His M.'s Sloop of War *Satellite*, constructed by Sir Robert Seppings, whose system of fastening which has been introduced into all classes of His Majesty's Navy, has also been followed in the construction of this vessel.

This is the first SEA GOING vessel that *ever has been launched in Bengal*, BUILT WHOLLY OF TEAK. The workmanship and finishing of the Hull is of a most superior description, and reflects great credit upon Captain Currie, the managing proprietor, and his builder Mr. James Ambrose; the vessel is copper fastened, up to the wales, not a single *iron nail* or tree-nail being driven below the load water line. She is expected to be remarkably stiff and to possess that essential quality, stability, in carrying sail; of her velocity we shall be able to say more hereafter when she has performed a voyage, but from all we have heard we conceive, she will sail very fast. She costs, completed for sea, Sa. Rs. 68,000 which is remarkably cheap compared with what other vessels have cost at this port, when it is considered that she is built of materials of a very lasting quality.

DIMENSIONS.

Length between perpendiculars,.....	100 5
Breadth extreme,	26 0
Height between Decks, under the Beams,.....	4 6½
Burthen,.....	304 Tons
Finished with Poop and Forecastle.	

We must not forget to say that Captain Currie prepared a most splendid tiffin which was partaken of by many, and the launch was witnessed by a most numerous concourse of people.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 21ST JUNE TO 12TH JULY.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Campbell, E. L. mr. ; joint magistrate and deputy collector of the district of Tirhoot, july 12.
- Currie, E. mr. ; joint magistrate and deputy collector of the district of Goruckpore, july 19.
- Linna, A. F. mr. ; judge and magistrate of Mirzapore, july 12.
- Mainwaring, G. mr. ; judge of Bundlecund, july 12.
- Mytton, R. H. mr. ; head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Jessore, july 12.
- Rivaz, J. T. mr. ; magistrate of Futtehpore, july 12.
- Taylor, B. mr. ; judge of Futtehpore, july 12.
-

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Hamilton, H. C. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit, 12th or Bhaugulpore division, june 21.
- Plowden, A. U. C. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue, and circuit second or Agra division, july 12.
- Quintin, C. B. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit, 10th or Saran division, june 21.
- Trotter, W. T. mr. ; assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit, 9th or Goruckpore division, june 21.
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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 1ST JUNE TO 15TH JULY.]

- Abbott, A. lieutenant ; 2d battalion artillery, leave from 31st may to 31st july, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate, june 14.
- Apperley, H. lieutenant ; 6th regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 1st july, in extension, on medical certificate, june 15.
- Apperley, H. lieutenant ; 6th regt. n. i. appointed to do duty with the 29th regt. n. i. at Meerut, june 27.
- Baird, M. D. Peter, staff assistant surgeon ; to be assistant surgeon, vice Brady, 3d dec. 1880, june 6.

- Barbould, George Montague Devere, gentleman; to be ensign without purchase, vice Chalk promoted, 23d feb. 1831, june 6.
- Barbore, G. A. lieutenant; 8th regt. l. c. leave from 1st oct. to 21st jan. 1832, to visit the presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe, june 1.
- Barnes, William English Fitzgerald, 2d lieutenant from the Ceylon regt. to be ensign, vice Shelly promoted, 14th feb. 1831, june 20.
- Baynes, D. C. lieutenant; to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Mair, promoted, 24th may 1831, june 21.
- Beatson, W. F. lieutenant and adjutant; 54th regt. n. i. leave from 1st july to 15th oct. to visit the presidency on private affairs, june 1.
- Bell, William, assistant surgeon; 49th foot, from the 40th foot, to be surgeon, vice French, 16th april 1831, june 6.
- Bennett, William Robert Lyon, gentleman; to be ensign without purchase, vice Martin, promoted, 7th june 1831, june 21.
- Boileau, John Theophilus, to be captain; from the 18th june 1831, vice T. Robertson, deceased, june 24.
- Boswell, Bruce, lieutenant; 2d regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 28th june 1831, vice W. Murray, deceased, july 15.
- Bowers, M. major; 13th light dragoons; to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase, vice Boyse, retired, 31st d.c. 1830, june 20.
- Brodie, T. ensign; 1st regt. n. i. leave from 20th july to 20th march 1832, to visit the presidency and Sylhet, on private affairs, june 8.
- Brown, A. lieutenant-colonel; 4th regt. n. i. leave from 10th oct. to 10th march 1832, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, june 17.
- Burkinyoung, F. W. ensign; 5th regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 15th april 1832, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, june 8.
- Calder, Alexander, lieutenant; 20th foot, to be captain without purchase, vice Brehaut, deceased, 26th oct. 1830, june 6.
- Campbell, A. assistant surgeon; appointed to the medical charge of the dépôt, june 31.
- Campbell, A. L. lieutenant; 1st regt. l. c. leave from 18th june to 1st oct. to visit Allahabad, on urgent private affairs, june 7.
- Campbell, O. lieutenant; 43d regt. n. i. leave from 20th may to 20th july, to remain at Muttra, june 6.
- Carleton, F. A. ensign; to act as adjutant to a detachment of 4 companies of the 36th regt. n. i., june 25.
- Carleton, W. C. lieutenant; appointed to act as adjutant to the 36th regt. n. i. vice lieutenant Troup, absent, june 27.
- Cary, F. R. captain; 1st foot, from the 55th foot, to be captain, vice McLean, exchanges, 20th june 1831, june 21.
- Chalk, J. B. ensign; 54th foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Thornbury, promoted, 23d feb. 1831, june 6.
- Cheap, Charles, lieutenant; 51st regt. n. i. appointed to do duty with the corps of Pioneers, vice Spottiswode, june 2.
- Colvin, John, captain, engineer; to be major, from the 18th june 1831, vice T. Robertson, deceased, june 24.
- Commeline, C. lieutenant; 13th regt. n. i. leave from 20th july to 20th dec. to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, june 23.
- Conlan, R. E. hospital apprentice; is, at his own request discharged the service, june 3.
- Conolly, E. B. lieutenant; 6th regt. l. c. leave from 20th june to 20th aug. to proceed on the river on medical certificate, june 24.
- Conolly, A. lieutenant; 6th regt. l. c. leave from 15th june to 15th nov. to visit Calcutta on urgent private affairs, june 8.
- Cooke, W. A. cadet; infantry, doing duty with 12th n. i. leave from 25th july to 25th jan. 1832, to visit Purneah and the presidency, on urgent private affairs, june 6.

- Cooper, H.** ensign; to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Baynes, promoted 24th june 1831, june 21.
- Oorfield, Frederick Brooke**, lieutenant; 20th regt. n. i. to be captain of a company from the 22d april 1831, vice T. F. Hutchinson deceased, july 15.
- Cox, G. H.** lieutenant; 62d regt. n. i. leave from 15th may to 15th nov. to visit Landour, on medical certificate, june 7.
- Dalby, G.** hospital steward; appointed to the hospital of his majesty's 13th regt., june 17.
- Dalrymple, Hew**, gentleman; to be ensign by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, promoted, 15th feb. 1831, june 20.
- Davies, S.** assistant surgeon; 4th troop 2d brigade horse artillery, leave from 15th june to 30th june, to visit Simla, on private affairs, june 15.
- Day, E. F.** lieutenant; 5th battalion artillery, leave from 1st oct. to 31st dec. to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, june 21.
- Dickson, A.** ensign; 31st foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice O'Gorman, deceased, 8th march 1831, june 6.
- Ellis, Hitch**, captain; from the half-pay, 66th foot, to be captain, vice Rich, exchanges, 8th feb. 1831, june 20.
- Erskine, J. F.** ensign; 46th regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 15th oct. to visit Banda, on private affairs, june 9.
- Evelyn, Robert James**, lieutenant; 26th foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, retired 1st feb. 1831, june 20.
- Fagan, George Hickson**, cadet; to do duty under the executive engineer at Delhi, june 24.
- East, T. S.** lieutenant; 59th regt. n. i. leave from 31st march to 17th may, in extension to enable him to rejoin, june 1.
- Fendall, Henry**, captain; 20th regt. n. i. and deputy assistant commissary general, leave for six months, from the 1st aug. to visit the presidency, july 15.
- Fisher, F. H.** assistant surgeon; 1st regt. n. i. appointed to the medical charge of the convalescent depot at Landour, vice surgeon Leslie, deceased, june 21.
- Fitzgerald, Gerald Stephen**, ensign; to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Lord Ramsay, promoted, 15th feb. 1831, june 20.
- Freame, James**, hospital apprentice; appointed to act as assistant apothecary to the 1st troop 1st Brigade horse artillery, vice assistant apothecary Taylor, absent, june 21.
- Fullarton, R.** assistant surgeon; European regt. leave from 20th may to 20th july, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs, june 7.
- Garner, J.** lieutenant-colonel; removed from the 29th regt. to the 12th n. i., june 25.
- Geale, George**, corporal; employed under the agent, 2d division army clothing, promoted to the rank of sergeant, june 27.
- Goad, C. E.** ensign; 12th regt. n. i. leave from 1st july to 30th sept. to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs, june 25.
- Graham, T.** lieutenant; 50th regt. n. i. to be adjutant, vice White, promoted, june 3.
- Greig, John**, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station at Bandah, leave from 1st july to 1st dec. 1831, to visit Chnpurah, on urgent private affairs, june 17.
- Guthrie, C.** captain; 46th regt. n. i. leave from 25th may to 25th july, in extension on medical certificate to remain at the presidency, june 14.
- Hamilton, W. D.** lieutenant; 13th light dragoons to be captain by purchase, vice Taylor, promoted, 31st dec. 1830, june 20.
- Handyside, C. B.** assistant surgeon; directed to do duty with his majesty's 26th foot, june 10.
- Harvey, J.** assistant surgeon; appointed to the medical charge of captain Barclay's detachment of European recruits, june 8.

- May, P. M. lieutenant-colonel ; (new promotion) posted to the 29th regt. n. i. june 25.
- Hayes, Marshall, assistant apothecary ; appointed to the hospital of the European regt., june 21.
- Hicks, G. captain ; 8th regt. n. i. leave from 1st june to 1st dec. to visit the hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate, june 14.
- Hickman, T. lieutenant ; 1st brigade horse artillery, leave from 15th june to 15th oct. to visit Lucknow and Keitah, on urgent private affairs, june 6.
- Hollings, W. C. ensign ; 51st regt. n. i. appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 63d n. i., june 7.
- Hope, J. assistant surgeon ; directed to do duty under the superintending surgeon at Allahabad, june 2.
- Hume, Joseph, quarter master sergeant ; 63th regt. n. i. appointed sergeant major to the regt. vice Carter, pensioned, june 11.
- Hutton, Charles, supernumerary lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the regiment, july 15.
- Ingram, J. W. captain ; 19th regt. n. i. leave from 20th june to 1st oct. to remain at Simla, on urgent private affairs, june 8.
- Ireson, James, lieutenant ; 7th regt. n. i. furlough to Europe, for health, july 16.
- Jack, A. lieutenant ; 30th regt. n. i. leave from 24th june to 24th sept. to visit Dinapore, on urgent private affairs, june 25.
- Jackson, Isaac, surgeon ; appointed to the situation of Port surgeon, consequent on the quarantine to be performed by ships arriving from the Persian Gulf, at the port of Calcutta, july 8.
- Jacob, William, assistant surgeon ; of the medical department, leave for two years to proceed to New South Wales, for health, july 1.
- Johnstone, James, assistant surgeon ; medical department, to be surgeon from the 14th june 1831, vice W. Leslie, M. D. deceased, july 1.
- Jones, M. cornet ; 13th light dragoons, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted, 31st dec. 1820, june 20.
- Kay, Robert Duncan, ensign ; 2d regt. n. i. to be lieutenant from the 28th june 1831, vice W. Murray, deceased, july 15.
- Keefe, John apprentice ; appointed as assistant apothecary to the hospital of his majesty's 13th foot, june 14.
- Keiller, D. C. lieutenant ; 6th regt. n. i. leave from 15th june to 15th oct. to enable him to rejoin, june 27.
- Kennedy, W. ensign ; 70th regt. n. i. permitted to do duty with the 11th n. i. at Barrackpore, june 1.
- Leith, G. conductor ; ordnance department, appointed to do duty with the Arsenal of Fort William, june 6.
- Macdougall, A. lieutenant ; 73d regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 15th feb. 1832, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, june 25.
- Mackenzie, R. captain ; 15th regt. n. i. leave from 22d june to 1st oct. in extension to enable him to rejoin, june 17.
- Maclean, Norman, captain ; 55th foot, from the 1st foot, to be captain, vice Cary, exchanges, 20th june 1831, june 21.
- Macra, J. M. surgeon ; to officiate as garrison surgeon, of Fort William, july 1.
- Mair, A. captain ; 62d foot, to be major by purchase, vice Parker, resigned, 24th may 1831, june 21.
- Marley, C. H. captain ; fort adjutant of Buxar, to assume the command of the garrison, june 24.
- Martin, William, ensign ; 38th foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Dudley, deceased, 7th june 1831, june 21.
- Master, Robert Samuel, supernumerary 1st lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the regt., june 24.

- McGrath, F. V. lieutenant ; 62d regt. n. i. leave from 27th june to 27th nov. to visit Patna, and the presidency on urgent private affairs, june 27.
- McKinnon, A. captain ; 42d regt. n. i. leave from 22d june to 26th dec. to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, june 20.
- McLeod, Duncan, lieutenant-colonel ; engineer, to be colonel from the 18th june 1831, vice T. Robertson, deceased, june 24.
- Mesham, T. G. lieutenant ; 38th regt. n. i. to be interpreter and quarter master, vice lieutenant Burney, appointed to command the Escort with the resident at Ava, june 6.
- Minto, James, Clephane, staff assistant surgeon ; to be assistant surgeon, vice Thomson, appointed to the 13th light dragoons, 26th oct. 1830, june 6.
- Morrison, R. lieutenant ; 52d regt. n. i. leave from 25th june to 25th sept. to visit Benares, on private affairs, june 1.
- Nisbett, W. ensign ; 64th regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 15th sept. to visit Barrackpore, on urgent private affairs, june 7.
- Nowlan, Patrick, sergeant ; acting Barrack sergeant, 17th division, appointed to the department of public works, june 14.
- Nunn, J. lieutenant ; 21st regt. n. i. leave from 24th june to 24th nov. in extension to enable him to rejoin, june 8.
- O'Beirne, T. O. ensign ; 25th regt. n. i. leave from 1st aug. to 1st nov. to visit Purneah on urgent private affairs, june 15.
- O'Brien, G. B. lieutenant and brevet captain ; to be captain without purchase, vice Semple, promoted 27th may 1831, june 10.
- Pierse, Charles Heary, ensign ; to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Calder, promoted, 29th oct. 1830, june 6.
- Piper, H. major ; 38th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel without purchase, vice Frith, deceased, 27th may 1831, june 10.
- Playfair, G. surgeon ; appointed to officiate as superintending surgeon, to the Benares division, vice Limond, appointed officiating 3d member of medical board, june 25.
- Poett, J. J. ensign ; 27th regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 1st sept. in extension to enable him to rejoin, june 21.
- Poole, G. E. assistant apothecary ; appointed to officiate as steward to the hospital of his majesty's 13th foot, june 14.
- Pottinger —, lieutenant ; of the 6th foot, appointed extra aid-de-camp to the right honourable the governor general of Bombay, june 6.
- Price, William, captain ; 20th regt. n. i. to be major, from the 22d april 1831, vice T. F. Hutchinson, deceased, july 15.
- Ramsay, George Lord, lieutenant ; to be captain by purchase, vice Ellis, retires, 15th feb. 1831, june 20.
- Reany, Thomas, 2d lieutenant ; to be attached to the superintendant and director of the foundry for employment in his department, june 24.
- Ross, John Maclean, lieutenant ; from the 1st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Thompson, exchanges, 18th march 1830, june 6.
- Semple, M. captain ; to be major, without purchase, vice Piper, promoted, 27th may 1831, june 10.
- Shelly, A. E. ensign ; to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Rich promoted, 1st feb. 1831, june 20.
- Showers, E. H. ensign ; 79d regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 25th jan. 1832, to visit the presidency and Bareilly, on urgent private affairs, june 1.
- Sibley, E. W. lieutenant ; from the 26th foot, to be lieutenant, vice T. J. Campbell, exchanges, 1st may 1830, june 6.
- Simpson, F. J. captain ; 55th regt. n. i. leave from 15th aug. to 15th nov. to visit the presidency, &c. june 14.

- Sinclair, Charles Alexander, gentleman; to be ensign without purchase, vice Dickson, promoted 8th march 1831, june 6.
- Skeavington, G. Veterinary surgeon; 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery, leave from 19th may to 19th nov. to remain at the presidency on medical certificate, june 7.
- Smith, H. T. major; 67th regt. n. i. leave from 7th may to 7th sept. to remain at the presidency and to rejoin, june 1.
- Smith, G. assistant surgeon; directed to do duty with the European regt. at Agra, june 9.
- Stewart, R. lieutenant; 69th regt. n. i. leave from 1st sept. to 1st jan. 1832, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, june 21.
- Sturrock, T. cadet; appointed to do duty with the 33d regt. n. i. at Cawnpore, june 2.
- Taylor, D. W. assistant apothecary; 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, leave from 15th july to 15th nov. to visit Chunar, on urgent private affairs, june 20.
- Taylor, E. G. captain; 13th light dragoons, to be major by purchase, vice Bowers, promoted, 31st dec. 1830, june 20.
- Taylor, Joseph, major; engineer, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 18th june 1831, vice T. Robertson, deceased, june 24.
- Thompson, J. C. ensign; 63d regt. n. i. leave from 1st july to 31st oct. to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs, june 11.
- Thornbury, F. lieutenant; 54th foot, to be captain, without purchase, vice Barbauld, deceased, 23d feb. 1831, june 6.
- Tournay, Thomas, gentleman; to be cornet by purchase, vice M. Jones, promoted 31st dec. 1830, june 20.
- Troup, J. R. lieutenant and adjutant; 36th regt. n. i. leave from 15th june to 15th oct. to visit Meerut and Delhi, on urgent private affairs, june 8.
- Trower, J. 1st lieutenant; 1st brigade horse artillery, leave from 25th june to 5th dec. to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs, june 9.
- Tucker, H. T. ensign; appointed to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 8th n. i. vice lieutenant Naylor, in arrest, june 14.
- Tulloch, J. major; 43d regt. n. i. appointed to do duty with the 24th regt. n. i. at Benares, june 17.
- Turnbull, R. H. lieutenant and adjutant; 24th regt. n. i. appointed to act as station staff, vice assistant adjutant general, absent, june 14.
- Vincent, G. F. F. captain; 8th regt. n. i. leave from 10th june to 10th dec. to remain at Burdwan and the presidency, on private affairs, june 28.
- Wake, C. H. ensign; 34th regt. n. i. leave from 16th may to 16th june in extension to enable him to rejoin, june 14.
- Walker, R. 2d lieutenant; 2d battalion artillery, leave from 1st june to 1st dec. to remain at Cawnpore, and to rejoin his company, june 2.
- Wardroper, F. B. ensign; 6th regt. n. i. leave from 2d june to 31st july, in extension to enable him to rejoin, june 14.
- Waring, Edward Stokes Scott, cornet; 6th regt. l. c. to be lieutenant, vice J. G. Campbell, struck off, july 1.
- Warlow, William, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Futtehpore, leave for three months on urgent private affairs, july 1.
- Watson, B. J. lieutenant; 59th regt. n. i. leave from 15th july to 30th nov. in extension to remain at the presidency on urgent private affairs, june 28.
- Waugh, A. S. lieutenant; appointed to act as adjutant to the engineer corps, june 28.
- Whinfield, Charles Rabett, regiment of artillery; promoted to the rank of captain by brevet from the 8th june 1831, june 17.
- Whittell, A. ensign; to be lieutenant without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted 27th may 1831, june 10.
- Wyndham, Henry, ensign; 2d regt. n. i. resigned the service of the hon'ble company, july 8.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 23, 1831.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Opium*; market looking down and the transactions during the past week have been confined to some small shipments to China on respondentia.—*Cotton, Cutchoura*; considerable transactions going on in qualities suitable for the China market, and Country consumption. Exports to England during the week consisted of 125 Bales of Jaloon.—*Saltpetre*: in extensive demand, and large purchases have been made at prices varying from Sa. Rs. 6.4 to 7.15 per Factory maund according to qualities, and the Districts in which the article is manufactured.—*Sugar*; transactions on a very limited scale throughout the week.—*Indigo*; accounts from the interior are rather more favorable within the last few days. It is impossible however at present to give any correct opinion as to the probable extent of the ensuing Crop.—*Rice, Moongy*; the shipments lately to the Mauritius have been on a large scale.—*Silk*; good qualities are scarce, but the market is well supplied with middling and inferior descriptions.—*Lac Dye*; demand improving and large parcels are now under shipment for the English market.—*Shell Lac*; in steady enquiry.—*Turmeric and Ginger*; wanted for small stowage, the former selling at Sa. Rs. 2.12 and the latter at Sa. Rs. 6.4 per Factory maund.

EASTERN AND CHINA PRODUCE.—*Cassia*; 100 boxes were sold two days ago at Sa. Rs. 13.12 per Bazar maund.—*Pepper*; in some enquiry, but no transactions reported during the week.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; the transactions throughout the week appear to have been chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of the Dealers, there being little or no speculative demand in the market. The descriptions sold consisted principally of low qualities of *Jaconett, Lappetts and Cambrics—Long Cloths* of middling quality. Fine and single colored chintz.—*Cotton Twist and Red Turkey Yarn*; market daily falling in consequence of large sales of damaged parcels being constantly forced off by outcry. In other descriptions of Europe Goods, there appears to be an unusual dullness in our market.—**METALS.**—*Copper, Sheathing*; 16 to 32 oz; in considerable demand, and a sale of 450 maunds was effected on Thursday at Sa. Rs. 37 per maund being a small advance on last week's currency, other sorts in moderate demand at our quotations.—*Iron, English*; in fair enquiry at the rates quoted.—*Lead*; transactions on a limited scale throughout the week.—*Specie*; considerable shipments of Dollars and Rupees are in progress for London as a medium of Remittance.

Freight to London.—£5.10 for Shell Lac, &c. and £6 to £6.10 per Ton for Silk.—Dead Weight £5 to £6 per Ton for Liverpool.—No Tonnage available for the London Market.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25, 1831.

MEAT. (*Gosh*)—rather yellow and spongy—Beef, 1st sort, scarce—Patna and country Sheep Mutton, Goat Mutton, Lamb and Kid: prime pieces of these can be had only during the early part of the morning—Fresh Pork, of the 1st quality come to the market every morning.

RABITS. (*Khurgosh*)—come to the bazar every morning.

MUSHROOMS. may be had during the early part of the morning.

FOWLS. (*Moorghee*)—no variation in the market.

FISH. (*Mutahlee*)—Sable Fish (*Hilsa* *Mutahlee*) with Roes, come to the market every morning in excellent condition—Cockup, (*Bekhtee*) Boaspottah and Kankeelah Fish, scarce,—Roo-ee, and Catla, plentiful—Bangda and Mocha Prawns, (*Burra Chingree*) plentiful.

VEGETABLES. (*Turtaree*)—Asparagus, (*Paragrae*) come to the market every morning—Young Radish, (*Moolee*) come to the market every morning—Pulwul, plentiful—

Potatoes, (*Belatee Aloo*) both Batavia and DC. getting scarce—Turnips, (*Shulgh'ann*) indifferent, a few procurable every morning—Cabbage, (*Cobee*) small, and indifferent, a few procurable every morning—Cabbage Sprouts, (*Daul Cobee*) come to the market every morning—Pumpkins, (*Kuddoo*) getting scarce—Sweet Pumpkins, (*Kuddema*) plentiful—Water Cresses, (*Halim*) procurable every morning—Spinage, scarce—Greens, (*Saug*) of all kinds, plentiful.

FRUIT. (*Phull*)—Custard Apples, (*Surrefah*) forced ripe come to market—Pine Apples, (*Annarus*) in full perfection, plentiful—Jumrools, gone out—Ripe Mangoes, gone out—Musk-Melons, (*Phootee*) gone out—Aishphull, and Wampins going out—Ball's Heart, (*Nona-Attah*) gone out—Guavas, (*Geeaboo*) in perfection—Kasoor, plentiful—Sugar Canes, (*Ook*) scarce—Cucumber, (*Kheerah*) plentiful—Plantains, (*Kellau*) in perfection—Country Almonds, (*Desse Badam*) plentiful—Papiahs, plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

<i>Dte.</i>	<i>Vessels' Names.</i>	<i>Tns</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Date of Departure.</i>
Jne.				
25	Indian Oak, ..	472	A. Bane, ..	Rangoon 8th June.
"	Coatham, brig ..	283	J. Durward, ..	Madras 17th & Masulipatam 20th June.
July				
1	Nandi, brig ..	515	W. Priestman, ..	Liverpool 20th February.
2	Fatel Karim, ..		T. Stewart, ..	Bombay 13th June.
9	Mercury, barque ..	198	C. Bell, ..	China 7th May Sing. and Pen. 23d June.
11	Thalia, ..	570	W. H. Biden, ..	Lon. 22 Jan. Cape 10 May & Mad. 6 July.
13	Barretto Junior, ..	522	W. Thomas, ..	London 20 Feb Cape 1 May Mad. 7 July
18	Helen, brig ..		G. Gottlieb, ..	Penang 3d July.
19	Bolivar, ..		J. L. Gillett, ..	Mauritius 11th June & Madras 13 July.
"	Hindoo, barque ..		J. Pinder, ..	Liverpool 26th March.

Departures.

Jne.				
22	Lady Melville, H. C. S. ..	1263	R. Clifford, ..	London.
29	Hudson, brig (Amer.) ..	191	J. Harris, ..	Boston.
"	Hydery, ..	345	W. T. Strettel, ..	London via St. Helena.
July				
1	Fifeshire, barque ..	228	W. Crawley, ..	Mauritius.
3	Derrea Beggy, (Arab) ..	450	Shaik Tayerally, ..	Bombay.
3	Ganges, Steamer ..		W. Warden, ..	
6	Hero of Malown, ..	487	J. M. Williams, ..	London via Madras.
8	Freak, barque ..	102	W. Barrington, ..	Penang and Singapore.
10	Elizabeth, ..	350	John Currie, ..	London.
"	Bahamian, brig ..	318	T. Maxwell, ..	Liverpool via Mauritius.
12	Columbia, brig ..	350	W. Ware, ..	Liverpool.
15	Lord Amherst, ..	328	Thomas Rees, ..	Singapore and China.
17	Perseverance, brig ..	289	J. Bell, ..	Mauritius.
"	Rebecca, ..	410	A. Landale, ..	Persian Gulph.
18	Sereine, brig (Amer.) ..	313	J. Frazier, ..	Baltimore.
"	Sumatra, barque ..	366	T. G. Williams, ..	Mauritius.
21	Caroline, brig (Amer.) ..	257	W. Graham, ..	Philadelphia.
22	John Taylor, ..	428	John Crawford, ..	Liverpool.
"	Research, barque ..	253	A. Ogilvie, ..	Mauritius.
23	Water Witch, ..	366	A. Henderson, ..	China and Singapore.
"	Virginia, brig ..	160	J. Hullock, ..	Amherst and Rangoon.
24	Lord Melville, ..	450	R. Brown, ..	London.
"	Tam O'Shanter, barque ..	506	J. Mitchinson, ..	Bombay.
"	Crown, barque ..	292	J. Cowman, ..	Liverpool.
"	Farquharson, H. C. S. ..	1326	J. Cruikshank, ..	London via China.
"	Thames, H. C. S. ..	1330	J. K. Forbes, ..	London via China.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Ship Aurora, from London.—Mrs. Barber; Misses Newcomen, Manby and Barber; H. J. Barber, Esq.; Captain Elyher; Masters Barber, Elliott and Manby.
Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. James, Mrs. Baddely, Mrs. Taylor, and Misses Baddely and James.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—P. M. Wynch, Esq.

From Madras.—Messrs. Bruce, Prover and Mixon.

Per Barque Planter, from London.—Mrs. Lindeman and 4 Children, Mrs. Steward, and Mr. Tisdale.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Archibald.

Per Mercury, from China.—Monsr. Godefry, M. D.

From Penang.—John Turner, Esq.

Per Thalia, from London.—Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Laverne and Mrs. Hughes; Misses Middleton, McDonald, Laverne and Nicholson; H. G. Middleton, Esq.; Major McDonald, H. M. 16th Regt.; Lieut. Laverne, H. M.'s 3d Buffs; Ensign C. T. Carter, H. M. 16th Regt.; Ensign T. W. Boyd, H. M. 26th Regt.; Ensign R. G. Hughes, H. M. 13th Regt.; Ensign C. C. Adams, H. M. 16th Regt.; Cadet L. Hill, H. C. Engineers; John Allen and John Craigie, Esqrs. Writers; Assistant Surgeons R. Foley and Watson; Mr. Mantle, Free Mariner; Misses Stacy and Dyer, Milliners.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—James Pattie, Esq.

Per Ship Barretto Junior, from London.—Mrs. Johnson; H. W. Copp, Esq.; F. C. Henderson and James Esdail, Esqrs. Assistant Surgeons; Alexander Creighton, Esq.; George Christopher, Esq.; Messrs. Arthur Johnson and William Johnson.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Charles Bayley and R. W. Maxwell, Esqrs.

From Madras.—Mrs. Sheon; Misses Garrett and A. Garrett; John Arbuthnot, Edward Arbuthnot, and F. J. Morris, Esqrs.; Colonel Briggs, 31st Light Infantry; R. Sheon, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 16th Regt.

Per Brig Helen, from Penang.—Mrs. Thompson and Child, and Mr. Read, Bengal Marine.

Per Bolivar, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Osborne and family, J. N. Casanova, Mrs. Mollay, and Ensign Strong, 13th Light Dragoons.

Departures.

Per Research.—Captain and Mrs. Davidson; Messrs. Smith, Clarke, Reid, and Whitmore; Major General W. Stewart; Mr. Skiffington, Veterinary Surgeon; Dr. Jacobs; Captain Hughes, 3d Buffs; and Mr. Piper.

Per H. C. Ship Farquharson, for Singapore.—Mrs. Smoult and W. H. Smoult, Esq.

Per H. C. Ship Thames, for England via China.—Mrs. Playfair; Major H. L. Playfair, H. C. Artillery; Misses Margaret Playfair, Jane Playfair, and Mary Playfair; Masters Arthur Playfair and Frederick Playfair.

For China.—W. Blackburn, Esq. Civil Service.

For the Straits of Malacca.—W. T. Robertson, Esq. Civil Service; Colonel Meyvis, Runjeet Sing's Service; Ensign Ward, Buffs; and R. Mackenzie, Esq.

Per H. C. Ship Vansittart, for London.—Col. Ryan.

For China.— — Dougall, Esq.

Per Ship Lord Eldon, for London.—Messrs. Penny and Windham.

J.K.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 24 On board the *Lady Macnaghten*, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs. Minchin, of a Daughter.
- Mar. 16 At the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of Lieut. J. Vanrenen, of the 25th Native Infantry, of a Son.
- May 9 Bellary, the Lady of Major J. P. James, 2d Regiment, of a Daughter.
- 10 Bellary, Mrs. Margaret Anne De Grayter, of a Daughter.
- June 8 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Farrington, Artillery, of a Son, still-born.
- 10 Saugor, the Lady of Captain F. E. Manning, 16th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
- 12 Nagpore, the Lady of Captain A. Hyslop, Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, N. S. F. of a Daughter.
- 13 Simla, the Lady of Colonel Sir R. Cunliffe, of a Daughter.
- 15 Dacca, the Lady of Major Brewer, 64th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
- 16 Dum-Dum, the Lady of Capt. C. Graham, Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.
- 17 Calcutta, the Lady of Signor Masoni, of a Son.
- 18 Cawnpore, the Lady of Capt. L. Smith, 6th Regt. L. C. of a Daughter.
- 19 Patna, Mrs. M. L. Perry, of a Daughter.
- 19 Calcutta, the Lady of Wm. Luke, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
- 20 Seebpore House, the Lady of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. of a Son.
- 24 Bareilly, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Forster, of the 3d L. Horse, of Twin Girls.
- 25 Agra, the Lady of Ensign S. Toulmin, 65th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 27 Neemuch, the Lady of Lieutenant Kenneth Campbell, 45th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 30 Bhagulpore, the Lady of J. Innes, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 21 At Bhanglepore, Mr. William Preston, to Miss Hannah Neal.
- June 9 Hameerpoor, Alfred William Begbie, Esq. C. S. to Charlotte Augusta, sixth Daughter of the late G. P. Ricketts, Esq.
- 14 St. John's Cathedral, Mr. A. Lingham, to Jane, youngest Daughter of John Fraser, Esq. late of Jessore.
- 18 Howrah, Mr. G. Potter, to Miss Allcorn, Daughter of the Revd. Samuel Allcorn, of Maidstone, Kent.
- 20 Calcutta, Wm. Bartlett, Esq. late of the 68th Regt. N. I., to Sarah, Daughter of Thomas Howatson, Esq.
- 23 Calcutta, Lieut. & Adj. H. C. Wilson, 25th N. I. to Miss Eliza Falconer.
- 25 Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Vincent Rees, to Miss Caroline Resurreicao.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. W. C. Ridge, H. C. Marine, to Miss Matilda Jane Smith.
- 27 Chandernagore, Mr. P. J. F. Neuville, to Miss A. R. Laforgue.
- 28 Calcutta, J. S. Smith, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Harriet Cheese Greenway.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. Fidel Hayer, to Miss Eliza Goss.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 19 At Sea, on board the *Susan*, the Lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq. B. C. S.
- April 1 Dacca, Sergeant Major William Snell, late of the Provincial Battalion at Chittagong.
- 22 the Cape of Good Hope, Major Hutchinson, Bengal Army, aged 40 years.
- 24 Lintin, China, on board the Barque *Mercury*, H. Crocket, Esq. late Surgeon Dentist at Calcutta.
- Singiah Factory, Tirhoot, Eliza, the Lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq.

